Journal of Research and Development

Changing Perspectives of Language, Literature, Science and Social Science

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Dr. R. V. Bhole
'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.)

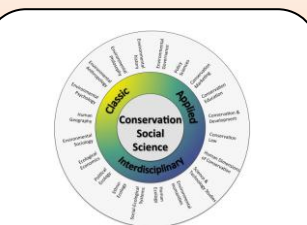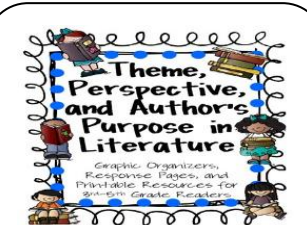| **Dr. Mahadeo Walunj**	Dr. Ranjan Kalita
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On

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Abstract

Banking services is broadly spread on overall countries. More people are utilizing the banking benefits as well as other services. It's very easy to conduct transactions through cheques drawn by or paid in by banking customers. Now-a-days, banking sector acts as a backbone of the modern business. Finance institution receives money from those who are want to save in the form of deposits and it lends money to those who in need of it. The customers primarily use these banks for basic utilities such as keeping current accounts, savings accounts, certificates of deposit and for loans which are available at low rate of interest. Scheduled commercial banks mostly provide short term loans to small, medium and large scale enterprises in the country. Its primary functions are to receive, transfer and lend money to the individual businesses, government and financial institutes with surplus funds. They use those deposits and borrowed funds to make loans or to purchase securities. Indian banks consist mostly of schedule commercial banks which includes both public sector banks and private sector banks. This research study is based on the secondary data, which provide the essential findings on SCBs and how it helpful in the economic development of the country. So this research study will helpful in finding out that how SCBs are helpful in credit flowing, employment generation in the both urban and rural areas and how it will contribute in the development of Indian economy.

Keywords: *Scheduled commercial banks in India: Deposit, Credit, Per capita, Banking offices.*

Introducytion

A commercial bank is a type of banks that provides services such as accepting deposits, lending loans, and investing asset. A large number of formal institutional agencies like Co-operatives Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non– Banking Financial Institutions, and Self-help Groups etc. are involved in meeting the short-term and long-term needs of the customer. The major roles that commercial banks play in the economic developments of the country which are capital preservation and appreciation, credit creation, increasing productivity, development agriculture and foreign trade, implementation and execution of monetary policies etc. Both agriculture and allied industries are an excellent source of growth and national income. Both public and private banks are now involving themselves in a lot of agree-based activities as well as manufacturing industry activities. Due to liberalization, privatization and globalization the role of banking sector changed dramatically. The credit is one of the critical inputs for agricultural development.

Banking

According to section 5(1) (b), *"Banking means accepting for the purpose of lending or investment of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawal by cheque, draft, or order or otherwise"* Banking regulation act -1949, According to section 5 (c) of the Banking Regulation Act 'A banking company is a company which transacts the business of banking in India A bank is a financial institution which mobilizes savings from the people as deposits and provides loans. In the Indian banking structure, central bank in the name of Reserve Bank of India regulates, directs and controls on the banking institutions. RBI is the central bank of our country which was established on 1st April 1935 under the RBI act of 1934. It holds the top position in the banking structure. Indian banks are classified into commercial banks and Co-operative banks. Commercial banks comprises: (1) Scheduled commercial banks and non-scheduled commercial banks. SCBs are further classified into public sector banks, private sector banks, foreign sector banks and co-operative banks.

Structure of Scheduled Commercial Banks:

Scheduled Banks: Banks which have been included in the second schedule of RBI Act 1934. The

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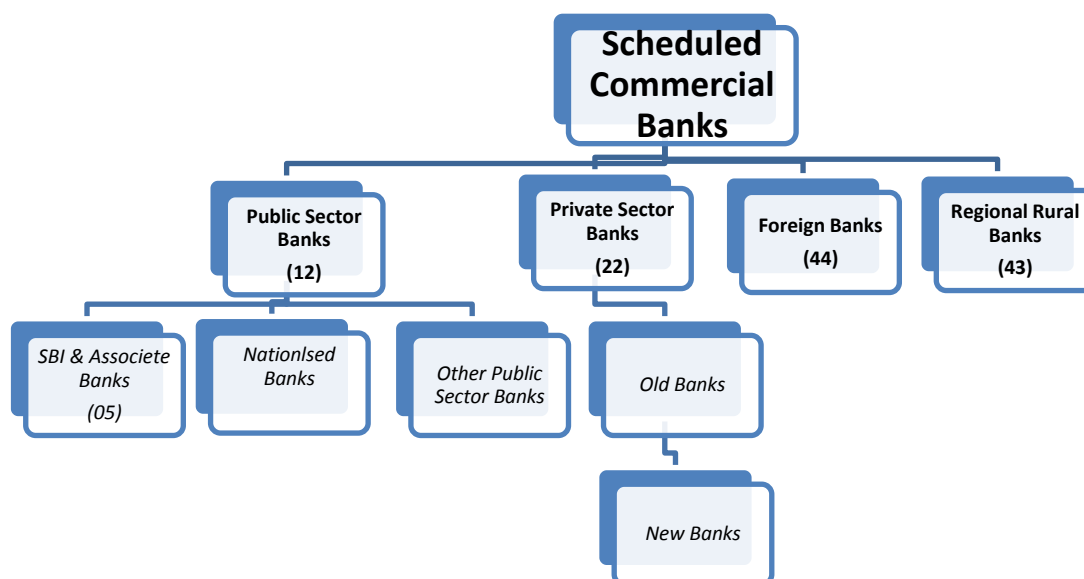
scheduled banks have a paid-up capital and reserves of gross value of not less than Rs.5 lakhs; they have to persuade the RBI that their affairs are carried out in the interest of their depositors.

Public Sector Banks: Public sector banks are the financial institutions in which the majority of stakes are held by the central government, which should be more than 50% in our country. There is no difference between the nationalised banks and public sector banks. With the announcement made on 30th August 2019, the no. of PSBs comes down from 27 to 12.

Private Sector Banks: The private sector banks are those banks where greater portion of stake or equity are held by the private shareholders. At the present there are 22 private sector banks in India working under the regulation of RBI Act 1934.

Foreign Banks: A foreign bank is a type of international bank that is obligation to following the regulations of both its home and its host countries. These banks have loan limits which are based on the capital of the parent bank, thus allowing foreign banks to provide more loans than other subsidiary banks. Foreign banks are those banks which are out of the country.

Regional Rural Banks: Regional rural banks established on October 2, 1975 in India. These banks provide credit to the weaker section of the rural areas, particularly the small and marginal farmers, agriculture labour, and small entrepreneurs. At present there are 43 RRBs working in India under the regulation of reserve bank of India.

Objectives Of The Study:
1. To study the functions of scheduled commercial banks in India.
2. To study the number of banking offices of scheduled commercial banks in the Maharashtra state
3. To study the deposits and credits of SCBs in the Maharashtra state.

Hypotheses Of The Study:
1. Banking offices of scheduled commercial banks have been increased inMaharashtra state.
2. The deposit and credit of the scheduled commercial banks have been increased.

Period of the study: The period of the study covers from 2016 to 2020 i.e. five years.

Research Methodology:
On the basis of the above mentioned objectives, the following methodology has been adopted in this study.

Data Source: This study is depended on the secondary data source. The secondary data is collected from the RBI bulletin, RBI websites, articles, published journals etc. The secondary data is related to the scheduled commercial banks of Maharashtra state.

Function of Scbs

The functions of scheduled commercial banks are divided into two categories which are primary functions and secondary functions.

Primary function of SCBs: The scheduled commercial banks perform the various types of functions which are explained below.

Accepting Deposits: The commercial banks accept a various types of deposits from people especially from its clients. These deposits include current account, saving account, recurring account and fixed account etc. These deposits are accepted based on various repayment periods.

Making Advances: The commercial banks provide loans and advances in various forms. It includes an overdraft facility, cash credit, bill discounting etc. They also give demand and term loans to all types of clients against proper security.

Credit Creation: It is the most significant function of the commercial banks. While sanctioning a loan to a customer, a bank does not provide cash to the borrower instead it opens a deposit account from where the borrower can withdraw the money. In these process commercial banks create credit money.

Secondary Functions: Along with the primary functions each commercial bank has to perform several secondary functions too. This is also including more agency functions or general utility functions. The secondary functions of commercial banks can be divided into agency functions and utility functions.

Discounting bills of exchange: It is a written agreement acknowledging the amount of money to be paid against the goods purchased at a point of time in the future. The amount can also be cleared before the quoted time through a discounting method of a commercial bank.

Overdraft Facility: It is an advance given to a customer by keeping the current account to overdraw up to the given limit.

Purchasing and Selling of the Securities: The bank offers you with the facility of selling and buying the securities.

Locker Facilities: Bank provides lockers facility to the customers to keep their valuable belonging or documents safely. Banks charge a minimum of an annual fee for this service.

Paying and Gather the Credit: It uses different instruments like a promissory note, cheques and bill of exchange.

Table No.1, Number of banking offices & Per Capita Deposit & Credit of SCBs
(Maharashtra State)
(*Number of banking offices in 000)*

Year	Per Capita (□ in Crore)		Number of banking offices		Total
	Deposit (□)	Credit (□)	Rural & Semi Urban	Urban & Metropolitan	
2016	1,81,383	1,86,190	5,753	6,036	11,789
2017	1,78,101	1,89,289	5,822	6,369	12,191
2018	1,86,223	1,95,619	5,908	6,409	12,317
2019	2,07,425	2,20,836	5,995	6,506	12,501
2020	2,23,439	2,29,213	6,264	6,850	13,114

(Data source: https://maharashtra.gov.in/mahaecon 2020-21)

Table 1 shows the population wise numbers of banking offices and per capita deposit and credit of scheduled commercial banks in Maharashtra state. In 2016, the no. of branches of the SCBs in rural and semi urban areas was 5,753 and in urban and metropolitan areas were 6036. The no. of banking branches has been increased year by year. Over the period from 2016 to 2020, the percentage of growth rate of branches in Maharashtra state has been increased by 91.84% (6264) in rural and semi urban area. Whereas, urban and metropolitan areas the growth rate of the branches has been increased by 88.16% (6850). In the recent year at the end March 2020, there are 13114 (89.89%) branches working all over in Maharashtra state. The per capita deposit in 2016 is □ 181383 and in 2020 □ 223439 The per capita financing situation is excellent in Maharashtra state. Over the period from 2016 to 2020, the per capita credit is increased by 81.22%. The growth of percentage per capita deposit from 2016 to 2020 has been increased by 81.17%. It is very important for the economic development of the Maharashtra state.

Table 2, Population Group-Wise Deposits and Credits of SCBs
(Maharashtra state)

At the end of March 31   (Amount in Crore)

Year	Rural		Semi Urban		Urban & Metropolitan	
	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposit	Credit
2016	61,824	52,817	1,02,026	67,660	20,13,746	21,14,827
2017	63,597	46,740	1,28,123	77,920	19,71,935	21,74,919
2018	70,104	49,384	1,39,312	84,875	19,55,325	21,96,322
2019	77,27	52,242	1,56,900	92,205	23,15,767	25,70,362
2020	91,709	53,929	1,83,780	96,459	24,79,479	26,75,833

(Data source: https://maharashtra.gov.in/mahaecon 2020-21)

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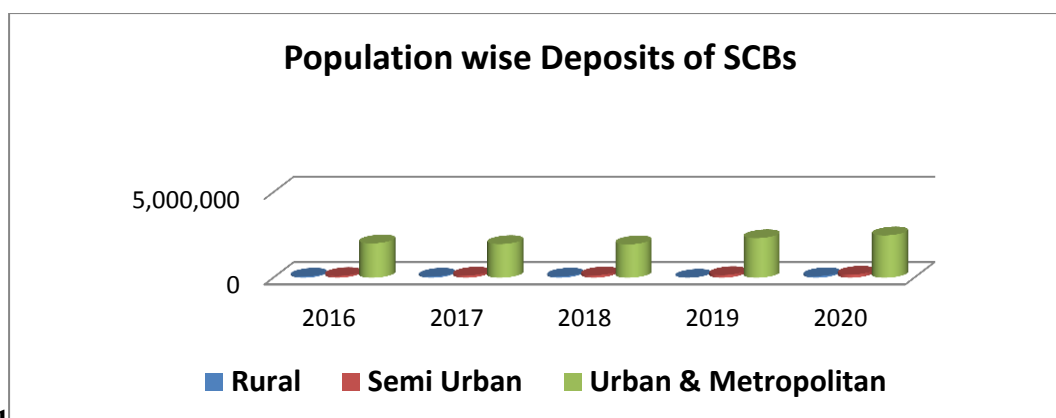
Chart 1

Above chart 1 shows the urban and metropolitan deposit index is high and the rural and semi urban deposit index is low and medium. Because the people in urban and metropolitan areas have higher deposits due to higher income and the people in rural and semi urban areas have lower deposits due to lower income.

Chart 2
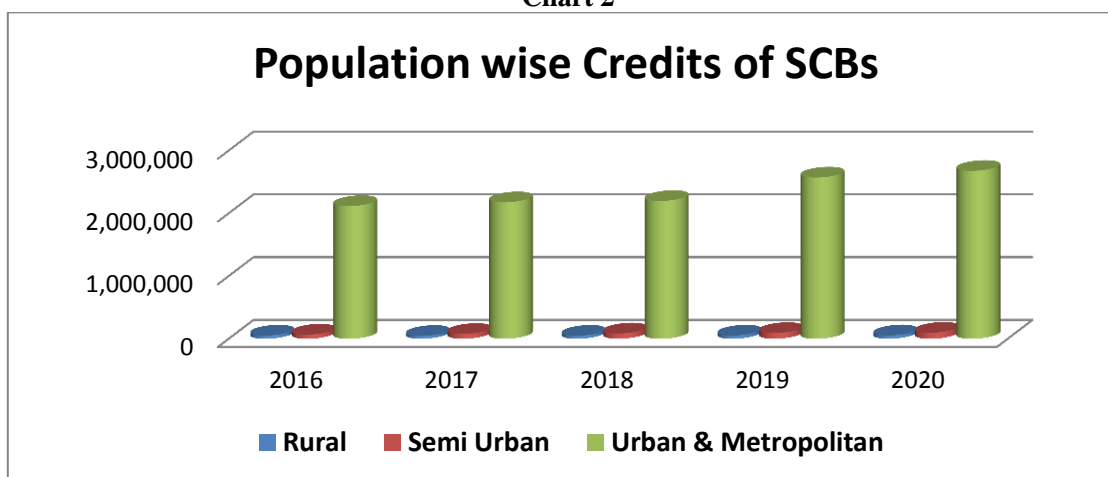
Above chart 2 shows position of the credit of SCBs in Maharashtra state. The urban and metropolitan credit index is high and the rural and semi urban credit index low and medium. Because the commercial banks have disbursed more loans to people in urban and metropolitan areas than the rural and semi urban areas.

Table 3, Deposits and Credits of SCBs
(Maharashtra state)

(At the end of March 31)

Year	No. of banking offices	Total Deposits (□ in Crore)	Total Credits (□ in Crore)	No. of banking offices per lakh Population
2016	11,789	21,77,595	22,35,305	9.8
2017	12,191	21,63,654	22,99,580	10.0
2018	12,317	22,89,301	24,04,766	10.0
2019	12,501	25,49,943	27,14,809	10.2
2020	13,114	27,54,968	28,26,220	10.6

(Data source: https://maharashtra.gov.in/mahaecon 2020-21)

Table 3 shows the deposit and credit statistics of SCBs in Maharashtra state. The deposits have been increased by 79.04 % at the end of March 2020 and same position of credits it is increased by 78.09

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% at the end of March 2020. In 2016, the no. of banking offices per lakh people were 9.8 and the same number have been increased to 10.6 per lakh people in 2020.

Findings And Conclusions:

1. The important findings and conclusion of the present study are summarized as below-
2. In 2016, total deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in Maharashtra state   stood at Rs. 21,77,595 to 27,54,968.
3. The total deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the Maharashtra state has been increased by 79.04 %.
4. The rural, semi urban, urban and metropolitan areas deposit and credit have shown increasing trend during the period under study. It has been increased in from 22,35,305 to 28,26,220. 4. Last five year data shows that the no. of banking offices in Maharashtra state has been increased from 11,789 to 13,114.
5. Per capita deposit and credit p
6. osition is shown in increasing trend during the period under study.
7. The no. of banking offices has been expanded all over Maharashtra state. The present year no. of banking offices per lakh population is 10.60.

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Impact on Education due to COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The impact of pandemic COVID-19 is observed in every sector around the world. The education sectors of India as well as world are badly affected by this. It has enforced the world wide lock down creating very bad effect on the students' life. COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted face-to-face teaching in Colleges globally. The outbreak of COVID-19 has taught us that change is inevitable. It has worked as a catalyst for the educational institutions to grow and opt for platforms with technologies, which have not been used before. The use of remote learning as an emergency measure has affected students, faculty, support staff, and administrators. The pandemic has posed several challenges to education (e.g., suspension of face-to-face teaching, lack of practical Field Work,) but has provided many opportunities as well, such as the incorporation of online learning in the curriculum and up skilling and rescaling in new technologies. To date, many colleges have successfully transitioned their educational environment to emergency remote teaching and assessments. During COVID-19 crisis, the many universities curricular have successfully introduced the novel culture of "online home learning" using technology-oriented innovations, which may extend to post-COVID era to maintain teaching and learning in education. However, the lack of hands-on training in the practical years may have serious implications on the training of the current cohort of students, and they may struggle later in the practical field. The education sector has been fighting to survive the crises with a different approach and digitizing the challenges to wash away the threat of the pandemic. The aim of this narrative review paper is to examine the challenges faced by students in online education system in response to the COVID-19 crisis.

Keywords: Education, COVID-19, impact,pandemic

Introduction

The pandemic Covid-19 has spread over whole world and compelled the human society to maintain social distancing. It has significantly disrupted the education sector which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future. February 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) proposed an official name of the virus as COVID – 19,an acronym for Corona virus disease 2019. It was first identified in Wuhan,China on December 31, 2019. First death by COVID-19 was the 61-year old man in Wuhan, China on January 11, 2020**.** WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on March11,2020**.** The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020 in the state of Kerala and the affected had a travel history from Wuhan, China (Wikipedia).The first death due to COVID-19 was reported in India on March 12, 2020**.** It has affected more than 4.5 million peoples worldwide (WHO). According to the UNESCO report, it had affected more than 90% of total world's student population during mid April 2020 which is now reduced to nearly 67% during June 2020. Outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted more than 120 crores of students and youths across the planet. In India, more than 32 crores of students have been affected by the various restrictions and the nationwide lockdown for COVID-19. As per the UNESCO report, about 14 crores of primary and 13 crores of secondary students are affected which are two mostly affected levels in India. After observing the corona virus pandemic situation the WHO advised to maintain social distancing as the first prevention step. So, every country started the action of lockdown to separate the contaminated people. The education sector including schools, colleges and universities became closed. Classes suspended and all examinations of schools, colleges and universities including entrance tests were postponed indefinitely. Thus, the lockdown destroyed the schedules of every student. Though it is an exceptional situation in the history of education, COVID-19 opportunities to come out of the rigorous classroom teaching model to a new era of digital model. The lockdown has compelled many educational institutions to cancel their classes, examinations, internships etc. and to choose the online modes. Initially, the educators and the students were quite confused and didn't understand how to cope up with the situation of this sudden crisis that compelled closure of the educational activities. But latter on all realized that the lockdown has taught so many lessons to manage with the emergence of such pandemics.Thus, COVID-19 created many challenges and opportunities for the educational institutes to strengthen their technological knowledge and infrastructure. The lockdown has given them a ray of hope for teachers and students to continue their educational activities through online. The teachers assigned work to students via internet, delivered lectures through live video conferencing using different Apps like Zoom, Google meet, Facebook, Youtube, and Skype etc. There are WhatsApp groups of guardians, teachers, students and parents for affective communication through which they are always in touch to share

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their difficulties through this e-medium. In a nation like China that practices a considerably more centralization system, a change to digital learning may be simpler. Even in a nation like the U.S.A, there are some low pay students who don't approach broad bands and unable to use computerized learning arrangement (Study Abroad Life). The same is the situation that happens with India where not every student is well equipped with the high-speed internet and digital gadgets and are along these lines of suffer. Numerous advanced educational institutions in India are not also equipped with digital facilities right now to cope up with sudden change from traditional education set up to the online education system.

Objectives
1. The present research paper focused on the following objectives:
2. To highlight various positive impact of COVID-19 on education.
3. To enlist some negative impacts of COVID-19 and to put some effective suggestions for continuing education during the pandemic situation.

Methodology
Data and information presented in current study are collected from various reports prepared by national and international agencies on COVID-19 pandemic. Information are collected from various authentic websites. Some journals and e-contents relating to impact of COVID-19 on educational system are referred.

Advantages of Online Learning
1. The advantages of online learning according to some studies could be summarized as follow:
2. More convenient and flexible than ordinary classes
3. Students have more time to learn and do other activities
4. Saves time and provides an opportunity for self-study

The Common Problems with Online Learning
1. The some studies shows to the common problems with online learning could be summarized as follow:
2. Loss of interest
3. The availability of internet to students live in provincial and rural areas.
4. Speed and cost of internet hinder proper delivery of study materials by both students and lecturers.
5. The availability of learning devices, such as laptops, tablets, and smart phones devices to access the internet and view the online materials.
6. The shortness of the available time to solve the online tests, which causes panic.
7. Spending long time in online learning makes the students loss their motivation to participate, also they feel tired with sleeping issues.
8. The availability of online resources, some lectures are provided in PowerPoint or pdf format, or lecturers just read from PowerPoint slides.
9. Less interactive due to no contact between students, professors, which makes it very boring and easily lose concentration?
10. Lack of effective communication.
11. Some students have the sense of loneliness.

Positive Impact of COVID-19 on Education
Though the outbreak of COVID-19 has created many negative impacts on education, educational institutions of India have accepted the challenges and trying their best to provide seamless support services to the students during the pandemic. Indian education system got the opportunity for transformation from traditional system to a new era. The following points may be considered as the positive impacts.

Move towards Blended Learning: COVID-19 has accelerated adoption of digital technologies to deliver education. Educational institutions moved towards blended mode of learning. It encouraged all teachers and students to become more technology savvy. New ways of delivery and assessments of learning opened immense opportunities for a major transformation in the area of curriculum development and pedagogy. It also gives access to large pools of learners at a time.

Rise in use of Learning Management Systems: Use of learning management systems by educational institutions became a great demand. It opened a great opportunity for the companies those have been developing and strengthening learning management systems for use educational institutions (Misra, 2020).

Enhance the use of soft copy of learning material: In lockdown situation students were not able to collect the hard copies of study materials and hence most of the students used of soft copies materials for reference.

Improvement in collaborative work: There is a new opportunity where collaborative teaching and learning can take on new forms. Collaborations can also happen among faculty/teachers across the world to benefit from each other (Misra, 2020).

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Rise in online meetings: The pandemic has created a massive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meetings, and webinars and e-conferencing opportunities

Enhanced Digital Literacy: The pandemic situation induced people to learn and use digital technology and resulted in increasing the digital literacy.

Improved the use of electronic media for sharing information: Learning materials are shared among the students easily and the related queries are resolved through e-mail, SMS, phone calls and using different social Medias like WhatsApp or Facebook.

World wide exposure: Educators and learners are getting opportunities to interact with peers from around the world. Learners adapted to an international community.

Better time management: Students are able to manage their time more efficiently in online education during pandemics.

Negative impact of COVID-19 on education

Education sector has suffered a lot due to the outbreak of COVID-19. It has created many negative impacts on education and some of them are as pointed below:

Educational activity hampered: Classes have been suspended and exams at different levels postponed. Different boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance tests. Admission process got delayed. Due to continuity in lockdown, student suffered a loss of nearly 3 months of the full academic year of 2020-21 which is going to further deteriorate the situation of continuity in education and the as students would face much difficulty in resuming schooling again after a huge gap.

Impact on employment: Most of the recruitment got postponed due to COVID-19 Placements for students may also be affected with companies delaying the on board of students. Unemployment rate is expected to be increased due to this pandemic. In India, there is no recruitment in Govt. sector and fresh graduates fear withdrawal of their job offers from private sectors because of the current situation. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy's estimates on unemployment shot up from 8.4% in mid-March to 23% in early April and the urban unemployment rate to 30.9% (Education asia.in). When the unemployment increases then the education gradually decreases as people struggle for food rather than education.

Unprepared teachers/students for online education: Not all teachers/students are good at it or at least not all of them were ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning. Most of the teachers are just conducting lectures on video platforms such as Zoom, Google meet etc. which may not be real online learning without any dedicated online learning platform.

Reduced global employment opportunity: Some may lose their jobs from other countries and the pass out students may not get their job outside India due to restrictions caused by COVID-19. Many Indians might have returned home after losing their jobs overseas due to COVID-19. Hence, the fresh students who are likely to enter the job market shortly may face difficulty in getting suitable employment. Many students who have already got jobs through campus interviews may not be able to join their jobs due to lockdown. The Indians who have been doing their jobs abroad may lose their jobs. Recent graduates in India are of also fearing for withdrawal of job offers from corporate sectors because of movement restriction in the current pandemic situation

Increased responsibility of parents to educate their wards: Some educated parents are able to guide but some may not have the adequate level of education needed to teach children in the house.

Loss of nutrition due to school closure: Mid day meals is a school meal programme of the Government of India which is designed to provide better the nutritional food to school-age children nationwide. The closure of schools has serious implications on the daily nutrition of students as the mid-day meal schemes have temporarily been shut. Various studies have pointed out that mid-day meals are also an important contributing factor for increased enrolment in the schools

Access to digital world: As many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptop or supporting mobile phones in their homes, online teaching-learning may create a digital divide among students. The lockdown has hit the poor students very hard in India as most of them are unable to explore online learning according to various reports. Thus the online teaching-learning method during pandemic COVID-19 may enhance the gap between rich/poor and urban/rural.

Access to global education: The pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education sector. A large number of Indian students who are enrolled in many Universities abroad, especially in worst affected countries are now leaving those countries and if the situation persists, in the long run, a there will be a significant decline in the demand for international higher education.

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Payment of Schools, Colleges fee got delayed: During this lockdown most of the parents will be facing the unemployment situation so they may not be able to pay the fee for that particular time periods which may affect the private institutes.

Recommendations

1. The universities should provide platforms for online learning with easy access to the study materials.
2. Provide students with electronic devices, such as computers, and tablets to access the internet.
3. Improvement of internet speed and providing cheaper or even free internet packages during the pandemic.
4. Provide training for lecturers on e-learning tools and computer skills.
5. Improve the way of teaching to encourage students to learn and attract them to study online.
6. India should develop creative strategies to ensure that all children must have sustainable access to learning during pandemic COVID-19.
7. The Indian policies must include various individuals from diverse backgrounds including remote regions, marginalized and minority groups for effective delivery.
8. Immediate measures are required to lessen the effects of the pandemic on job offers, internship programs, and research projects.
9. Govt and educational institutes should plan to continue the educational activities maintaining social distancing. 30-40% students and teachers may attend schools/colleges in two shifts per day to carry on educational activities by obeying guidelines for COVID-19.

Conclusions

In the period of just a few months, the COVID-19 pandemic caused by a novel corona virus has radically transformed the lives of masses of people around the globe, including higher education students. COVID-19 has impacted immensely to the education sector of India. Though it has created many challenges, various opportunities are also evolved. In this respect, this comprehensive global study provides systematic meaningful insights into students' satisfaction and perception of different aspects of their lives during the pandemic, including their opinions on the immediate and distant future. During the lockdown, students primarily raised concerns about their future professional career and study issues and were mainly bored, anxious, and frustrated. They also changed some of their hygienic behaviours such as regularly wearing masks and washing hands, and daily routine habits like leaving home and shaking hands. While the role of both hospitals and universities appears to be positive, governments and banks did not meet the students' expectations during the pandemic.The Indian Govt. and different stakeholders of education have explored the possibility of Open and Distance learning (ODL) by adopting different digital technologies to cope up with the present crisis of COVID-19. India is not fully equipped to make education reach all corners of the nation via digital platforms. The students who aren't privileged like the others will suffer due to the present choice of digital platforms. But universities and the government of India are relentlessly trying to come up with a solution to resolve this problem. The priority should be to utilize digital technology to create an advantageous position for millions of young students in India. It is need of the hour for the educational institutions to strengthen their knowledge and Information Technology infrastructure to be ready for facing COVID-19 like situations.The concept of "work from home" has greater relevance in such pandemic situation to reduce spread of COVID-19. India should develop creative strategies to ensure that all children must have sustainable access to learning during pandemic COVID-19. The Indian policies must include various individuals from diverse backgrounds including remote regions, marginalized and minority groups for effective delivery of education. As online practice is benefitting the students immensely, it should be continued after the lockdown. Further detailed statistical study may be undertaken to explore the impact of COVID-19 on education system of India.

These findings importantly call for public and higher education authorities to closely collaborate (together with other stakeholders) and urgently pay attention to vulnerable student groups while seeking to resolve the diverse, mostly negative, consequences of the prolonged COVID-19 measures around the world.

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Periodicals and Their Types

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Abstract

*Journals and magazines, collectively referred to as periodicals, are important sources of up-to-date information in all disciplines. In the future you may need to read a particular type of periodical known as a scholarly or research-oriented journal. This guide is designed to help you distinguish between a scholarly journal and other types of periodicals. Each periodical **issue** is numbered, and all of the issues for a year are part of a **volume**, which is also given a number. That's why, when you cite a specific article from a journal, magazine or newspaper, you must include the volume and issue number. It helps your reader find it more quickly, in case they'd like to read it for themselves.*

***Keywords:** Periodicals, Journals, Magazines, e-Journals, scholarly journals,*

Introduction

Introduced to different types of information sources, and learnt about their development and how they are categorized by the library professionals based on their characteristicsIn this paper you will learn in detail about each one of these sources with examples, their basic information content and utility. You will also learn how to use them effectively to provide services to the users who come to your library for assistance. The Unit will also deal with advantages and limitations of these sources in print as well as in electronic form. We shall cover primary periodicals, secondary periodicals, reference sources like dictionaries, encyclopedia's, handbooks, yearbooks, almanacs, directories, geographical sources, biographical sources, statistical information sources and current information sources. In the category of tertiary sources we shall cover guides to the literature, bibliography of bibliographies, etc. A serial or periodical is any publication that appears at regular intervals (weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually) and intended to continue indefinitely. Magazines, newspapers, journals and annual reports are all serials. A periodical is also referred to as a journal. In general the information in periodicals is more timely, current and up-to-date, than information in books. Periodicals are of many types such as scholarly periodicals, trade and business periodicals, popular periodicals and magazines. Scientific journals were the first ones to appear on the scene. Scholarly scientific journals contain articles that disseminate current information on research and development in particular subject fields. There are thousands of periodicals published in the world. Ulrich's periodical directory provides information on 300.000 active and current serials published in the world by over 90,000 publishers covering 950 subjects and 200 languages. The directory covers academic and scholarly journals, business and trade magazines, daily and weekly newspapers, open access and free journals, irregularly published serials and indexing and abstracting periodicals. (http://www.ulrichsweb.com/

In this section i shall study five types of periodicals and e-journals with examples such as

1. Scholarly Periodicals;
2. Trade and Business Periodicals;
3. Popular Periodicals;
4. Magazines; and
5. Newspapers.
6. E-Journals

Scholarly Periodicals

Scholarly periodicals are published by learned societies, R&D organizations, universities and some reputed commercial publishers. These journals generally publish research results. To maintain the journal's standard, each article submitted for publication is sent to the subject experts (called referees) to scrutinize the article for its standard as well as the validity of the research results reported. If an article is not up to the mark, it is either rejected or sent back for revision. The article is accepted for publication only when it is approved by the referees and fulfills all the criteria laid down by the publisher of the journal. Because of the rigorous evaluation process, these publications are also referred to as refereed or peer-reviewed journals. Each article in such journals becomes permanent record of science.

1. The purpose of the scholarly journal is to report original and significant research in a particular discipline in order to make such information available to the rest of the scholarly community. These journals are primary sources of information and also called primary periodicals.

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2. These periodicals are the best source of information on new or current topics. The subject may be too narrow for publication in a book. In many disciplines periodicals are major means of communication for in-depth knowledge of the subject.
3. Articles are written by researchers, professionals or experts in the field. The articles are mostly technical in nature and cannot be understood by readers who lack the subject background.
4. These journals are meant for scholarly audience and are called scholarly journals.
5. These journals generally do not carry any advertisements.
6. Each issue is consecutively numbered and all issues in a volume usually have continuous pagination.
7. A scholarly journal article often has an abstract (a descriptive summary of the article) before the main text of the article.
8. Each article has the address of the author/s.
9. The article always cites the sources in the form of a bibliography or footnotes. These bibliographies contain references to other scholarly writings.

Example of a scholarly journal : Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics.
Source http://niscair.res.in/

Trade and Business Periodicals
1. Trade and business periodicals cover articles, news, trends and issues for specific business and industry.
2. These journals are published by trade organizations and commercial publishers.
3. Authors can be professionals in the field or journalists working for the publisher.
4. Articles cover industry trends, new products or techniques. The journal also covers organizational news.
5. There are lots of advertisements related to specific industry or trade. Index to the advertisers is also included.
6. The periodical is mostly published on glossy paper and has colourful illustrations.
7. Though the language of the articles tend to be related to terms specific to industry or trade, the articles are written for general educated audience.

Example of a trade and business periodical
Chemical News (*Formerly* **Chemical Industry News)** is published monthly. The
journal publishes articles related to chemical industry, highlights the latest developments in various sectors of chemical industry and disseminates information and statistics regarding technological progress achieved in India and abroad.
Source: www.indianchemicalcouncil.com

Popular Periodicals
Popular periodicals contain articles in a particular subject area written in simple language which an educated person can understand.
1. Popular periodicals are meant for general public who do not have specialised knowledge of a particular subject.
2. These are published to inform, educate and entertain.
3. The purpose of popular periodicals in areas of science and technology is to popularise science and technology.
4. These are published by R&D organization, government departments and commercial publishers.
5. Articles are not refereed, but are reviewed and approved by periodical's editor for publication.
6. Articles are mostly short and sometimes do not contain references.

Examples of popular periodicals
Science Reporter (English, Monthly)
Vigyan Pragati (Hindi, Monthly)
Science-ki-Dunya (Urdu, Quarterly)
The three periodicals listed above are popular periodicals (also called popular magazines) published by NISCAIR. These journals publish popular science articles on contemporary science topics, cover humour and puzzles, quizzes, crosswords, information on amazing scientific discoveries, science projects and biographies of scientists.
Source: www.nopr.niscair.res.in
Indian Farming (English, Monthly)
Kheti (Hindi, Monthly)
Phal-Phool (Hindi, Bi-monthly)
The above mentioned three periodicals are popular periodicals published by Indian 8

Council of Agricultural Research. The purpose of these periodicals is to present scientific information in popular style to the farmers and people interested in the application of science in day-to-day problems of farming. They cover all aspects of farming in various agro climatic conditions all over India. The journals cover crops, poultry, fish, fruits, agricultural technology, agricultural economics and agricultural policies. Journals contain articles, editorial pages, and book reviews.

Magazines

1. The magazines are designed to entertain, sell products, and give practical information and/or to promote a viewpoint.
2. They are published by newspaper and commercial publishers
3. The authors are journalists, and freelance writers.
4. The content includes popular personalities, news and general interest articles.
5. The appearance is marked by glossy covers and contains lots of colour illustrations and photographs.
6. They include a lot of advertisements.
7. The language is simple and designed to meet a minimal education level.
8. Each issue begins with page number one.

Examples of Magazines

India Today **Magazine in English**
India Today **Magazine in Hindi**
Source: www.indiatodaygroup.com
Source: www.ebookee.org

Newspapers

1. Newspapers are commercial periodic publications that are issued daily, weekly or biweekly.
2. They includes news, current events, advertisements and topics of general interest.
3. The main purpose of the newspaper is to inform, explain, influence and entertain broad audience.
4. The authors are freelance writers or journalists, but can also be scholars.
5. Articles are generally short. The language is simple and designed to meet a minimum education level.
6. Articles are generally illustrated with coloured photographs.
7. Advertising can be moderate to heavy.

Examples of newspapers:

Sakal
Loksatta
Lokmat
The Times of India
The Hindustan
Times The Indian Express
Nav Bharat
Times Dainik Jagran

.E-Journals

The e-journal can be defined as any serial produced, published and distributed nationally or internationally via electronic networks. Journals in electronic media are known as paperless journals, online journals and most popularly known as e-journals. A e-journal on CD-ROM is like having printed journal in the library. However, it requires computer and requisite software to read. It has many advantages over print journal. CD-ROM with its storage capacity of over 250,000 pages can provide full text of individual or collected journals of various subjects. Online journals or e- journals on the Internet can be accessed remotely at any time and from anywhere.

Types of Periodicals: Checklist of Criteria

	Scholarly and Research Journals	Professional, Trade and Industry	News or Commentary	Popular
Intent	To report original research; provide in-depth analysis	To report current trends, news, and events in a particular field, focusing on product, company and biographical	To report or comment on current events in all areas; often hard to distinguish between fact and opinion	To entertain and inform

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		information		
Authors	Researchers, professors, scholars; author's credentials noted	Journalists; author's credentials infrequently noted	Journalists; author's credentials rarely noted	Journalists; author's credentials rarely noted
Audience	College educated or equivalent; assumes background knowledge	Practitioners in the field	General population	General population
Sources	Footnotes and bibliographies present	Sources rarely cited, usually noted within article rather than in notes	Sources rarely cited, usually noted within article rather than in notes	Sources rarely cited
Advertisement	Ads are rarely present	Ads relate to the profession/industry	Advertises any and all products	Advertises any and all products
Publisher	Professional organizations	Commercial/trade publisher or professional organization	Commercial publisher	Commercial publisher
Examples	*Psychological Bulletin New Journal of Medicine Econometrica*	*Beverage World RN Library Journal*	*Time Sports Illustrated New Republic Sierra Psychology Today*	*People Weekly Reader's Digest Redbook Self*

Source: https://wiu.libguides.com/typesofperiodicals

Conclusion

Periodical or a serial is a publication that appears at regular interval and intended to continue indefinitely. Periodicals are also called journals and are of many types. Scholarly periodicals are primary periodicals, which publish original research articles. Trade and business periodicals cover articles, news, and issues related to specific business and industry. Popular periodicals cover popular science articles on current areas of science and technology for the common people. Magazines cover stories, poem, serialised fiction articles of general interest, news, and sketches of popular personalities. Magazines are published to entertain, sell products, and give practical information and/or promote a viewpoint. Newspapers are commercial periodicals covering news on current events, advertisements and writing of general interest. A e-journal can be defined as any serial produced, published and distributed nationally or internationally via electronic networks.

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6. *Source: https://wiu.libguides.com/typesofperiodicals*
7. *Source: http:/ /www.ulrichsweb.com*

Role of NGOs in Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

The term NGO stands for nongovernmental organization, and it includes a variety of organizations such as "private voluntary organizations," "civil society organizations," and "nonprofit organization". The term NGO describes a range of groups and organizations from watchdog activist groups and aid agencies to development and policy organizations. Usually, NGOs are defined as organizations that pursue a public interest agenda, rather than commercial interes Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. Rivers, Forests, Minerals and such other resources constitute a nation's natural wealth.

Keywords: *Non Government Organization (NGOs), Sustainable Development, nonprofit organizations, History.*

Introduction:

The term *NGO* stands for nongovernmental organization, and it includes a variety of organizations such as "private voluntary organizations," "civil society organizations," and "nonprofit organization" (McGann & Johnstone, 2006). The term *NGO* describes a range of groups and organizations from watchdog activist groups and aid agencies to development and policy organizations. Usually, NGOs are defined as organizations that pursue a public interest agenda, rather than commercial interests. It is believed that the first international NGO was probably the Anti-Slavery Society, formed in 1839. However, the term *NGO* originated at the end of World War II when the United Nations sought to distinguish between private organizations and intergovernmental specialized agencies. NGOs are a complex mixture comprised of alliances and rivalries; businesses and charities; conservatives and radicals. The funding comes from various sources, and though NGOs are usually nonprofit organizations, there are some that operate for profit. NGOs originate from all over the world and have access to different levels of resources. Some organizations focus on a single policy objective of AIDS while others will aim at larger policy goals of poverty eradication.Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. In *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India* and in *M.C Mehta v. Union of India*, it was observed that the balance between environmental protection and developmental activities could only be maintained by strictly following the principle of 'sustainable development. This is a development strategy that caters the needs of the present without negotiating the ability of upcoming generations to satisfy their needs. The strict observance of sustainable development will put us on a path that ensures development while protecting the environment, a path that works for all peoples and for all generations.

Need for sustainable development:

Rivers, Forests, Minerals and such other resources constitute a nation's natural wealth. These resources are not to be frittered away and exhausted by any one generation. Every general owes a duty to all succeeding generations to develop and conserve the natural resources of the nation in the best possible way. It is in the interest of mankind. It is in the interest of the nation. Today society's interaction with nature is so extensive that the environmental question has assumed proportions affecting all humanity. Industrialisation, urbanisation, explosion of population, over explanation of resources, depletion of traditional sources of energy and raw materials and the search for new sources of energy and raw materials, the disruption of natural ecological balances, the destruction of a multitude of animal and plant species for economic reasons and sometimes for no good reason at all are factors which have contributed to environmental deterioration. While the scientific and technological progress of man has invested him with immense power over nature, it has also resulted in the unthinking use of the power, encroaching endlessly on nature. In the last century, a great German materialist philosopher warned mankind: "Let us not, however, flatter ourselves over much on account of our human victories over nature. For each such victory nature takes its revenge on us. Each victory, it is true, in the first place brings about the results we expected, but in the second and third places, it has quite different, unforeseen effects which only too often cancel the first".

Objective of the study:
1. The research study makes an attempt to review the role of NGOs in sustainable development. The objective of this study is to analyzed the:-
2. NGOs are help for uplifting the rural people.
3. Role of NGOs in Sustainable development.

Research Methodology:
Secondary data has been used for the purpose of the study collected from various journals, books, government reports, articles, internet, websites and news papers which focus on different aspects of NGOs in sustainable development.

History of the Nongovernmental Organizations Movement:
The first NGO was the Anti-Slavery Society followed by the Red Cross and Caritas, a movement that arose at the end of the 19th century. Most of the other NGO movements were founded after the two world wars and, hence, were primarily humanitarian in nature. For example, Save the Children was formed after World War I, and CARE was formed after World War II. The decolonization of Africa in the 1960s led to a new way of thinking—one that aimed at causes of poverty rather than its consequences. The armed conflicts of the 1970s and 1980s (Vietnam, Angola, Palestine) led the European NGOs to take on the task of mediators for informal diplomacy. Their support for locals had an impact on the demise of the apartheid regime in South Africa and the dictatorships of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines and Augusto Pinochet in Chile. In addition, in the mid-1980s, the World Bank realized that NGOs were more effective and less corrupt than the typical government channels. The food crisis in Ethiopia in 1984 spurred a new market for "humanitarian aid" In the history of the NGO movement's growth, there have been several milestones. One of the first milestones was the role of the solidarity movement in the political transformation in Poland in the 1980s. The next was the impact of environmental activists on the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Another milestone was the Fifty Years Is Enough campaign in 1994. This was organized by the South Council and was aimed at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the belief that these two institutions had been promoting and financing unsustainable development overseas that created poverty and destroyed the environment. The most recent milestone was the organization of the labor, anti-globalization, and environmental groups that protested and disturbed the Seattle World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting in 1999.

Role of Nongovernmental Organizations
Given this unprecedented growth in the numbers and financial power of NGOs, how has the role changed or matured? What we see is that NGOs can have a huge impact. These NGOs are unfettered, not answerable to specific agendas, and, in many instances, can act independently. Even though NGOs are highly diverse organizations, the one common goal is that they are not focused on short-term targets, and, hence, they devote themselves to long-term issues like climate change, malaria prevention, or human rights. In addition, public surveys state that NGOs often have public trust, which makes them a useful proxy for societal concerns. Next, we will discuss four important roles of NGOs. These roles are (1) social development, (2) sustainable community development, (3) sustainable development, and (4) sustainable consumption.

Social Development
NGOs play an important role in **global social development**—work that has helped facilitates achievements in human development as measured by the UN Human Development Index (HDI). One of the major strengths of NGOs is their ability to maintain institutional independence and political neutrality. Even though NGOs need to collaborate with governments in numerous instances, failure to maintain neutrality and autonomy may severely compromise the NGOs' legitimacy. Unfortunately, if a government insists upon political allegiance, the NGOs encounter the dilemma of either violating the neutrality position or failing to provide needed services to the population. Indeed, some NGOs have been asked to leave in troubled countries due to political reasons. The major advantages that NGOs bring to this role include "flexibility, ability to innovate, grass-roots orientation, humanitarian versus commercial goal orientation, non-profit status, dedication and commitment, and recruitment philosophy".

Sustainable Community Development
NGOs have shown leadership in promoting sustainable community development. Due to their particular ideology and nature, NGOs are good at reaching out to the poor and remote communities and mobilizing these populations. They can also empower these populations to regain control of their lives and can work with and strengthen local organizations. In addition, such NGOs can carry out projects more efficiently and at lower costs than government agencies and, most importantly, promote sustainable development (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2010).

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The five dimensions of sustainable community development are as follows:
1. .Increasing local economic diversity
2. Self reliance: development of local markets, local production, local processing, greater co-operation among local economic entities
3. Reduction in the use of energy combined with recycling and management of waste products
4. Protection and enhancement of biological diversity and stewardship of natural resources
5. Commitment of sustainable communities to social justice.

Since NGOs are professionally staffed organizations aimed at reduction of human suffering and to the development of poor countries, they have a significant role to play in supporting women, men, and households. The roles for such NGOs include "counseling and support service, awareness raising and advocacy, legal aid and microfinance". The long-term aim for these NGOs is to assist in sustainable community development through activities such as capacity building and self-reliance. This can be done by funding projects, contributing to awareness, and promoting the self-organization of various groups.

A case study in Vietnam illustrates that NGOs play an important role in promoting sustainable community development. Usually this is accomplished by providing three basic functions: (1) service delivery (relief, welfare), (2) education, and (3) public policy advocacy. The idea is that NGOs can promote sustainable community development via three functions: (1) microfinance, (2) capacity building, and (3) self-reliance. NGOs ought to develop local products and local markets; develop social, capital, and human resources; encourage and motivate people to participate in activities; and act as network liaisons between community and systems. In this manner, the long-run goal of sustainable community development would be achieved (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2010).

Sustainable Development

NGOs have played a significant role in promoting sustainable development at the international level. NGOs are going beyond their primary focus on governments and starting to address large corporations. In this vein, NGOs have focused attention on the social and environmental impacts of business activity, helped in part by advances in information and communications technology. The brands of multinational corporations have also been vulnerable to pressure from activists and from NGOs on the corporation's labor, environmental, or human rights record. As the downstream customers are targeted, even the supply chain partners and suppliers are feeling the pressure.

Sustainable Consumption

NGOs can also play an important role as partners to business/industry in promoting sustainable consumption. Some of the instances where this partnership has been successful are in categories such as product development, sustainable housing, labeling, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), green purchasing, marine stewardship, and so on. The basic premise is, can NGOs influence behavioral change? Specifically, there are two questions that need to be asked: (1) How are NGOs educating households to change their consumption behavior, and (2) how can NGOs be potential partners to businesses in promoting sustainable. A range of projects shows that NGOs are engaging businesses to promote sustainable consumption. Some of the interesting approaches are as follows:

Using Strategic Means to Point Out Problems

NGOs are encouraging households to exercise their power as shareholders. In case shareholder power is substantial, this can raise public awareness and change business policies. For example, Friends of the Earth's (FoE) Green Paycheck Campaign tells individuals how to use their shareholder power and screen their investments so that "money becomes a tool for change".

Assessing Environmental Impacts of Products

NGOs rank products and services based on their environmental performance and impacts. The idea is that consumers can then pick and choose what products or brands they would purchase. For example, many consumer organizations have adopted a commitment to sustainability in their mission statements, such as in Austria, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands, and their assessment of products reaches consumers via magazines, websites, and other publications.

Greening the Supply of Products and Services

NGOs are developing or designing products that will minimize the environmental impacts of consumption. The consumer is simply offered an alternative of more sustainable consumption, and this choice is deemed empowering.

Focusing on Market Forces

Creating a green demand that will drive changes in supply, NGOs are providing information through labels that would empower consumers to make informed choices. For example, WWF has worked with the industry to design labeling schemes to help in the launch of independent certification bodies. The Forest

Stewardship Council (FSC) was created in 1993 to protect the world's forest by a coalition of NGOs, businesses, and government entities. Unilever and WWF started the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) to establish a certification scheme for sustainable fishing.

Forming Extensive Networks of Different Stakeholders NGOs enter into collaborations with other NGOs and businesses to highlight issues and jointly look for solutions. For example, the Green Purchasing Network (GPN) promotes green purchasing among consumers, businesses, and other governmental organizations in Japan. It consists of 2,150 members including Sony, Fuji, Toyota, Honda, Canon, and Mitsubishi among others.

Conclusion:

In spite of all the hurdles, NGOs will keep on working for rural development in India. NGOs selectively utilized the local talent, train the individuals and use this for rural development. Programmes were conducted to create equality among the various community, and also to promote standard of living in rural area, improvement of rural economy, to bring out their potential skill, leadership development among the women but the complete success of rural development actually depends upon the willingness and active participation of the rural people in the development processes and efforts. This is a critical moment in earth's history, a time when humanity must choose its future. Our planet earth is perhaps the only human habitat in the vast universe and we owe it to posterity to preserve the divine heritage of our biosphere without pollution, degradation and destruction. The long term perspective for sustainable development requires the broad-based participation of various stakeholders in policy formulation, decision-making and implementation at all levels.

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A Comparative Study of Financial Management in Retail Marketing With Special Reference to Subhiksha Stores

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Introduction

"Retailing is a distinct, diverse and dynamic sector". "It is an activity of enormous economic significance to most developed nations". It generates revenue and wealth for nation, encourages investments and brings technological advancements. Stated that "it brings employment and creates wealth of the economy" "It is a vibrant part of our changing society and a major source of employment   Retailing performs activities at larger level so it requires massive manpower to handle and manage its operations. Retailing also helps society in general by providing goods and services in reasonable price and increasing their standards of living. "Retailing activity can be viewed as a significant contributor to the economy in general". Retailing is the set of activities that markets products or services to final consumers for their own personal or household use. It does this by organizing their availability on a relatively large scale and supplying them to consumers on a relatively small scale." Retailing makes products and services available in large quantities. Retailers produce or order the products/services in bulk so they can take advantage of economy of scale and thus they can formulate competitive pricing strategies. Products and services are generally sold through the store or on the internet.

Retail Industry

The first decade of modern retail in India has been characterized by a shift from traditional kirana shops to new formats including department stores, specialty stores hypermarkets, and supermarkets and across a range of categories. Modern retail formats have mushroomed in metros and mini-metros. In the last few years, modern retail has also established its presence in the small cities, exposing residents to shopping options like never before. Some of these stores are branded stores(exclusive showrooms either owned or franchised out by a manufacturer), specialty stores(greater choice to consumer, comparison between brands is possible), department stores/supermarkets (one stop shop catering to varied consumer needs), hyper-mart (low prices, vast choice available including services such as cafeterias.), shopping malls (variety of shops available to each other).

Financial management refers to the efficient and effective management of money (funds) in such a manner as to accomplish the objectives of the organization. It is the specialized function directly associated with the top management. The significance of this function is not seen in the 'Line' but also in the capacity of the 'Staff' in overall of a company. It has been defined differently by different experts in the field.The term typically applies to an organization or company's financial strategy, while personal finance or financial life management refers to an individual's management strategy. It includes how to raise the capital and how to allocate capital, i.e. capital budgeting.

Objective Of The Study

1. The primary objective of the project is to make an comparative analysis of two supermarkets.
2. To compare the returns given by two super markets.
3. To study the decisions which leads the downfall of super markets?
4. These decisions and options are also compared on the basis of various parameters like capital structure, inventory management control, risk management ratio analysis etc.

Scope Of The Study

1. Better financial management leads to better growth of companies and individuals and makes profits which further leads to expansions and investments.
2. No individual or company can survive without quality financial management.
3. Financial Management is science of supporting business and securing respectable place in society.
4. **Financial Management in New Organizations is important** any new and upcoming organization spendsbig amount of money in production and marketing.In the beginning normally cash inflow is nil and cash outflow is largely high.
5. This is where Financial Management applies in new organizations. Application of financial management tells business managers about cash, inventory, debts and fixed assets which help them in taking right business decisions.
6. Good financially managed organization will gain reputation among society and industry as reputed one which leads to quality business and growth.

Need and Importance of Study

1. Finance is the lifeblood of business organization. It needs to meet the requirement of the business. Each and every business must maintain adequate amount of finance for their smooth running of the

business and also maintain the business carefully to achieve the goal of the business. The business goal can be achieved only with the help of effective management of finance. We can't neglect the importance of finance at any time at and at any situation

2. The procurement and utilization of funds plays a very important role in any business. The procurement should be at a very low cost and the utilization of the funds should give higher returns. Financial management is one of the most important responsibilities of owners and business managers. They must consider the potential consequences of their management decisions on profits, cash flow and on the financial condition of the company. The activities of every aspect of a business have an impact on the company's financial performance and must be evaluated and controlled by the business owner.

3. At the beginning of each year, the Management Team for each store will look back at the previous year's sales and the targets/objectives for the whole organization to predict their sales for the store for the following year. Anticipating what each store expects to achieve is particularly important as it takes account of local circumstances, such as the activities of competitors in the local shopping environment. For example, the opening of a large new shopping mall will influence the performance of other stores in the region.

Research Methodology

1. Financial management and inventory management plays a major role in success of any business.
2. This project data is collected from secondary method.
3. The secondary data of retail management were collected from websites and textbooks.
4. The secondary data collection method includes:-The data collected from NSE, economic times, money control app etc. Various books relating to the financial management, Retail industry, capital structuring.

Limitations of The Study

1. The study is limited to only two super markets.
2. Mostly the data is collected in the form of secondary data.
3. The data is compared and analyzed on the basis of performance of the supermarkets.
4. It is difficult to obtain the data regarding the financial matters of any company so in some places averageswere taken.

Review Of Literature

Paulins & Geistfeld (2003)

Consumer perceptions of retail store attributes for a set of particular stores were examined to determine their effect on store preference. Respondent's rated13 stores. Four variables were found to affect store preference using forward stepwise logistic regression: type of clothing desired in stock, outside store appearance, shopping hours, and advertising. Significance of the effect of store attributes on store preference varied by store type. In addition, associations between customer perception of store attributes, education and age were observed. Implications for researchers and practitioners are discussed.

Gehrt & Yan (2004)

Most research related to consumer choice of retailers emphasizes retailer attributes and/or consumer characteristics. Since many retail formats, including online retailing, have emerged in recent years, knowledge of how consumers select retail formats must be updated.

Miranda & Konya (2005)

To identify the factors that influence shoppers' satisfaction with their "Primary" grocery store, and those that encourage them to continue patronizing it despite Being Presented with a significant inducement to shop elsewhere. A structured questionnaire containing31 variables relating to shopping behavior and satisfaction was administered to 934 shoppers leaving a number of grocery stores in an Australian city during a two-week period. Results were used to construct two mathematical models predicting customer satisfaction and store loyalty, from which two research hypotheses were derived. The results of model estimation show that factors with a significant influence on store satisfaction have little in common with others that impel shoppers to remain loyal to one store. Indeed, there was no evidence in this study that shoppers' overall satisfaction was by itself a significant influence on continued patronage.

Comparative Analysis By Using Ratio's :-

Definition: Ratio analysis is the process of examining and comparing financial information by calculating meaningful financial statement figure percentages instead of comparing line items from each financial statement. Managers and investors use a number of different tools and comparisons to tell whether a company is doing well and whether it is worth investing in. The most common ways people analysis a company's performance are horizontal analysis, vertical analysis, and ratio analysis. Horizontal and vertical analyzes compare a company's performance over time and to a base or set of standard performance

numbers. Ratio analysis is much different. Ratio analysis compares relationships between financial statement accounts. This means that one income statement or balance sheet account is being compared to another. These relationships between financial statement accounts will not only give a manager or investor an idea of the how healthy the business is on a whole, it will also give them keen insights into business operations.

Example:

Take inventory turns for example. Inventory turnover is the ratio between cost of goods sold and average inventory. Inventory turnover tells managers and investors not only how much inventory the company maintained, it also tells them how efficient the company was with its inventory. A high inventory turnover ratio means that the company is lean and is able to move its inventory quickly. This could indicate proper management and thoughtful inventory purchasing.

Liquidity ratio:-

Liquidity ratios are an important class of financial metrics used to determine a debtor's ability to pay off current debt obligations without raising external capital. Liquidity ratios measure a company's ability to pay debt obligations and its margin of safety through the calculation of metrics including the current ratio, quick ratio, and ratio. Current liabilities are analyzed in relation to liquid assets to evaluate the coverage of short-term debts in an emergency. The ideal value lies between 1.33 to 3.00 if it lies below 1.00 it is said to be bad position in maintain current assets. If it ideal ratio is more than 3.00 then it is said to be it had so much of idle cash or stock.

Formula:-

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Current or liquidity ratio of Avenue super market in 2018

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{1736.86}{704.65}$$
$$= 2.46$$

Current or liquidity ratio of Avenue super market in 2017

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{2835.47}{853.34}$$
$$= 3.32$$

It states that Avenue super market has good liquidity and proper management of current assets.

Current or liquidity ratio of Subhiksha supermarket in 2007

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{246.22}{37.10}$$
$$= 6.63$$

Current or liquidity ratio of Subhiksha supermarket in 2006

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{238.31}{31.24}$$
$$= 7.62$$

It states that Subhiksha supermarket has no liquidity and proper management of current assets. It has so much of idle stock

Liquidity Ratio
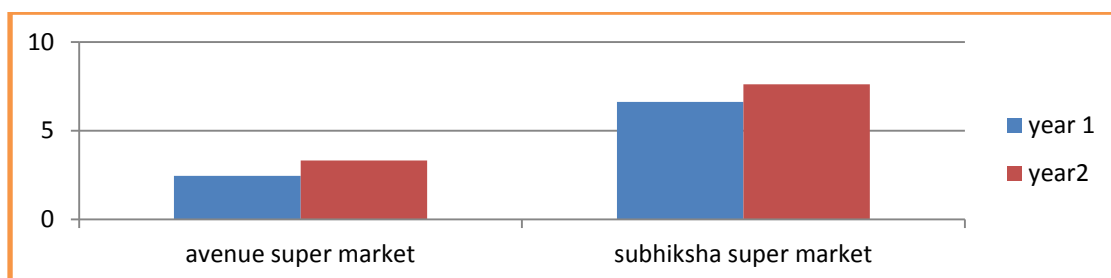
Findings

1. From the data given above current ratio status record maximum it states that Subhiksha had lot of idle inventory.
2. Utilization of funds is more important than procurement.
3. Purchasing a capital asset is more beneficial than having another store.
4. **Ex** in 2002 avenue purchased lands when there is downfall of real estate but Subhiksha opened another 90 stores.
5. Never be too aggressive in expansion and growth plans unless we have enough finances
6. Should Know about competitors inside and outside localityShould understand your strengths and weakness and use them efficiently to gain and learn.
7. Dept Capital is the most risky source of finance.
8. The debt ratio of shubhiksha is very high in as compared to avenue super market
9. Subhiksha supermarket has no liquidity and proper management of current assets. It has so much of idle stock.

Suggestions

1. Choosing Equity over Dept to be risk free.
2. Advertising is the basic and most prominent tool to increase the awareness of the product. So it should use advertising tools to increase the share in the market.
3. Diversify in products which are profitable
4. Products for which overall industry performance is good
5. Products which are related to the current product basket
1. Customer Relationship management
2. Better working conditions for employees.
3. Specializations in products
4. Improved stores
5. Better store design & Interiors
6. Better management and suppliers
7. Raise funds in a systematic manner
8. Shut stores with low sales
9. Focus on quality instead of quantity
10. Invest more in R&D
11. Study target market well

Conclusion

1. Spending the dept raised money without any proper planning will lead to the down fall of the firm. Liquidity crises arrived as there is no liquid money to pay employees.
2. Poor management make the company to downfall as the company expanded rapidly it was unable to manage the stores. Lack of HR policies & staff are also the one of the major drawback
3. Dept Capital is the most risky source of finance as it was unable to pay depts. Choosing Equity over Dept to be risk free it should have raised funds through IPO it would have not faced that much burden, Avenue markets raised funds through IPO and now in profits

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The Importance of Library Organizations in LIS Education

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Abstract:
Libraries stand firm on an uncommon footing in the advancement of the general public. The goal for preparing Library and Information Science (LIS) experts is to advance the library, to instruct, to verbalize and accommodate the needs of the customers to build usefulness and economy of the general public. The way toward creating skilled library and data science experts is straightforwardly identified with the nature of LIS instruction granted to these experts. In the organized climate, there is a solid requirement for proceeding with proficient schooling and preparing. LIS schooling and preparing for LIS understudies and experts has become essential for meeting the difficulties of the 21st couple of centuries. Aside from multiple schools and foundations, library associations also organise various preparation and supplemental classes, direction programmes, seminars, conventions, and so on that are related to LIS training in order to overcome the challenges of the twenty-first generation. This presentation gives several library associations' perspectives on LIS education in India.
Keywords: Education in Library and Information Science, Library Association, Library Science, Libraries and Information Science Professional, Instructional design, India.

Introduction:

Training is pretty much as significant as some other asset for monetary and mechanical improvement of a country since it is the way to human asset advancement. The library supplements an exceptional arrangement in accomplishing instructive work and serves as a gateway to the scholarly world.Library and Information Science (LIS) schooling started in India in 1911, started by Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad II of Baroda. LIS schooling in India offers different levels like testament, confirmation, degree, Associate degree in Information Science, M.Phil. Furthermore, Ph.D. Custodians, like people in other professions, have formed professional alliances to deal with routine issues, advance the calling, and begin with organizational implementation. Library affiliations are by and large shaped to care for the administration states of bookkeepers and their expert terms of events. They likewise serve individuals by advancing the way of life of library administration and utilization in the country. Practically all affiliations distribute diaries, monographs, identifying with their specific spaces of interest. They held gatherings, workshops, and speeches, as well as prepared programs, with the goal of bringing library experts together to foster approaches and ideas.

Objective:

The objectives of this paper are as follows -
1. To discuss the various library organizations in India.
2. To highlight the roles of library associations in LIS education in India.
3. To learn how involved they are in LIS education through conducting seminars, conferences, workshops, and training programmes, among other things.

Role played by library associations in LIS education:

Various library associations participate in continuing education programmes such as training courses or programmes, seminars, conferences, workshops, and so on to educate and refresh library professionals. Although the majority of these programmes are still in operation, several have been phased out. As a follow-up programme, organisations produce a number of publications that educate and refresh library employees. As a result, these library relationships perform a critical function, which may be stated as follows:

Courses offered by library associations:

Although professional library and information science degrees are given by many colleges and organisations in India, certain library groups offer short-term training courses. Some of these associations are still running their courses, while others have stopped. These courses prepare students to be adept at library technical work. Some of these library associations that provide these kinds of short-term training courses are described below —

Andhra Desa Library Association:

The Andhra Desa Library Association course was begun in 1920 and was the principal library instructional class began by a library affiliation. The course was one month. The course was more arranged for the schooling of social laborers than for that of bookkeepers. In 1934, the schedule of the course was altered to remember more subjects for library work.

Madras Library Association:

It directed a yearly summer course in Librarianship in 1929 and 1930. In 1931, this program was taken over by Madras University and was directed as an authentication course for a quarter of a year span.

Bengal Library Association:

In 1935, the Bengal Library Association orchestrated a library instructional course at Bansberia, a forerunner to the late spring course given by the relationship in 1937. This mid year course was subsequently moved up to a normal authentication course. The course is led by two meetings.

Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centers:

It arranges momentary instructional classes. These courses are normally held in a joint effort with university offices, specific organizations, the National Library of India and other expert bodies and so on in various parts of India.

Delhi Library Association:

It has conducted instructional classes at the authentication level since 1955. The courses are led in morning shifts. They likewise direct a certificate course in library and data innovation. The term of most courses is one scholarly year. The course substances are continually being inspected to present changes to address the needs of the time.

Clinical Library Association of India: It offers instructional classes.

Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science: It offers preparation for the educators of Library and Information Science in India.

The Society for the Advancement of Library and Information Science is in charge of the preparation program.

Indian Theological Library affiliation: It offers library instructional classes for philosophical school library staff to assemble quality authority in religious universities.

Manipur Library Association: In the year 2012, it provided a direction preparation program for the local community library.

Haryana Library Association:

It directed a course of a half year length which shifted into the direction of a one year span in 1981.

Gomantak Library Association: It offered a declaration course for a two month span in 1983.

Conclusion:

National associations hold seminars and conferences on the latest trends and technologies on a regular basis, as well as a variety of training and educational programs and research circles to increase knowledge, but state and local associations must be evaluated.Professional organizations such as the Indian Library Association, the Indian Library and Information Center Association, and the Indian Library and Information Science Teachers Association are currently striving to continually edit and update the curriculum as needed, but there is always a need. It is made in order to meet global needs. Meetings, seminars, review courses, seminars, lectures, and specialized training programs are held on a regular basis by the Library Association to discuss and exchange knowledge and ideas in groups on specific issues, topics, or issues in all areas of library science. Librarians can improve their knowledge and efficiency by applying the latest technology to their work. It provides a platform for educators and learners to stay in touch with the latest trends and developments in SIB education. The Library Association should maintain a publishing section that promotes the learning outcomes of SIB professionals. As the application of modern technologies such as information and communications technologies advances in the library environment, LIS education is at a tipping point as traditional libraries transition from hybrid libraries to digital book collection. LIS education in India is expected to bring about fundamental change by balancing tradition and technology and reshaping and integrating the latest trends and developments. The field of library science must adapt to changing times. Many new aspects of information and communication technologies are being introduced to library science, enhancing the unique ability to organize and retrieve information in the twenty-first century.In the age of the knowledge society, librarians must uphold the tradition of collecting, processing, and collecting using modern technology. spreading knowledge. It is time for librarians to collaborate in order to bridge the gap and advance LIS education.

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Migrations to Trinidad: A Human History through V.S. Naipaul

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Abstract

    This research paper studies history from a micro narrative angle. Nobel Laureate V.S Naipaul had been living in Trinidad. His ancestral roots were from India and he reached there due to indentured labour system by the British. After the abolition of slavery, British adopted the method of indentured labour to get there work done by the labour from countries of Asia and Africa. Historical documents mention the statistical data of migrations but fail to mention the actual plight of these migrants in such countries. This research paper is the comparative analysis of ideas of V.S Naipaul from his Nobel Laureate speech "Two Worlds" and the history available for the country Trinidad. This research is going to analyse the history from Micro Narrative perspective thereby exploring the plight of the migrants. Apart from migrants, this paper also focuses on the plight of natives of Trinidad and the exploitation done to them. The relevance of existential thoughts are also an important part of this paper. The discussion concludes by seeking the subjective relevance of the condition.

Introduction

    Literature and history have a long and strong bond. It is suggested that literature represents what is going around at a particular point of time. It is universal and contemporary at the same time. This historical sense, which is a sense of the timeless as well as of the temporal and of the timeless and of the temporal together (Eliot 37). Literature studies history from a humane angle and engulfs that facts within itself to bring something fruitful.This research paper studies history from a Micro narrative angle. Nobel Laureate V.S Naipaul had been living in Trinidad. His ancestral roots were from India and he reached there due to indentured labour system by the British. After the abolition of slavery, British adopted the method of indentured labour to get there work done by the labour from countries of Asia and Africa. Historical documents mention the statistical data of migrations but fail to mention the actual plight of these migrants in such countries. This research paper is the comparative analysis of ideas of V.S Naipaul from his Nobel Laureate speech "Two Worlds" and the history available for the country Trinidad. This research is going to analyse the history from Micro Narrative perspective thereby exploring the plight of the migrants. Apart from migrants, this paper also focuses on the plight of natives of Trinidad and the exploitation done to them. The relevance of existential thoughts are also an important part of this paper. The discussion concludes by seeking the subjective relevance of the condition.Historical documents suggest only the number of Indians present over the Island. The numbers as suggested were 20,664 slaves, 10154 Indian stock (Caribbean Atlas). But when history narrated by Naipaul is read, it suggests that how these Indians reached the Island there by recalling the dark past of Indentured labour. Naipaul narrates the incidents where the Indian migrants had to sleep on the roads of the country. He narrates the stories of toil he and his family has done for the bread. These narrations merely become a data of history but give life long memories to the common people.As far as history is concerned, Hosein affirms that the Indian indentured labourers in Trinidad receive "5 Pounds and 5 acres" (3). The question arises if the deal was so simple then did the people suffer? This fact has been confirmed by Naipaul when he states,

The deal was like this. People indentured themselves for five years to serve on the estates. At the end of this time they were given a small piece of land, perhaps five acres, or a passage back to India. In 1917, because of agitation by Gandhi and others, the indenture system was abolished. And perhaps because of this, or for some other reason, the pledge of land or repatriation was dishonoured for many of the later arrivals. These people were absolutely destitute. They slept in the streets of Port of Spain, the capital." (Two Worlds). The words "agitation by Gandhi" strike the minds as perhaps Naipaul wants to affirm that the struggle for freedom was not as Utopian as it appeared to the natives of India. However, Quraishi has suggested some different cause for the condition. It has been stated that it so happened when the population of India increased by the number more than the capacity of the country (409). These ideas show the relevance of micro narratives. "In today's post-modern literature the meta-narratives with profound and spectacular events have lost their credibility and that as citizens of a fragmented society we have fallen back onto micro-narratives each having a limited context to understand our world better" (Mannava 321). These lines suggest that the expression of thought has been more powerful for Naipaul in the influence of Postmodernism. Literature may speak boldly than history. History states that the ancestral roots of the Indian Migrants are ambiguous. An article in *The Hindu* has a long discussion about the variation of thought between the old and new generation of migrants in Trinidad. The forlorn was much more in old generation but new generation is equally attached to the roots. "At least half the young people one comes

across on the island consider their Indian heritage as relevant as their Indo-Trinidadian lineage and they strongly long to reconnect with India". Naipaul also longs for his roots in his speech when he affirms "Two years ago a kind Nepalese who liked my name sent me a copy of some pages from an 1872 gazetteer-like British work about India, Hindu Castes and Tribes as Represented in Benares; the pages listed—among a multitude of names—those groups of Nepalese in the holy city of Banaras who carried the name Naipal. That is all that I have" (Two Worlds). This longing is equally represented in both the informative pieces.

Conclusion

History is deeply rooted in literature and it cannot be detached as it represents the life of the people at a particular point of time. Naipaul's work shows postmodern attitude when he speaks boldly about the incidents. History is only statistical but literature provides a subjective angle to the history.

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A Study of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme in Indapur Tehsil Dist. Pune Maharashtra State

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Abstract

Agricultural production and farm income in India involve several risks. Crop insurance is the only mechanism available to safeguard against production risks. Against this background, this paper has examined the features and performance of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) operating in Indapur tehsil Dist. Pune of Maharashtra state and has suggested some modifications to make it more effective. NAIS coverage in terms of crop area, number of farmers and value of agricultural output is very small. If crop insurance programme is to be made an important tool in agricultural risk management, the present level of coverage will have to be improved, at least by 3-4 fold. Such an expansion can occur only with improvements in and broad-basing of the insurance scheme. Every suggested improvement has financial implications and affects the concerned insurance practices. It requires renewed efforts by the government in terms of designing appropriate mechanisms and providing financial support to agricultural insurance. Providing of similar support to the private sector insurers would help in increasing the insurance coverage and improving the viability of insurance schemes over time.

Keyword: farmer, agricultural, insurance, debt, indebt, loss, agriculture risk, remedies.

Review of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

Agricultural production and farm income in India involve several risks. These relate to natural events, weather aberrations, epidemics and manmade disasters. All these affect both crop area and yield. Further, with the growing of agricultural commercialization and climatic changes, the degree of risk due to unfavorable eventualities is increasing. Sharp fluctuations in agricultural prices are causing a wide variability in farm income. For a section of the farming community, the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for certain crops provide a means of their income stability (Vyas and Singh, 2018). But, for most of the crops and in many of the states, MSP has not been implemented. Recently, mechanisms like 'contract farming' and 'future trades' have been introduced and these are expected to provide some risk cover against price fluctuations, directly or indirectly. It is believed that crop insurance is the only mechanism available to safeguard against production risks in agriculture. Considering this need, the Government of India had introduced a Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) in 1985 and later, a National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in 1999-2000. But, this scheme also has not been able to make the expected impact and acceptability. Against this background, this study has examined the features and performance of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), operating in the country and has suggested changes to make it more effective. The main objective of the scheme is to protect farmers against losses suffered by them due to crop failure on account of natural calamities, such as drought, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, fire, pest/ diseases, so as to restore their credit worthiness for the ensuing season. The paper has presented the results of detailed analysis of secondary data for 13 crop seasons, since the inception of NAIS, covering the period rabi 1999-2000 to rabi 2005-06. Field investigations were also conducted for the state of Maharashtra special in Indapur tehsil Dist. Pune during October, 2019 to assess the perception of loanee and non-loanee insured farmers, bankers and other functionaries of NAIS. Besides the field study, discussions were also held with experts in Agriculture Insurance Company (AIC) and agricultural departments, and bankers, academicians and farmers' representatives.

Main Features of NAIS

The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was introduced in the country from the rabi season of 1999-2000. Agricultural Insurance Company of India Ltd (AIC), which was incorporated in December, 2002, and which started operating from April, 2003, took over the implementation of NAIS. This scheme is available to both loanees and non-loanees. It covers all food grains, oilseeds and annual horticultural / commercial crops for which past yield data are available for an adequate number of years.

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Among the annual commercial and horticultural crops, sugarcane, potato, cotton, ginger, onion, turmeric, chillies, coriander, cumin, jute, tapioca, banana and pineapple, are covered under the scheme. The scheme is operating on the basis of both 'area approach' for widespread calamities, and 'individual approach' for localized calamities such as hailstorm, landslide, cyclone, flood, etc.

Objective of the Study
1. To study National Agricultural Insurance scheme in Indapur tehsil Dist. Pune.
2. To study the problems face by farmer while adopting NAIS.
3. To study remedies in NAIS.
4. To study noninsured farmer compensation policy in Indapur tehsil Dist. Pune.

Research Methodology

For this study primary and secondary data collection methods are used. Primary data collected through questionnaires and observation. Secondary data collected with the help of report of NAIS, Internet, journals, books, reports etc.

Sampling methods

10 villages from Indapur tehsil are selected for the study. Convenient sampling method use for selection of the villages in Indapur tehsil Dist. Pune

Major findings
1. 67.74% debt farmers know about the NAIS and 32.26% debt farmer don't know about the NAIS in Indapur tahsil.
2. Survey also shows that 9.10% in Indebt farmers knows about NAIS and 90.90% Indebt farmers don't know about NAIS.
3. It is observed that from the selected sample of Indapur tehsil 9.68% debt farmer get the NAIS and 90.33% farmer denied NAIS.
4. Survey also shows that 100% in debt farmers don't get the NAIS.
5. The average damage of farmers crop is 70.96% of debt farmer suffer losses due to various natural reasons. 29.04% farmers don't have any type of loss.
6. 60.61% in Indebt farmer faced losses of their crop and 39.39% farmer don't have any loss of their crop.
7. 38.70% debt farmer takes loan from bank as the compensation for the loss of their crops, and 3.22% farmers get the helps from the government to compensate their loss.
8. 45.45% in Indebt farmer take loan from the bank to compensate their loss of crops, and 9.09% farmers take the help of money lenders to fill their loan.
9. 45.16% debt farmer face difficulties of *panchnam* , 6.45% farmers get the total amount very late. Besides, 9.67% farmers are the victim of slow official process.
10. 18.18% indebt farmer doesn't get the benefits of insurance schemes. It is observed during the survey that 9.09% indebt farmers don't trust this scheme.

Suggestions to Make National Agricultural Insurance Scheme More Effective

The farming community at large does not seem to be satisfied with the partial expansion of scope and content of crop insurance scheme in the form of NAIS over Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). There are issues relating to its operation, governance and financial sustainability. After extensive reviewing and gathering perceptions of the farming community in Indapur (Pune) of Maharashtra state on the performance of NAIS, some modifications have been suggested in its designing to make to it more effective and farmer- friendly

1. **Reduction of Insurance Unit to Village Panchayat Level**

As of now, the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme is implemented on the basis of "homogeneous area" approach, and the area (insurance unit) at present is the Mandal / Taluk / Block or equivalent unit, in most instances. These are large administrative units with considerable variations in yields and impact of natural calamities. For the scheme to become more popular, the unit for determining claim should be reduced to the level of 'village' in the case of large villages and to 'cluster of villages' in the case of small villages. Ideally, "Individual approach" would reflect crop losses on a realistic basis, and has been regarded most desirable (Dandekar, 1985). However, under the Indian conditions, implementing a crop insurance scheme at the "individual farm unit level" is beset with problems, such as:

1. Non-availability of the past records of land surveys, ownerships, tenancy and yields at individual farm level
2. Small size of farm holdings

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3. Remoteness of hamlets and inaccessibility of some farm-holdings
4. A large variety of crops, varied agro-climatic conditions and package of practices, and
5. Inadequate infrastructure.

Researchers feel that lowering of the insurance unit to the Gram Panchayat (GP) level, is a welcome move, as it would reflect yield losses at a reasonable level. However, data being the lifeline of insurance, the actuarial rating of the product at GP level would be possible only if the historical yield data at that level (GP) is available for a reasonably long period. In real terms, such data at the GP level are not available and therefore, it would be difficult for the insurer to work out premium rates on sound actuarial principles (Planning Commission, 2007).

2. Threshold/Guaranteed Yield

Presently, Guaranteed Yield, based on which indemnities are calculated, is the moving average yield of the preceding three years for rice and wheat, and preceding five years for other crops, multiplied by the level of indemnity. The concept does not provide adequate protection to farmers, especially in areas with consecutive adverse seasonal conditions, pulling down the average yield. It is proposed to consider the best 5, out of the preceding 10-years' yield.

3. Levels of Indemnity

At present, the levels of indemnity are 60 per cent, 80 per cent and 90 per cent corresponding to high, medium and low risk areas. It is perceived that the 60 per cent indemnity level, does not adequately cover the risk, especially in the case of small/ medium-intensity adversities, since losses get covered only if and when, the loss exceeds 40 per cent. Consequently, suggestion was made that instead of three levels of indemnity, there should be only two levels of indemnity, viz. 80 per cent and 90 per cent. But, these higher levels of indemnity may escalate the premium rates, and would increase the subsidy burden of the government. Therefore, it may be wise to continue with the three levels, with up gradation of 60 per cent to 70 per cent. Since, majority of crops are being covered presently in the 60 per cent level category, its up-gradation to 70 per cent level would be a reasonable improvement

4. Extending Risk Coverage to Prevented Sowing / Planting, in Adverse Seasonal Conditions

The NAIS under the existing mode covers risk only from sowing to harvesting. Many a times sowing / planting is prevented due to adverse seasonal conditions and the farmer loses not only his initial investment, but also the opportunity value of the crop. A situation where the farmer is prevented from even sowing the field, is a case of extreme hardship and this risk must be covered. Pre-sowing risk, particularly prevented / failed sowing / reseeding on account of adverse seasonal conditions, should also be covered, wherein up to 25 per cent of the sum insured could be paid as compensation, covering the input - cost incurred till that stage.

5. Coverage of Post-harvest Losses

In some states, crops like paddy are left in the field for drying after harvesting. Quite often, this 'cut and spread' crop gets damaged by cyclones, floods, etc., especially in the coastal areas. Since, the existing scheme covers risk only up to the harvesting, these post-harvest risks are outside the purview of insurance cover. This issue was examined in the light of difficulties in assessing such losses at the individual level. One of the suggestions to address this could be to extend the insurance cover for two weeks after harvesting.

6. Service to Non-loanee Farmers

The awareness generation about the scheme is poor, partly due to lack of adequate localized interactions and substantially due to the lack of effective image building and awareness campaigns. For loanee farmers, with premia being deducted at the time of loan disbursement and claim settlements being credited to the farmer's loan account, the illiterate or poorly educated farmer is hardly aware of the scheme's existence, let alone its benefits. The poor participation of non-loanee farmers is even worse. Hence, major pilot studies, to build effective communication models, in this regard need to be conducted, as an integral aspect of policy planning. NAIS being a multi-agency approach, the implementing agency presently has no presence, except in the state capitals. The scheme is marketed to non-loanee farmers through the rural credit agencies. These farmers are neither familiar nor comfortable in going to the distantly-located credit agencies. Dedicated rural agents, who could provide service, supported by the

effective communication and training programs, would be a needed initiative (Planning Commission, 2007).

Conclusions

Despite launching the crop insurance scheme in a modified form in the country, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme has served very limited purpose in Indapur (Pune) of Maharashtra state. The coverage in terms of area, number of farmers and value of agricultural output is very small, payment of indemnity, based on area approach, miss affected the farmers outside the compensated area, and most of the other schemes are also not viable. If crop insurance programme is to be made an important tool in agricultural risk management, the present level of coverage of crop insurance will have to be improved, at least by 3-4 fold. This expansion can only occur with improvements in and broad-basing of the scheme. Every suggested improvement has financial implications and affects the concerned insurance practices. The cost of insurance will go up further with each improvement. It is observed that more number of farmers is unaware of NAIS due to all insufficient attempts and inadequate government mechanism to create awareness among farmers. It is also observed that more number of farmers denied this scheme due to low risk cover, bad experience of other farmers and low insurance cover. Therefore the very few percentage of farmers gets the benefits of this scheme. It is detected that debt and indebt farmer's crop are damaged. They don't get any insurance schemes for their lost crops. Ever though farmers are losing their crops due to various natural disasters they are not insuring their crops. It is saw that farmers are unaware about the benefits of insurance. They give preference to bank, money lenders and sale of animals to compensate their loss. Non-effective advertisement and delay in compensation are main reason for the less success of this scheme.

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"Geographical Analysis of Tourism for Drought Prone Area Development –A Case Study of Akkalkot Taluka"

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Abstract:-

Droughts are the natural disaster caused by lack of water in the region. It can be result of less rainfall, which happens mainly due to large scale of deforestation excessive use of water resources like well and tube well etc. lead to water shortage. Drought affected district in the state of Maharashtra set annual rainfall in the range between 600 to 700 mm through SW monsoon. Once in five years deficit rainfall is reported. Akkalkot taluka is one of the drought prone taluka in the Solapur district. It had mainly rainfall less than half of the normal. Tourism is an increasingly wide spread and complex activity. It is a multidimensional industry generating various types of impacts. Akkalkot taluka has number of tourist destination such as Akkalkot, Gaudgaon, Bruhanpur, & Haidra etc. During the XII five year plan Ministry of tourism planning commission has set target by adapting pro-poor tourism approach which contributes significantly to poverty reduction. In drought prone region sever poverty is always hampering the life of the people. The present study examines the impact of tourism on development of tourist destination in such region. Present study is based on secondary and primary data and this data is analyzed with help of statistical and cartographic technique. The study reveals that Akkalkot, Gaudgaon, Bruhanpur, & Haidra etc. and adjoining tourist destinations are attracting lakhs of tourist and it has generated 60 percent employment opportunity directly and indirectly to the population of drought prone region.

Key wards: - Drought Prone, Employment, Economic Development.

Introduction:-

Droughts are the natural disasters caused by lack of water in the region. This can be result of less rainfall, which happens mainly due to large scale deforestation, excessive use of water resources, like wells, etc lead to water shortage. In India, 28 percent of total cultivable area is drought prone. In 2001, more than eight states suffered the impacts of severe droughts. Analysis of rainfall behavior for the past 100 years reveals that the frequency of occurrence of below-normal rainfall in arid, semiarid, and sub-humid areas is 54 to 57 per cent, while severe and rare droughts occur once every eight to nine years in arid and semi-arid zones. In terms of geographical area and population, drought prone areas account for nearly 19% of the total area of the country and 12% of the population.

Status of Tourism:

Tourism is an increasingly widespread and complex activity, which requires sophisticated management to realize its full potential as positive and sustainable economic, environmental, social and cultural forces. The positive contribution of tourism is significant, but there are a number of challenges to be it the potential for sustainable local development and poverty elimination, through the localization of benefits. These challenges include issues of ownership, economic leakage (from the local economy and through imports), local employment, benefit distribution, social and environmental impacts and dependency. Tourism is now well recognized as a major growth engine.

Study Region:-

Akkalkot taluka is situated in southern part of the Maharashtra plateau. Akkalkot taluka is lies between $17^0 17^1 54^{11}$ to $17^0 44^1 3^{11}$ north latitude & $75^0 53^1 42^{11}$ to $76^0 25^1 43^{11}$ East longitude. According to area the Akkalkot tehsils as a 6th rank with 1401Sq. Km. & contains 138 villages. Akkalkot tehsil occupies the southeast corner of the district and is bordered by Osmanabad District to the north, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts of Karnataka to the southeast and south respectively and South Solapur Taluka to the west. Akkalkot tehsil is occupied by the Bori, Harana and Seena river basin. The tehsil headquarters is located at Akkalkot, which is also the largest city in the tehsil and a religious center of the area.

Aims & Objective: -

The main objective and aims of present paper is to assess direct impact of tourism in the local economy of destinations in drought prone area.

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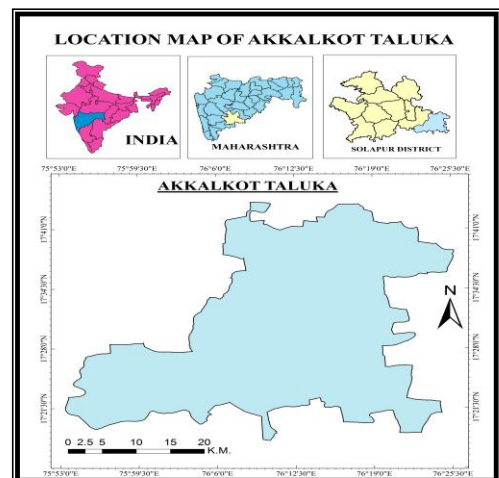
Methodology: -

For this study purpose using primary data collected from accommodation, transport, general stores, religious commodity, trade centers and hotel industry establishments. This study focuses on three major destinations of the more accessible tourism destinations in Akkalkot. To understand how the tourism sector is generating employment and income for local people in the drought prone region of Akkalkot tahsil.

Tourist Destinations:

a) **Akkalkot: A Pilgrimage Destination:-**

Akkalkot is a temple dedicated to Shri Swami Samarth Maharaj, a form of Dattatreya. The Punythithi of this saint is celebrated annually at this temple on Chaitra Shukla Trayodashi. There is a banyan tree in this temple which is believed to be the site where the saint used to meditate. The Gurucharitra gives lot of information about him. The holy book of Shri Gurucharitra mentions that the second incarnation of Lord Datta Shri Narasimha Saraswati entered into mahasamadhi in Kardalivana in 1458. One man collection armory museum is also attraction of tourists. It was completed by Tararaje Bhosle. He was a great collector of weapons and arms. He made the armory museum, a one man collection which is biggest in Asia. The armoury has the finest collection of ancient weapons treasured in India and The East.

Shivpuri (Akkalkot): A Vedic Science Centre:-

This centre was established by Shree Gajanan Maharaj of Akkalkot, earlier his ancestors were follower of Shree Swami Samarth, but later on Gajanan Maharaj shifted towards Agnihotra. Today thousands of devotes following this. Along with this Aurvedic Hospital and their products are most popular not only in the country but global level also.

2. **Gaudgaon – A Religious Tourist Destination:**

Akkalkot Taluka is one of the pilgrimage places. In this taluka Gaudgaon is holly place of god Hanuman. This place is very popular for god Hanuman devotees. It is said about the holly place if any devotee tries to visit every Saturday complete eleven Saturday whatever his wish it will full fill to him. This type of the faith is about the god hanuman. The temple of god Hanuman is Hemadapanthi and southern face. It is said about the established by Samarth Ramadas Swami.

3. **Haidra – A Religious Tourist Destination:**

Haidra is located in border place of Akkalkot taluka in Solapur district of Maharashtra. Haidra is famous for ancient pilgrimage destination of Muslim community but in this place all Religious people came together for worships. In this place one Durgaha and Sufi Saint Hajarat Khawaja Haji Saiful- Muluk Chisti. The huge rush is observed every Amavas (Full Moon). The annual Urus (festival/ Fair) is held during the Muslim month of Moharam.

4. **Bruhanpur – A Religious Tourist Destination With National Integration:**

There was ancient temple around 12th century. This destination was religious evidence of Hindu and Muslim Community. Siddayappa Saint was one of the idol people during 12th century. There is only one God of Allah who should be prayed in Islam that is Maqdoom Allauddin Chishti is the one who blessed by such Great God. There are various miracles by God in Dargah. This miracle is significantly believed by Muslims and Non-Muslims.

Results and Discussion:-

Tourism Industry and Employment Generation for Economic Development:-

Today, tourism is one of the largest and dynamically developing sectors of external economic activities. Tourism sector play high growth and development rates in society, Tourism play contribute to the social and economic development of the country as a whole. It has created jobs in both large and small communities. There are different angle of contribution.

Total Employment Generation by Tourism:

Table 1.1 revels that summary of engaged population in particular sector of various destination. The Akkalkot tourist destination is leading position of for generation of employment opportunity. It is provided jobs for 685 persons in directly then followed by Haidra is emerging destination in drought prone region and provided jobs 381 in directly. The third position is occupied by Bruhanpur it creates 151 jobs directly and least employment opportunity generated at Gaudgaon i.e. 120 people engaged directly in tourism sector. In the study region at selected destination total 1337 local population engaged in tourism sector directly.

Table 1.1, Akkalkot: Total Employment Generation

Sr. No	Destination	By Religious Centers	By Transport	By Accommodation	By Hotel	By General Stores	By Agricultural Product	Total Employment Generation
	Akkalkot	350	55	80	130	60	10	685
	Gaudgaon	75	15	10	12	10	08	120
	Haidra	280	45	-	24	20	12	381
	Bruhanpur	85	32	-	15	14	5	151
	Total	790	147	90	181	104	35	1337

Source: (Field Survey 2019)

Conclusion:-

Droughts are a natural disaster caused by climatic phenomena. It's phenomena create drought prone region in specific location in worldwide. The drought prone conditions affect on the economy of the region it creates unemployment and low economic status of people. The study region is one of the drought prone regions in the Solapur district. But in study region various tourist destination found and these destination play an important role for unemployment, poverty elevation and regional development of area i.e. Akkalkot, Haidra Bruhanpur and emerging tourist destination Gaudgaon etc. These destinations are popular across state so most of tourists visit to these destinations. The tourist expenditure at the destination is income for local people. These all tourist destination creates employment and job opportunity for all kinds of skilled and unskilled person of local community. These centers generates jobs in accommodation, transport, hotels, general stores, religious commodity sells center and also income source for local and neighboring farmers etc. Tourism activity helps to directly and indirectly to local economy even in drought prone region of Akkalkot. Akkalkot is provided jobs directly for 685 people, Gaudgaon creates 120 jobs Haidra (381 jobs) and at Bruhanpur 151 people engaged in tourism sector. The employment opportunity generated by various activities at tourist destination i.e. 790 people engaged in religious commodities center, 147 people in transport sector 90 people in accommodation unite, 181 in hotel industry and 104 people engaged in general stores which directly link with tourist and tourism activity and also 35 farmers take direct benefit by tourists .Lastly it is conclude that in drought prone region these selected religious tourist destination provided direct and indirect jobs and its improved standard of living of local people, economic status and improved social status its helps to regional economic development.

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Change in Land Use and Land Use Pattern of Solapur City Primary Fringe

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Abstract

Urbanization largely responsible for the rapid growth of Rural Urban fringe around the city. The term 'fringe' indicates a border zone between rural and urban area. The fringe is defined in relation to city and exists in the agricultural hinterland where land use is changing. The fringe consists of an inner fringe (urban fringe) which is characterized by land in an advanced state of transition from rural to urban land use. In this area new construction is taking place, which have been approved of planning permission granted by the authority. Management and planning of urban fringe requires spatially accurate and timely information on land use and changing patterns. In this stage, GIS and Remote sensing are very useful in the formulation and implementation of the spatial and temporal changes, which are essential components of regional planning to ensure the sustainable development. The present research paper analyses the nature and pattern of land used and land cover of Primary fringe of Solapur city during1991 to 2011 by using Spatial data and classified land use/ land cover maps through geo-referencing.

Key Words: *Rural Urban Fringe, Primary Fringe, Land use, Land cover GIS and Remote Sensing.*

Introduction

The emergence of the fringe zone with its complex problems of adjustment between rural and urban ways of life has assumed great topical importance and has drawn attention of planners and social scientists. Yet the study of the urban fringe has been a neglected area of human research.. Fringe studies have not received much attention among Indians either from geographers of from scholars in any of the other disciplines. Hence it is obvious that there is a considerable gap in geographical research in this area of urban studies. The rural urban fringe in general is frequently ignored as a specific area within the study of urbanization. Urbanization results an increasing pressure on land, water and environment in the cities. Population growth, migration and infrastructure initiatives resulting the growth of cities on the one hand and development of modern means of transport and communication on the other, have been largely responsible for the rapid growth of urban fringe around the city. The term 'fringe' indicates a border zone between rural and urban areae fringe is defined in relation to the city and exists in the agricultural hinterland where land use is changing. The fringe consists of an inner fringe (Primary Fringe Urban Fringe) which is characterized by land in an advanced state of transition from rural to urban land use. In this area new construction is taking place, which have been approved of planning permission granted by the authority. GIS and Remote sensing are very useful in the formulation and implementation of the spatial and temporal changes.

Objective

To assess land use pattern and land use change in Primary fringe of Solapur city from the period 1991 to 2011

Database

landuse of Solapur city fringe used Spatial data. It is primarily defined as those which are directly or indirectly referenced to a location on the surface of the earth.

a) Satellite Image

Spatio temporal dynamics of land use/ land cover of rural urban fringe of Solapur city was generated from Landsat satellite imageries of two different time periods, i.e., Landsat Thematic Mapper Image (TM) with 30 meter resolution for the year 1991 and 2011 Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM) Images with 30 meter resolution.

b) Survey of India Toposheets

Following Survey of India topographic sheets on 1:50,000 scales were used to generate the base maps and landuse land cover map.

Methodology for Landuse Change of Solapur city

a) Geo-referencing

The SOI toposheets were geometrically registered through Everest Modified and projecton WGS 1984 Complex UTM Zone 43N.prj projection system for subsequent analysis. Further, the satellite image of the study area was registered and rectified with reference to already geo-referenced 1:50,000 scale topographic maps of the same area.

b) Classification of Land use/ Land Cover Maps

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The land use/ land cover classification maps of the study area were prepared for two different time periods of 1991 and 2011 through the method of digitization in ArcGIS 10.1 GIS software by using visual interpretation technique here made four classes for all images i.e.

Study area

The Solapur city and its fringe area is located in between 17^0 28' 21" north latitudes and 17^0 42' 2" north latitudes to 75^0 42' 2" east to 76^0 4' 33" east longitude. It has an average elevation of 457 meters. In physiographic features Solapur and its fringe area extended in the south western part of Maharashtra state in India. It entirely spread in basin of river Bhima and Sinas catchment area of Deccan plateau. Presently the city covers area of around sq.km and Primary fringe study area covers 213 sq.km with 19 villages

Changing Land Use Pattern of Primary Rural Urban Fringe of Solapur City 1991-2011
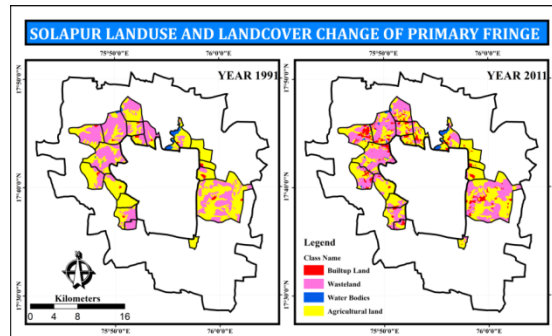
Sr. No.	Class Name	Primary Fringe					
		Area in Sq. km			Area in %		
		1991	2011	Change	1991	2011	Change
1	Agricultural Land	119.01	108.06	-10.95	55.87	50.73	-5.14
2	Builtup Land	2.96	17.85	14.89	1.39	8.38	6.99
3	Wasteland	87.87	83.71	-4.16	41.25	39.30	-1.95
4	Water Bodies	3.16	3.38	0.22	1.48	1.59	0.10

(**Source**: Computed by Researcher)
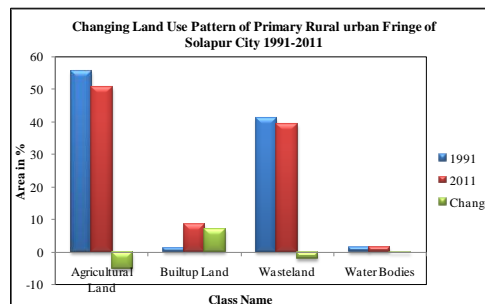
a) Agricultural Land

It may be observed from the Table 4.10 out of the total geographical area, the agricultural area covered by 119.01sq.km (55.87 percent) in 1991. It has reduced to 108.06sq.km (50.73 percent) in 2011. Thus registering net decreased of 10.95 sq. km to 5.14 percent of change during the period of 20 year study. On east of this in Kumbhari lost its agricultural area on the western Dongaon have lost its agricultural land. Central part of Karamba and Haglur have also reduced its agricultural land.

b) Built Up Land

There is notable change in the built up area during the span of 20 years study from 1991 to 2011, due to the natural increase in population which has increased from 6.96 sq.km (1.39 percent) in 1991 to 17.85 sq.km in 2011, thus showing a change of built up land 14.89 sq.km (6.99 percent). It means the whole area of this fringe has experienced increase in built up land on major transportation ways of the city passes from this fringe. (Developed roads can see in photo gallery). Particularly the change detected on the northwestern in the Pakani, Kondhi Chincholi Kati and Karamba in these villages agricultural land and waste land has been converted in to industrial use. Kumbhri village have also increased their built up land along the boudary of Solapur city due to the road development.

c) Waste Land

The waste land has decreased up to 4.16 sq. km in 2011. Waste land was 87.87 sq. km in 1991 whereas, it was become 83.71 sq. km in 2011 it mean this land converted in to the residential and industrial purpose as built up land. This change has been occurred in villages of Pakani, Kondi, Chincholi Kati, Banegaon, Gulwanchi and Khed alongside the National highway and state highway. Some fragment of waste land lost their land due to the natural increase in the pre existing settlement and for the agricultural uses.

d) Water Body

Very small changes has been occurred in the area of water body, in the year 1991 water body covered by 3.16 sq.km area and in 2011 it recorded 3.38 sq.km Merely it increased with 0.22 sq.km it occurred mainly due to the climatic variation and rainfall.

Conclusion

The agricultural land has decreased in 20 years span of year 1991 to 2011. In primary rural urban fringe, it has decreased by 5.14 percent, waste land decreased by 1.95 percent and built-up land has increased by 6.99 Productive agricultural field have been transformed in west and built up land due to the rising population pressure in city.

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Confinement and madness: Women amidst the Coronavirus pandemic

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Abstract

Apart from the millions of deaths that the world witnessed, confinement stood second in order of creating havoc throughout the world. Governments imposed lockdowns and as a result of that, people started losing their most loved private spaces. Men somehow still managed to be at ease by continuing to work as per their designated roles from their homes but women at every corner of the world experienced the problem of insufficient space as they never managed to still have "a room of their own". They had to keep on performing all the work at home due to non-availability of domestic help, at the same time they had to maintain the work that they have been doing outside their homes as well. This confinement, loaded with endless work visibly resulted in a serious toll on the minds of women. This paper is an attempt to understand the age-old mechanism of confinement imposed upon women. The paper is also a comparative analysis of the age old confinement of women with that of the new age caged-living that the world is trying to cope up with amidst the coronavirus pandemic.

Keywords: lockdown, space, room, work, confinement

Introduction

With the onset of the coronavirus pandemic, millions started getting affected worldwide. Sensitive health conditions, mental health problems, multiple deaths in a single household increased the challenges for survival. People underwent lockdowns that became one of the prime reasons behind the unmanaged turmoil in the emotional health of many. Lockdowns led to complete isolation and houses metaphorically became like small cages, kept in the zoo, for its residents. Confinement and madness can be correlated from centuries. It can be cited from many examples in history that the ones having unstable mental states were abandoned from society, locked up inside a cell, left to wait for death. In the nineteenth century, scientific innovations advanced and the understanding of mental illness came into a more prominent shape. Lunacy started getting acknowledged and psychiatry as a discipline matured. It can be opined from multiple instances that the lockdown all over the world reflected a completely different reverberation upon women. Reported cases of domestic violence started booming, and their emotional balance started getting shattered into a more prominent existence. Workload increased and tension started piling up. In the case of women, confinement inside a room also could not fetch them a private and a happier space. When madness in the nineteenth century Europe started getting recognized as a varied form of illness, women were assigned to some specific classifications of madness, such as, neurasthenia, anorexia nervosa and hysteria. Hysteria amongst them was the most widely and typically assigned where we often as readers can find the illness to be comically depicted in many works of literature. It is funny how 'dis-ease' was never taken seriously for women. In most of the cases mental illnesses in women are not paid proper importance or care. Most of the ailments that women face are considered to be myths. Anything beyond the understanding of men and their anatomy could easily be tagged as "madness". The word 'mad' has several implications. 'Mad' might mean angry, or it might mean insanity. But this fine-line between what can be considered as a result of years of repressed anger reflected out of injustice, and insanity is blurred when the understanding comes to the acknowledgement of women and the "complex" mechanism of their mind and body.

Theme

Confinement as a tool to restrict women from doing things as per their will can be identified as a popular tool in the hands of patriarchy from centuries ago. It can be found according to several records that the witnessed admission of female patients in mental asylums in the mid-nineteenth century Europe was much higher in number than its male patients. Though confinement and imprisonment are two different things, women locked up inside the household due to the emerging pandemic, along with other members of her family, performing chores like Sisyphus, endlessly are bound to have the essence of imprisonment.

Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar had pointed out that "imprisonment leads to madness, solipsism, paralysis". Women were the prisoners of their own body and society. The clothes offered to women were restrictive, from corsets to crinolines which would cause discomfort to them. Canadian poet novelist, in her poem The Female Body, voiced aloud about this caged identity that women are forcefully asked to have. She stated, "The basic Female Body comes with the following accessories: garter-belt, panty-girdle, crinoline, camisole, bustle, brassiere, stomacher, chemise, virgin zone, spike heels, nose-ring, veil, kid gloves, fishnet stockings, fichu, bandeau, Merry Widow, weepers, chokers, barrettes, bangles, beads,

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lorgnette, feather boa, basic black, compact, Lycra stretch one-piece with modesty panel, designer peignoir, flannel nightie, lace teddy, bed, head." Even breathing and thinking or having a will of their own, for women was restrictive. Women were forcefully fitted into the role of 'the angel in the house' as suggested in the poem by Coventry Patmore, titled, "The Angel in the House". Society welcomed women who were shy and domesticated. Paleness and submissiveness were socially celebrated. Women were modeled under the idea of domesticated dolls whose only role was to meet the requirements of her family and serve her husband. She would only be allowed to become a mechanical being bereft of her own needs in life. A woman with a strong personality and vivid imagination could never fit into this role without sacrificing her sanity. The twentieth century author, Virginia Woolf argued that in order to gain her narrative freedom, a woman would have to gain risks of becoming the monster figure, that is, the demonic other which has no hope of surviving societal bounds. Gilbert and Gubar, in their book, *The Madwoman in the Attic* (1984), aptly named this discomfort of women in society as "dis-ease". It was found that during the time, the only illness women were detected with was to have a will on their own. By objectifying women, as the "angel in the house" patriarchy is attempting to restrict women in every sphere. Similar concept in the orient is observed where women are restricted inside the domestic circle by putting them as "ghar ki lakshmi".

There is sadly no cure for a woman's hysteric nature. And that is the reason behind the booming market of female exorcism that runs freely without any legal conditioning in many parts of the world. In India, superstition rooted in the minds of the majority acts as a blow to the already existing wrongly perceived area of mental health in women. In some parts, exorcism is a must for women so that their chastity is preserved. Women exercising their reasoning and conditioning against the will of the society is never accepted, and as a result of that, these women are tagged as witches, and are ostracized from the society, forcibly, or have to undergo exorcism as the only form of treatment (rather, punishment).

The notion that women are multi-taskers is actually a myth. Preconceived ideas such as this generally work as a weapon against women so that they unquestioningly perform their duties at home, knowing that they are blessed with this magical ability from the very instance of their birth. *The Conversation* in one of their articles busted this myth of women being, and having to have become a superhero is busted when it is said,

But a new study, published today in PLOS One, shows women are actually no better at multitasking than men. The study tested whether women were better at switching between tasks and juggling multiple tasks at the same time. The results showed women's brains are no more efficient at either of these activities than men's. Using robust data to challenge these sorts of myths is important, especially given women continue to be bombarded with work, family and household tasks.

Violence of language was imposed upon women where women were not allowed to have their own language as a form of expression. Mentions about these women of confinement are found in the writings of Elizabeth Packard, Emily Dickinson, Alice James and Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "The Yellow Wallpaper". In Charlotte Bronte's 'Jane Eyre', similar issues of confinement and madness are observed where Bertha Mason, locked up in the attic of the Rochester's, turns towards insanity due to a prolonged period of confinement , where she is only freed when she dies. Phyllis Chesler, in her 1972 book, *Women and Madness* uttered that, "trauma suffered by women at home in violent domestic captivity."

In an article by Forbes that talked about the disastrous effects that the pandemic had upon women, dated September 25, 2020, it was published,

One of the biggest disparities they found in their research was that 27% of women had reported increases in challenges in relation to mental illness. This compared to 10% of men. They identified that due to the fact that unpaid labor in the house had increased exponentially in many cases this had led to stress, worries about food, work and health care. Women were also almost twice as likely to report that accessing quality healthcare services that they needed had been harder during the pandemic.

Conclusion

Phyllis Chesler in *Women and Madness* opined, "We now understand that women and men are not "crazy" or "defective" when, in response to trauma, they develop post-traumatic symptoms, including insomnia, flashbacks, phobias, panic attacks, anxiety, depression, dissociation, a numbed toughness, amnesia, shame, guilt, self-loathing, self-mutilation, and social withdrawal." Women have been undergoing trauma of not being heard and recognized on a daily basis for hundreds of years. A pandemic with such a mammoth effect like the current one that we all are dealing with, the unheard tales of women get trapped under the unwashed utensils, everyday, silently waiting at the 'kitchen-sink' to be cleaned like a clean slate so that more tales can be written on them that too shall go unnoticed and unheard. And amidst this diseased conditioning of the patriarchal set-up about a woman's mind, the pandemic resulted in more stress and anxiety budding inside the already exhausted neurons of the female body, crying for help.

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Application Of Sawi Transform Of Error Function For Evaluating Improper Integral

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Abstract

Frequently error function occurs in physics, probability and engineering. In this article, the Sawi transform of error function are studied. In the application section, some numerical applications are considered for solving improper integrals, containing error function. At last we conclude that the exact solution of improper integral containing error function can be obtained by using Sawi transform, without any tedious calculation work.

Keywords: Sawi transform, Improper integral containing error function. Error function, complementary error function,

Ams 2010: 44A05, 44A20, 44A35.

Introduction:

Error and complementary error functions are found in the solutions of many advanced engineering problems like heat and mass transfer problems, vibrating beams problems, etc. We must know the integral transform of error functions, when we use any integral transform to solve these types of problems. Many researchers have developed several integral transforms like laplace transform, Sadik transform [13], Elzaki transform [6], Aboodh transform [1] Kamal transform [8] , Mahgoub transform [11], Mohand transform [10], Tarig transform [7], etc. Mahgoub and Abdelrahim introduced new integral transform Sawi [9] in 2019. Aggarwal et al [2] studied Mahgoub transform of error function. In 2019, Aggarwal and Singh [3] studied Kamal transform of error function. Aggrawal, et al [4] studied Mohand transform of error function in 2019. Elzaki transform of error function are also studied by Aggrawal, Gupta and Kumar [5] in 2019. Integral transforms are very much useful for solving many advance problems of science and engineering, such as radioactive decay problems, heat conduction problems, problem of motion of a particle under gravity, vibration problems of beam, electric circuit problems, population growth problems, etc. Many researches applied different integral transforms (Laplace transform ,Fourier transform, Sawi transform, Mahgoub transform, Mohand transform ,Elzaki transform, Shehu transform, Sumudu transform, etc.) to solve differential equations, delay differential equations , partial differential equations, integral equations , integro-differential equations, fractional differential equations and partial integro-differential equations.

We define error and complimentary error functions as follows,

$$er\ f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2}\ dt \tag{1.1}$$

and

$$er\ fc(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2}\ dt \tag{1.2}$$

In 2019, Mohand and Mahgoub defined "Sawi transform" of the function F(t) for $t \geq 0$ as,

$$S\{F(t)\} = R(v) = \frac{1}{v^2} \int_0^\infty F(t) e^{-\frac{t}{v}}\ dt\ , t \geq 0\ , k_1 \geq v \geq k_2 \tag{1.3}$$

Here operator S is called the Sawi transform operator.

In present article we determine Sawi transform of error function. We explain the importance of Sawi transform of error function by solving some numerical problems. Second section is for some useful properties of Sawi transform. Third section is devoted for Sawi transform of some functions. Fourth section contains properties of error function and complementary error function. Sawi transform of error functions are in fifth section and Sawi transform of complimentary error functions are in sixth section. Some applications are discussed in seventh section and conclusion is drawn in last section.

2 Some Useful Properties of Sawi Transform:

2.1 Linearity property:[12]

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If Sawi transform of function $F_1(t)$ and $F_2(t)$ are $R_1(v)$ and $R_2(v)$ respectively then Sawi transform of $[aF_1(t)+bF_2(t)]$ is given by $[aR_1(v)+bF_2(v)]$, where a; b are arbitrary constants.

2.2 Change of scale property:

If Sawi transform of function F(t) is R(v) then Sawi transform of function F(at) is given by aR(av).

Proof: By the definition of Sawi transform, we have

$$S\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{v^2} \int_0^\infty F(at)e^{-\frac{t}{v}} dt \tag{2.1}$$

Put $at = p \implies adt = dp$ in equation (2.1); we have

$$S\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{av^2} \int_0^\infty F(p)e^{-\frac{p}{av}} dp = a\left[\frac{1}{a^2v^2} \int_0^\infty F(p)e^{-\frac{p}{av}} dp\right]$$

$$\therefore S\{f(at)\} = a\,R(av) \tag{2.2}$$

2.3 Shifting property:

If Sawi transform of function F(t) is R(v) then Sawi transform of function $e^{at}F(t)$ is given by $\frac{1}{(1-av)^2}R\left(\frac{v}{1-av}\right)$

Proof: By the definition of Sawi transform, we have

$$S[e^{at}F(t)] = \frac{1}{v^2} \int_0^\infty e^{at}F(t)e^{-\frac{t}{v}} dt = \frac{1}{v^2} \int_0^\infty F(t)e^{-\left(\frac{1-av}{v}\right)t}dt = \frac{1}{(1-av)^2}R\left(\frac{v}{1-av}\right)$$

2.4 Sawi transform of the derivatives of the function F(t): [12]

If $S\{F(t))\} = R(v)$ then (i) $S\{F'(t)\} = \frac{R(v)}{v} - \frac{F(0)}{v^2}$ (ii) $S\{F''(t)\} = \frac{R(v)}{v^2} - \frac{F'(0)}{v^2} - \frac{F(0)}{v^3}$

(iii) $S\{F^n(t)\} = \frac{R(v)}{v^n} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{F^k(0)}{v^{n-k+1}}$

2.5 Sawi transform of integral of a function F(t):

If $S\{F(t))\} = R(v)$, then $S\left\{\int_0^t F(t)dt\right\} = v\,R(v)$

2.6 Sawi transform of function t F(t):

If $S\{F(t))\} = R(v)$ then $S\{t.F(t))\} = \left(2v + v^2\frac{d}{dv}\right)R(v)$

Proof: Let $S\{F(t))\} = R(v)$.

By the definition of Sawi transform, we have $S\{f(t)\} = \frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty F(t)e^{-\frac{t}{v}} dt$

$$\frac{d}{dv}\{R(v)\} = \frac{d}{dv}S\{f(t)\} = \frac{d}{dv}\left\{\frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty F(t)e^{-\frac{t}{v}} dt\right\} = -\frac{2}{v}R(v) + \frac{1}{v^2}S\{fT(t)\}$$

$$\therefore S\{fT(t)\} = \left[2v + v^2\frac{d}{dv}\right]R(v)$$

2.7 Convolution theorem for Sawi transforms:[12]

If Sawi transform of function $F_1(t)$ and $F_2(t)$ are $R_1(v)$ and $R_2(v)$ respectively then Sawi transform of their convolution $F_1(t) * F_2(t)$ is given by

$$S[F_1(t) * F_2(t)] = v^2R_1(v).R_2(v) \text{ where } F_1(t) * F_2(t) = \int_0^t F_1(t-x).F_2(x)dx.$$

3 Sawi Transform of Some Functions:

Table 1: Sawi transform of some functions [9]

Sr. No.	F(t)	S[F(t)]
1	1	$\frac{1}{v}$
2	t	1
3	t^2	$2!.v$
4	$t^n, n \in N$	$n!\,v^{n-1}$
5	$t^n, t > -1$	$\Gamma(n+1)v^{n-1}$
6	e^{at}	$\frac{1}{v(1-av)}$
7	$\sin at$	$\frac{1}{1+a^2v^2}$

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8	$\cos at$	$\dfrac{1}{v(1+a^2v^2)}$
9	$\sinh at$	$\dfrac{1}{1-a^2v^2}$
10	$coshat$	$\dfrac{1}{v(1-a^2v^2)}$

4 Important Properties of Error and Complimentary Error Function:

4.1 The sum of error and complementary error functions is unity: erf(x) + erf c(x) = 1

Proof: we have $\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2}\,dt = \dfrac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \implies \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2}\,dt = 1$

$\therefore \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2}\,dt + \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^\infty e^{-t^2}\,dt = 1 \implies \text{erf}\,x + \text{erf}\,cx = 1.$

4.2 Error function is an odd function: $\text{erf}(-x) = -\text{erf}\,x$.

4.3 The value of error function at x=0 is 0: erf (0) = 0:

4.4 The value of complementary error function at x=0 is 1: erfc (0) = 1

4.5 The domain of error and complementary error function is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

4.6 $\text{erf}(x) \to 1$ as $x \to \infty$

4.7 $\text{erf}\,c(x) \to 0$ as $x \to \infty$

4.8 The value of error function erf(x) for different values of x:

Table: 2

1	0.00	0.0000
2	*0.02*	*0.02256*
3	0.04	0.04511
4	0.06	0.06762
5	0.08	0.09008
6	0.10	0.11246
7	0.12	0.13476
8	0.14	0.15695

5 Sawi Transform of Error Function:

By equation (1.1), we have $\text{erf}\sqrt{t} = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t e^{-x^2}\,dx = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \left\{1 - \dfrac{x^2}{1!} + \dfrac{x^4}{2!} - \dfrac{x^6}{3!} + \ldots\right\}dx$

$\therefore \text{erf}\sqrt{t} = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left[x - \dfrac{x^3}{1!.3} + \dfrac{x^5}{2!.5} - \dfrac{x^7}{3!.7} + \ldots\ldots\right] = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left[\sqrt{t} - \dfrac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1!.3} + \dfrac{t^{\frac{5}{2}}}{2!.5} - \dfrac{t^{\frac{7}{2}}}{3!.7} + \ldots\ldots\right]$ (5.1)

Applying sawi transform both sides on equation (5.1), we get

$S\{\text{erf}\sqrt{t}\} = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\ S\left[\sqrt{t} - \dfrac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1!.3} + \dfrac{t^{\frac{5}{2}}}{2!.5} - \dfrac{t^{\frac{7}{2}}}{3!.7} + \ldots\ldots\right]$ (5.2)

Applying the linearity property of Sawi transform on equation (5.2), we get

$S\{\text{erf}\sqrt{t}\} = \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)!\,v^{-\frac{1}{2}}\left[1 - \dfrac{v}{2} + \dfrac{3}{8}\,v^2 - \dfrac{1..3.5}{2.4.6.}\,v^3\right] = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}}$ (5.3)

6 Sawi Transform of Complimentary Error Function:

We have, $erfc\,\sqrt{t} = 1 - \text{erf}\sqrt{t}$ (6.1)

Applying Sawi transform both sides on equation (6.1), we have

$S\{erfc\,\sqrt{t}\} = S\{1 - \text{erf}\sqrt{t}\}$ (6.2)

Applying the linearity property of Sawi transform on equation (6.2), we get

$S\{erfc\,\sqrt{t}\} = S\{1\} - S\{1 - \text{erf}\sqrt{t}\} = \dfrac{1}{v} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}}$ (6.3)

7 Applications:

In this section, some applications are given in order to explain the advantage of Sawi transform of error function for evaluating the improper integral, which contain error function.

7.1 Evaluate the improper integral $I = \int_0^\infty e^{-t}\,\text{erf}\sqrt{t}\,dt$

Solution: we have $S\left[\text{erf}\sqrt{t}\right] = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}}$ (7.1)

Taking $v \to 1$ in above equation, we have $\int_0^\infty e^{-t}\,\text{erf}\sqrt{t}\,dt = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

7.2 Evaluate the improper integral $\int_0^\infty t.e^{-3t}\,\text{erf}\sqrt{t}\,dt$

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Solution: we have $S\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}} \Rightarrow S\left[t.\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,\right] = \left[2v + v^2\frac{d}{dv}\right]\frac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}}$

$\therefore S\left[t.\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,\right] = \frac{2v}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{v^2(1+v^2)}{(v+v^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ (7.2)

By the definition of Sawi transform, we have

$S(t.\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}) = \frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty t.\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,e^{-\frac{t}{v}}dt$ (7.3)

Now by equation (7.2) and (7.3), we get

$$\frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty t.\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,e^{-\frac{t}{v}}dt = \frac{2v}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{v^2(1+v^2)}{(v+v^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Taking $v \to \frac{1}{3}$ in above equation, we have $9\int_0^\infty t.\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,e^{-\frac{t}{v}}dt = \frac{11}{16}$

$$\therefore \int_0^\infty t.\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,e^{-\frac{t}{v}}dt = \frac{11}{144}$$

7.3 Evaluate the improper integral $I = \int_0^\infty e^{\left(2-\frac{1}{v}\right)t}\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,dt$

Solution: we have $S\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}}$

Now by shifting property of Sawi transform, we have

$S\left[e^{2t}\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,\right] = \frac{1}{1-2v}\frac{1}{\sqrt{v-v^2)}}$ (7.4)

By the definition of Sawi transform, we have

$S\left[e^{2t}\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,\right] = \frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty e^{2t}.\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,e^{-\frac{t}{v}}dt = \frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty e^{\left(2-\frac{1}{v}\right)t}\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,dt$ (7.5)

Now by equation (7.4) and (7.5), we get $\frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty e^{\left(2-\frac{1}{v}\right)t}\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,dt = \frac{1}{1-2v}\frac{1}{\sqrt{v-v^2)}}$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{v}-2\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{v}-1}\right)}$$

7.4 Evaluate the improper integral $I = \int_0^\infty e^{-5t}\{\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t} * erf\sqrt{t}\}dt$

Solution: we have $S\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\,\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}}$ (7.6)

By the convolution theorem of Sawi transform,

$S\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t} * \operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\right] = v^2 S\left(\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\right).S\left(\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\right) = v^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{v\,(1+v)}} = \frac{v}{1+v}$ (7.7)

Now, by the definition of the Sawi transform,

$S\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t} * \operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\right] = \frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{t}{v}}\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t} * \operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\right]dt$ (7.8)

Now by equation (7.7) and (7.8), we get $\frac{1}{v^2}\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{t}{v}}\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t} * \operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\right]dt = \frac{v}{1+v}$

Taking $v \to \frac{1}{5}$ in above equation, we have $25\int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{t}{v}}\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t} * \operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\right]dt = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{t}{v}}\left[\operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t} * \operatorname{erf}\sqrt{t}\right]dt = \frac{1}{150}$$

8 Conclusions

In this article, we have successfully discussed the Sawi transform of error function. The given numerical applications in application section show the use of Sawi transform of error function for evaluating integral, which contain error function .Results of numerical applications show Sawi transform give the exact solution without any tedious calculation work.

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Challenges Faced by the Smooth Coated Otters: A Case Study in Sindhudurg District

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Abstract

Smooth-coated Otters are found in fresh water as well as in brackish water. They are the most crucial topmost consumers in the freshwater ecosystems and coastal marine ecosystems. Presence of Otters in the aquatic ecosystem determines the health of habitat and are considered important biological indicators of wet-land health (Kruuk 2006). Apart from this, they provide livelihood to the local people through Ecotourism, fishing activities. Literature review suggests that the Smooth-coated Otters are listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red list. Ela foundation has identified more than five hundred Otters in river habitats of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra, India. This paper identifies the major threats to the Otter population in the Sindhudurg district and concludes that habitat loss is the primary threat followed by Human- Otter Conflict as the second threat to the Otters.

Key words: Otter, Sindhudurg district, Vulnerable, Habitat loss, Human- Otter conflict

Introduction

Smooth-coated Otters are found in fresh water as well as in brackish water and are the most crucial topmost consumers in the freshwater ecosystems and coastal marine ecosystems. Otters being semi-aquatic fish-eating mammal they largely consume disease fish and thus control water contamination. Therefore, their presence in the mangroves determine the health of habitat and are considered important biological indicators of wet-land health (Kruuk 2006). Apart from this, they provide livelihood to the local people through Ecotourism, fishing activities.

Literature Review

Literature review reveals different types of threats to the Otters in different parts of the World. According to Kruuk (2006), Otters being semi-aquatic mammals, increasing modification of rivers such as construction of Dams, Canals for irrigation and Hydroelectricity projects have posed threats to them. Abreu et al., (2020) have noted that rapidly increasing number of Hydropower dam in the Himalayan region. Rapid increase of human population, excessive water pollution due release of untreated effluents from industries (de Silva, 2011). Cianfrani et al. (2018) predict that most freshwater otters would be adversely affected by climate change.

Geographical Distribution of Smooth Coated Otters

The Smooth-coated otter is found in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, northward to southwestern China, eastern part of Nepal and Bhutan and India to Pakistan. Its presence has been confirmed from Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Southwest China, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Singapore, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Indonesia (Hussain 1993) and southern Iraq (Al Sheikhly, et al. 2015). Thus, literature review indicates that the Smooth-coated otter was common in the wetlands and low-lying areas of South Asia and Southeast Asia, though now due to loss of habitat they are restricted to a few protected areas.

Rational for the Study

There is very little and dispersed information available from Asia otters. Literature review suggests that declining Otters population in many Asian countries has raised concern about the conservation of the species (Foster-Turley, 1992; de Silva 1995). Pacifici et al. (2013) has reported that nearly thirty percent decreasing population of the Otters has been declined over the past 30 years. Smooth-coated Otters are listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red list. This calls for an urgent need to study the factors posing threat to the vulnerable species of the Smooth coated Otters from Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra State.

Study Area

Sindhudurg district is coastal district of Maharashtra state, India has long narrow low- lying cliffy coast, lies below100 meters. It is well drained by fourteen rivers. In the upper part of the coast local people practice rice, coconut and areca nut gardening.

Figure:1.1: Location of Sindhudurg District & Rivers showing Habitat of Otters
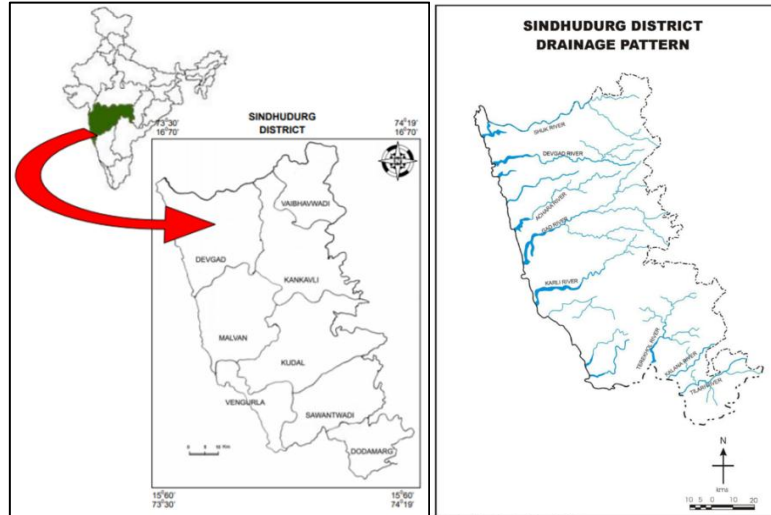
Source: Patil, Rajaram (2011)

Many local people were not aware about existence of the otters till Pune based Ela Foundation conducts the first census of the Otters in Maharashtra in Sindhudurg district. Ela Foundation reported around 417 to 591 the smooth-coated (Lutrogale perspicillata) and small-clawed otters (Aonyx cinerea) in 12 creeks as shown in the table No. 1.1. The Smooth-coated Otters are largely found in the lowlands, rivers, lakes, coastal mangroves, estuaries and rice fields (Hussain and Choudhury 1997; Foster-Turley 1992). They need fresh water to clean salt accumulated on their fur. They are largely found at river banks with rocky areas or deep soil for digging dens for laying babies and rivers with dense mangroves on its bank for hiding and escape.

Table No. 1.1: Observed Habitat of Otters and its count

Sr. No.	Rivers	Name of the Creek	Observed Otters
1	River Otawane	Terekhol	41-52
2	Backwaters	Aronda	12-15
3	River Talavade	Mochemad	15-35
4	River Pithdhaval	Karli Creek	69-84
5	Backwaters	Kolamb	14-19
6	River Gad	Kalaval- Tondavali Creek	93-116
7	River Achra	Achara	8-10
8	River Naringre	Mithbav	17-32
9	Backwaters	Devgad	12-27
10	River Vaghotan / Shanti	Vijaydurg	80-101
11	River Piyali	Vadatar Creek	29-48
12	Backwaters	Aravali creek River	47-52

Source: Ela Foundation

Otter populations across the world has remained at risk due to issues such as shrinking of wetlands depletion of fish stock, Man- Otter Conflict, illegal poaching and trade of the Smooth Coated Otter for their fur and meat. More studies are required to study the impacts of tourism activities, urban extension in otter habitat.

Identified threats for the Smooth Coated Otters in Sindhudurg District

Reclamation of Mangrove Land

Mangrove areas are reclaimed for variety of purposes. With the growing human population pressure, mangroves are cleared and the areas are used for building houses and for the rice, coconut plantation.

Kharland Development

Nowadays Kharland Development Board is active in bunding the mangrove area. Large areas are reclaimed by the Board at Achara, Deogad, Kolamb, Vijaydurg. Kharland bunding cause drying of Mangroves and ultimately disturb the natural habitat of Otters.

Aquaculture Ponds

The mangroves are also destroyed for the aquaculture ponds. Most of mangroves from Kolamb, Kalavali, Tarkarli, Achara, Deogad are cleared for making aquaculture ponds.

Sand Dredging

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Illegal sand dredging for removal of huge amount of sand for construction purpose is one of the prominent environmental concern was observed at Tarkarli, Kalaval. This contributes to major land erosion, affects marine ecosystems and tide patterns. Even Mangroves are exposed to the highest threat as they get choked up due to sand dredging which results in loss of habitat for the Otters.

Creek Pollution

The past decade has seen rapid urbanisation and industrialisation. Plastic waste is starting to line the coast; oil pollution on the surface of creeks. The use of pesticides in banana plantations and rice fields. pesticide runoff from nearby farm land is also polluting the water. Ramdas Kokare, former Vengurla Municipal Council Chief, estimated that about 1,500 kg of domestic waste is dumped every day across different creeks in the district.

Reduction in Mangrove Cover

Otters prefer to stay in the dense Coastal Mangroves. Mangroves have high calorific value hence local people cut them for firewood. Apart from that Mangroves yield good quality timber. Hence, they were largely preferred for boat building, construction of houses and for the fencing purpose. Destruction of Mangroves has resulted in coastal erosion and led to siltation of rivers at Kolamb, Achara, Terekhol, Shiroda, Vengurla. Locals believe that it if they feed Some species of Mangroves to Buffalos, it will produce more milk. This has resulted heavy grazing in mangroves which has ultimately resulted in loss of habitat of Otters (Patil, Rajaram, 2011)

Beach Tourism and Water Sports

State Government of Maharashtra has declared Sindhudurg district as Tourism district in 1991. Sindhudurg district is coastal district hence beach tourism and water sports are very well developed at Tarkarli. Hundreds of tourists visit backwaters to enjoy water sports such as parasailing, jet-skiing, kayaking, speed-boating, and scuba-diving. Increased movements of tourists and water sports disturbs the habitat of Otters. Noise pollution from boats and jet-skis is pushing mammals like the otter deeper into the mangroves. Tourism activities near the estuaries like Tarkarli, Malgund, Kolamb threatens the aquatic animals.

Unsustainable Fishing Practices

The main threats in Sindhudurg district occur from unsustainable fish-practices. The fishermen practices dynamite fishing, bleach fishing and electric-rod based fishing is disastrous to otter. Fishing boats and trawlers with diesel engines cause oil pollution in the creeks. Trawlers with large nets like the one that trapped the baby otter. Otters are nocturnal mammals hence light pollution disturbs them.

Human-Otter Conflicts

The Smooth-coated otter mostly use large bodies of water, primarily consume fish.They consume more fishes than other Otter species. They have a strong preference for shrimp, crayfish, crabs, frogs, mudskippers, and birds (Hussain and de Silva, 2008). The Fishermen competes with the Otters for catching fish. Especially, commercial fishermen consider Otter as a rival for fish and indiscriminately kill them treating as pests.

Conclusion

In Sindhudurg district "Habitat Loss" was found the major threat to the Smooth coated Otters due to Creek water pollution, shrinking mangrove cover, taking away a source of shelter and food, shrinking hunting grounds of the Otter population. The second threat observed was conflict between Human and Otter. Vulnerable status of the Smooth coated Otters is mainly caused by habitat loss due to limited awareness and poor understanding about Otters among local people.

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'System of Income and Expenditure in 18th Century Maratha Reign'

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Introduction-

Maratha state and its economy was established by Chhatrapati Shivaji. His grandson got his legacy as a dynasty but he had never got any administrative setup or any documentation and treasury. All these things were developed through Peishwa. 18th century Maratha economy was state economy was developed on substructure of 17th century Maratha Swaraj. It is having a concrete administrative structure. The administration had never getting back effect of political or military jerk. It could work very smoothly in these types of up and downs.

Aims and objectives:-

1. To understand the System of income and expenditure through Modi Script documents on state finance.
2. To study the sources of income and nature of expenditure in the reign.
3. To understand the silent features of the income and expenditure
4. Similarities and differences in income and expenditure of village to central govt.
5. Nature of income and expenditure of village, town, Prant (sub-district), fort, custom duty or octroi and central govt's Income-expenditure.
6. To search uniformity income and expenditure at village to central Government level.

Concepts-

1. *Sal-gudasta* (सालगुदस्ता)- means Revenue collection in or during the past year.
2. *Sal-majakur* सालमजकूर- Means the afore – mentioned year or the present or passing year.[1]
3. *Ek-berji* (एकबेरजी)- The first entering upon the books of sums disbursed or received. It is actually a single entry.

There is also a *Ekaberjii Daftar* (एकबेरजी दप्तर) means an office for arrangements, registry, and deposit of all accounts from the other departments; and from them where framed abstracts of the total receipt, expenditures, and balances of government on all accounts for the year.[2]

4. *Du-berji* (दुबेरजी) means twice brought to a account; regularly entered; i.e. a sum is first set down under the name of him from whom it is received, or to whom it is advanced for expenditure; and afterwards accounted for under the articles purchased, payments & c. made. It also applied to money received for another, entered on the deposit side, and remitted; entered afterwards upon the expenditure side upon intelligence of its having been received and credited.[3]
5. *Varata* (वरात) – It's an assignment or order upon revenue or a treasury[4]. It's a promissory note issued by government for their departments or its stakeholders, to provide money, indirectly through their departments.

Administrative procedure in respect to finance-

Higher authorities like *Kamaavisadaar* (कमाविसदार) or *Mamalatadaar* were appointed by central government. Reliance, financial credit and relations with *Peshwa*, these are the basic eligibility to became a *Kamaavisadar*. After appointment or continuation on post of higher officers (like *Kamaavisadar*) they started to work with the help of previous years accounts. Few months later the central government had to send a copy of estimated income and expenditure sheet or budget, it is known as '*aajamaas*' (अजमास). There was a separate budget or '*Aajamas*' for every *Prant*, which noted down gross demand, deductions, and gross balance and temporary additions etc[5]. It's mandatory to run the account through '*Aajamas*' After completion of the financial year and closing the accounts, *kamavisadar* had to submit the account, known as *taleband* (ताळेबंद). Similarly Balance Sheet / *taleband*, *hishob* (हिशोब), *tarjuma* (तर्जूमा), Details of receipts and expenditure or *jhadati* (झडती) these are documents were prepared. Audit was also performed by higher authorities.

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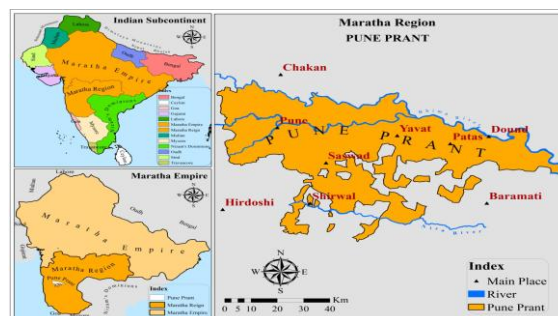
Sources of income-

Two Types of sources of income –

1. *Tankha* –that is Revenue or *jama* – Collected from revenue administration centers like Village, *Pethas* (Markets), *Kasbas* (Towns) and collected towards *Prants* (districts), *Subha* etc.
2. *Jakat* - that is Octroi- collected from Octroi centers and to Octroi reigns.
3. As per the documents of central government of the Marathas there are total five heads of income. Income by last year's balance (बाकी साल गुजारत), Deposit of current year (जमा सालमजकूर), Offerings (इजाफत), Loan deposits (रद्द कर्ज), Income from cloths (वर्तळा कापडाचा).[6] These are main titles of Income these are having subheads and some semi-subheads of accounts. This amount was collected from fluctuating boundaries of Maratha Empire under the *Peshwas*, it contains feudatories (*Maratha* and The *Mughal*), tributary states and territories under the control of Maratha Government.[7] But as per the statements of Income the territory was divided in to two parts first- *Kamavisi Mulukh* (the area under direct control and second- *mokasi Mulukh* (The areas under indirect control or *Saranjamdars*)[8]

These titles and subtitles are as follows: as mentioned in the financial documents of central Government of the *Maratha's*.

1. Last year's recovery (*sal majakur*)- arrears recovered

Balance to government (*Majamu baki* मजमूबाकी)-

Balance towards governments workshops (*Silak karakhane* सिलक कारखाने)

With government officials (*misabadar* मिसबदार)

Balance towards subunits (*Mulki baki* मुलकी बाकी)

With the sub units (*Mahalanihaye* महालानिहाये)

Other than the sub units (*Kherij mahalanihaye* खेरीज महालानिहाये)

2. Current years income (*jama sal majakur*)

From the sub units (*Mahalanihaye*)

Other than the subunits (*Kherij mahalanihaye*)

These titles were been used some of the times under this head no.2

3. *Kita Aivaj* किता ऐवज Above title in separate head.
4. *Kamavis* कमविस – the revenue collected under the head of fines, forfeits, and other irregular heads of sources.

Kotawai Pune कोतवाली– duties by the chief officer of police or constabulary of a town.

Jakati mahalanihaye जकाती महालानिहाये – Octroi collected by revenue department. (as an minor portion)

Ijafat इजाफत–presents or offerings or Tribute to government (king or *Peshwa)* from hereditary officers or foreign powers / officials.

Loan or loan deposit (*jama karj*)

Gujarat sahukar गुजारत साहूकार – from bankers

Kita tahavel किता तहवेल– from the workshops

Hishobi fajhil हिशोबी फाजील –surplus or spare

Account of clothes- (*vartala kapadacha* वर्तळा कापडाचा) if some part or the hole amount of any tax was received as an cloth then the amount is mentioned in the title.

Mahalanihaye महालानिहाये- From the sub units of the specified area of the document.

Khandani खंडणी- a fine or mulct, amercement; a contribution levied or an exaction made gen. or grain paid by the sub lessee to the landholder.

Japti जप्ती- Seizure, sequestration, attached.

Najar नजर – A present to a superior; also present made and received among people of rank when they visit.

Ghasdana घासदाना- A levy of grass and grain, or cess imposed in its place, for the government horse. Or a military contribution, whether of grass and grain or money of lieu of it.

Ghunhegari गुन्हेगारी- a fine taken from criminals.

In each document of income – expenditure there were income is divided in to two parts first is 'sal-gudast' means last year's arrears deposited and second is 'sal-majkur'

Village Level- Sources of income-

Income sources of village-

Last year's pending income – arrears recovered.

Current years income

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Land Revenue- income from land cultivated, tax from the land came newly under cultivation.

Taxes on Artisans- from artisans like *sutar, sonar, nahavi, lohar, parit, mang* etc.

Loan deposit-

Other Taxes and cess or tax levied extra (पट्टीवरगत)

Last year's pending income (सालगुदस्त)

These four are titles of income sheet in the village. With the help of sheet of income of a village *Madanwadi,* district *Pune*, Maharashtra we can understand its nature.

Income chart of Village Madanwadi, From Pune Dist., Maharashtra.					
Total Income	Land Revenue	taxes on Artisans	Loan deposit	Other Taxes	Last year's pending income
689	527	15	27	120	00[9]

Figure 1-Income chart of village Madanwadi, in Pune Prant, Year 1812
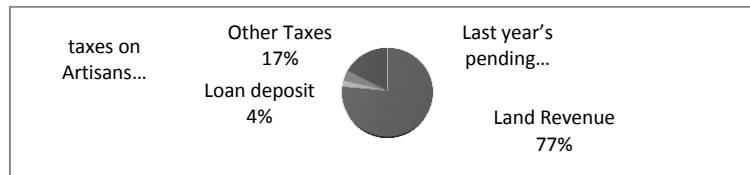
Income of Towns-

1. Income from markets (ऐन खंडणी) - markets includes all markets in the town

The Nett revenue (ऐन वसूल)-

Income from hereditary holders of land (इनामी कुळे)

2. Income other than markets (सिवाये जमा) - other than market source, obtained from some taxes like house purchase tax.

These are the heads of income in the financial document named *aajamas* आजमास. The chart shown bellow is income chart of *Kasba Pune* in year 1799-1800.

PUNE KASBA	Total income	Revenue from Markets	other than market	Applied Extra Revenue
1776-77	4434	4309	125	--
1799-1800	5726	5016	310	400 [10]

Figure 2-Income of Kasba (Town) Pune, Year 1799-1800
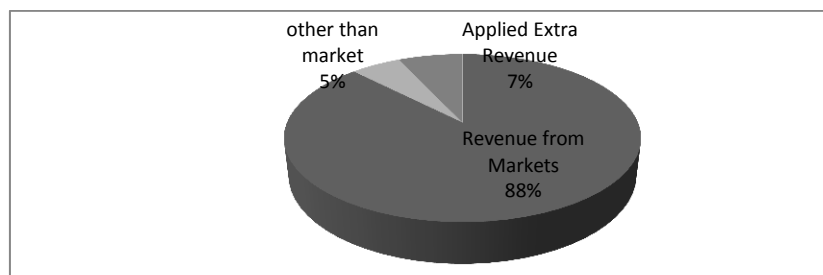
Income *Prant* level (district or Sub-District)

3. The established or regular revenue (ऐनजमा)
4. Income in current year (जमा सालमजकूर)
5. Income from the subunits (महालानिहाये)- Mainly Land revenue
6. Income from Non Agricultural taxes (सिवाये जमा)
7. Pending Income of last year (जमा साल गुदस्ता)
8. *Ijafat* (इजाफत) - Tribute towards king or *Peshwa* from the hereditary land holders.
9. Income from other revenue unit (like money earned by promissory note of government It is known as *Varata*) it includes in *duberjii* income
10. Income from loans taken. *(कर्जजमा)*

These are the heads or the titles of income from the finance document named jhadati (झडती)

Prant Pune	Revenue	Non Agri. taxes	Last year's pending	Loan	Ijaft
1771-72	73793	16837	21706	7140	300 [11]

Figure 3 Income Chart of Prant Pune, year 1772-73
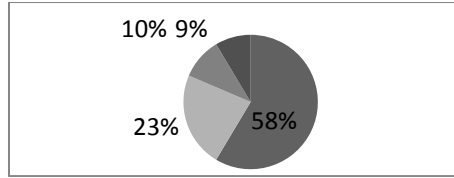
Income of the Forts:-

1. last year's recovery (बाकी साल गुदस्ता)
2. current years deposit (जमा साल मजकूर)

Amount received from other *subha* or *Mahal* (assigned area),

Income from goods sold

3. loan
4. Money transferred from another *Subha* or *mahal*.(Varata)

But we can divide these income heads in basic three heads.

1. Revenue collected from area of possession under fort,
2. Revenue from assigned area or *mahal*.
3. Money transferred from another *Subha* or *mahal*.(*Varata*)

Here is a chart showing figtures of fort *Sinhagad* in the year 1765-66.

Fort *Sinhgad*	Total Income	area of possession under fort	assigned area or *mahal*	Transferred amount from other *Subha*
1769-70	53041	2778	30293	19970[12]

Figure 4 Income chart Fort *singhgad* in the year 1769-70.
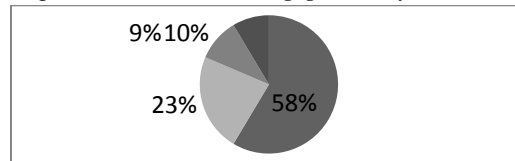
Income : jakat जकात or Octroi-

1) Current years income-(jamasal majakur जमा सालमजकूर)-

The established or regular income *(ऐन जमा)*

Income from sub units-(Jakat mahalanihaye जकात महालानीहाये)

Other income (Kamavis कमाविस)

Minor income from sources other than *jakat*. खेरीज जमा-

   a) Loan deposited.

Year	Income from sub units	Other income	Loan
1749-50	34555	1340	10000[13]

Figure 5 Income of octroi of *Pune and Junnar Mahal.*
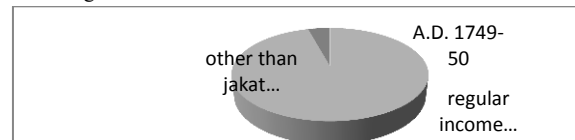
A.D. 1749-50	Total	regular income	*other than* jakat
Income From	*34555*	*33050*	*1463*

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Subunits			
Prant junnar	*19988*	*19037*	*851*
Prant Pune	*14567*	*13955*	*612*[14]

Figure 6income of Jakat Mahal with its sub units.
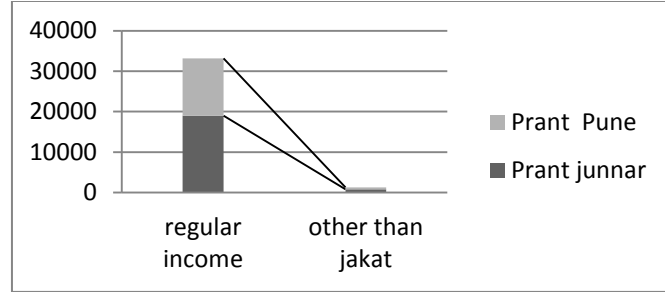
Ways of expenditure-

It is having nine heads. Expenditure on store and workshops (तहवेल), salary and non salary grants (शाहिरू), payment sent to other dept or reign (महाल मजकूर), Debt refund (रद्द कर्ज), Payment of royal troops (हुजरात), payments to ministers (स्वारी या सरकारकून), expenditure towards military administration of Subha (सुभे लष्कर), expenditure on forts (किल्ले हाय) and expenditure on Navy (जहाजात).[15]

2) *Tahavel (तहवेल)-* workshops or factories- total 24 sub accounts

3) *Shahiru-* (शाहीरू)

4) *baddal Mushahira (बदल मुशहीरा)* (salary) – it contains 11 sub heads

5) *Kherij mushahira hira* (खेरीज मुशाहीरा)– (60 sub units)

6) *Mahal majakur* (महाल मजकूर)(expenditure all provinces)

7) *Raddakarj* (रद्दकर्ज)(loan refund) - *Gujaarat sahukar, Mahalamulhe, jhadatyamule, dharakhadarapasun*

8) *Hujarat (हुजूरात)-* army of the *Peshva.*

9) *Swariya sarakarkun(स्वारीया सरकारकून)-* Ministers

10) *Subhe lashkar-*(सुभे लष्कर) Army of the provinces.

11) *Kille haay (किल्लेहाय)- Forts*

12) *Jahajat (जहाजात)-Nevy*

Expendiature : village-

1) Paid to Govt. / *Jagirdars* (सरजमाबंदी) -

2) Income from share holders- Hereditary officers (हकदार)
जमेदार
पाटील-कुलकर्णी

3) Village expenditure (गावखर्च)
for govt. (सरकार निसबत गावखर्च)
for village (गावनिसबत गावखर्च)

4) loan refund.

5) Minor expenditure (किरकोळ खर्च)

- Balance. (बाकी शिलक)

Total expenditure	Paid to Govt.	share holders	Village expenditure for govt.	Village expenditure for village	loan refund	minor expenditure	balance
688	394	70	11	48	12	4	150 [16]

Figure 7Expenditure at village level.
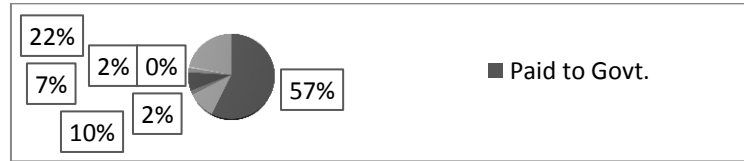
Expenditure at Towns-
1) Salary of staff of the *prant*,
2) religious charity
3) Payments of appointee
4) lower taxation as per govt. document
5) Balance amount etc.

Just to study

	Total Expenditure.	Salary of staff of the town	religious charity	Payments of appointee	lower taxation as per govt. document	Cash Transfer	balance amount
1776-77	4434	589	104	784	1333	350	1274 [17]
1799-1800	5726	589	104	930	1817	--	2286 [18]

Figure 8 Expenditure of *kasaba* (town) *Pune.*
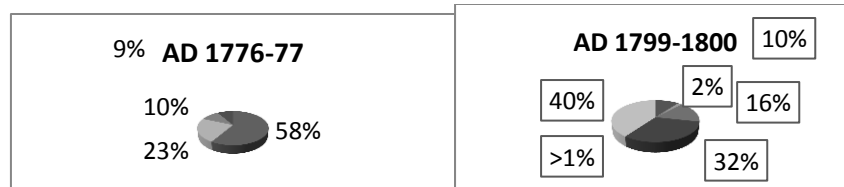
Expenditure prant level (district or Sub-District)
1) *Hijur swari* (towards the Peshwa)
2) Shahiru
3) *Baddal mushahira* (salary)
4) *Kherij mushahira* (charity on religious thighs)
5) *Tahavel* (Govt. workshops)
6) Swari majakur
7) Mahal majakur- (Salary of Administrative staff of the units of the prant)
8) Swariya sar karkun (Expenditure on Visits of officers)
9) Subhe lashkar – Army office,

Raddakarj /Loan refund

Pune Prant	salary	charity or religious thighs	Govt. Workshops	Salary-Mahal level	Visits of officers	Subhe Lashkar	Loan
1772-73	25291	24662	23558	34669	300	23	20029[19]

Figure 9Expendiature of Prant Pune in the year 1772-73.
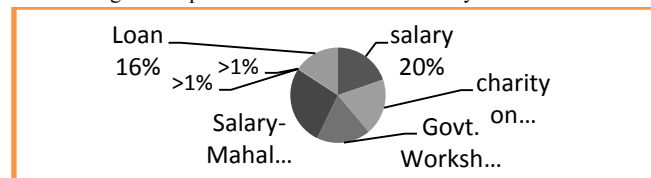
Expenditure : *jakat* or Octroi
1) Loan deposit
2) *Kherij mushahira*- charity
3) *Tahavel*-
4) Mahal majhakur-
5) *Kille haay* & thani – For forts and military posts
6) *Pathake*- Infantry

These are the titles of expenditure which commonly used at the Octroi reigns. The figures mentioned in the chart are taken from finance document of Octroi – *Pune and junnar mahal.*

Pune and Junner mahal	Total	Loan deposit	*Tahavel*	Charity	Mahal majhakur	For forts and military posts	Infantry
1749-50	25774	22328	124	968	4825	480	446 [20]

Figure 10 -proportion of expenditure of Octroi - *Pune and Junnar Mahal*
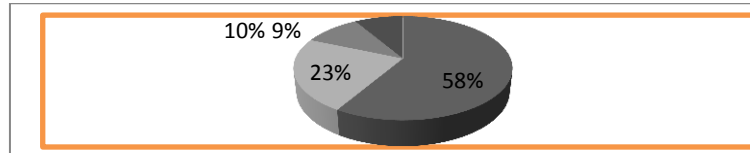
Mode of payments- Cash, kind and cloths.

It is a practice between government and *kamavisadars*. Smooth working, steady, detailed documentations these are the silent features. An amount showing in cash but actually it was spent in cash and kind, also clothes.

Findings-

Each finance documents starts with its income titles '*sal-gudast'* or last year's arrears received and, *'sal-majkur'* current year's income recovered. At the village level 'land revenue' was main source of income. Major source of income at town level was revenue or tax levied from the markets or *pethas*. The income shows revenue was more compare to *jakat*- Octroi. And Land Revenue is more in revenue, biggest source of income as per percentage. Salary (salary of Civil and Military staff and officers) was major part in expenditure in the finance system. Loan taken by government was common feature. As per situation the income was deposited using loan. Auditing of the state finance documents was there in the Maratha reign. It is indigenous type accounting. The system of accounting is showing development in accounting method. Most of the documents are giving details of accounts using the political hierarchy. For e.g. the titles which utilized some income or expenditure for the king mentioned first, then for Paishwa, then for ministers etc.

1. Molesworth's Marathi-English dictionary, tenth reprint 2013, Shubada-saraswat Publication, Pune, Page- 734.
2. ²Molesworth's Marathi-English dictionary, tenth reprint 2013, Shubada-saraswat Publication, Pune, Page- 113.
3. Molesworth's Marathi-English dictionary, tenth reprint 2013, Shubada-saraswat Publication, Pune, Page- 417.
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5. Deshpande, Sarala, 'Currency, Banking and State Finance under the Peshwas', Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, submitted to University of Poona, September-1989, Page- 204.
6. Aapate, Madhav Dattatraya, sarakari aaya-vyay (*Finances of Maratha Government*) A.D. 1763-1773, *unpublished thesis, submitted to Pune University, 33-36.*
7. Deshpande, Sarala, 'Currency, Banking and State Finance under the Peshwas', Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, submitted to University of Poona, September-1989, Page- 212.
8. Deshpande, Sarala, 'Currency, Banking and State Finance under the Peshwas', Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, submitted to University of Poona, September-1989, Page- 213.
9. *Unpublised Modi script document from* Pune *archives*, Pune jamaav daftar, rumal *no.*578.
10. *Unpublised Modi script document from* Pune *archives*, Pune prant, aajamaas daftar, rumal *no.* 480.
11. *Unpublised Modi script document from* Pune *archives*, Pune prant, aajamaas daftar, rumal *no. 27.*
12. *Unpublised Modi script document from* Pune *archives*, Pune prant, aajamaas daftar, rumal *no.08*
13. *Unpublised Modi script document from* Pune *archives*, Pune prant, aajamaas daftar, rumal *no. 529*
14. Ibid.
15. Aapate, Madhav Dattatraya, sarakari aaya-vyay (*Finances of Maratha Government*) A.D. 1763-1773, *unpublished thesis, submitted to Pune University, 33-36.*
16. *Unpublised Modi script document from* Pune *archives*, Pune jamaav daftar, rumal *no.*578.
17. *Unpublised Modi script document from* Pune *archives*, Pune, prant, aajamaas daftar, rumal *no.480.*

Study on Ethnomedicinal Plants Used By Bodo and Garo Ethnic Groups of Rowta and Udalguri

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Abstract

The Bodo and Garo communities of Udalguri district has been living in synergy with nature and has achieved enormous traditional knowledge related to the use of medicinal plants. In villages there are widespread uses of herbal remedies and sometimes it is the only source of medicine in many remote areas. From ages they have gathered enormous knowledge on medicinal plants and practices for many diseases so people prefer to use them before going to any physician. This traditional knowledge has been transferred from one generation to other generations till date. But in the process of convey of knowledge many of the information is lost due to negligence or lack of proper scientific studies. These medicinal remedies are locally available and are also, of low cost which may be very useful to a developing country like India. But due to many natural and anthropogenic factors these natural herbs and also these practices are diminishing day by day.

Keywords: Bodo, Garo, Traditional knowledge.

Introduction

From ancient time with day to day life experience human being were using plants for their sustenance. Medicinal uses of plants are also developed with their personal experience and practices. Thus the knowledge of such practices is running from one generation to many more generation and became a part of their culture and tradition. The term "Ethnobotany" was first used by Harshberger in 1896, refered the term with use of plants by different ethnic group but he did not clearly define the scientific purpose. The term 'Ethnobotany' was coined by Dr. John W. Harshberger in 1895. It comprises of two words, Ethno- meaning 'Science of races' and Botany- meaning 'Science of plants'. Tribal or the ethnic group people still practice those methods of medication as it became their tradition and culture. The knowledge of traditional medicine practices are adhered traditionally to their daily life and became native culture and customs. Traditional knowledge are that knowledge that are helping worldwide for the identification and extraction of various types of medicines and help in the fulfillment of human being survival more secure. As local knowledge became culture and custom it is running from one generation to another and helps in the sustainable use and conservation of plant species. Ford (1978), defined 'Ethnobotany' as 'the study of direct relationship between humans and plants'. According to Pushpangadan(1990), Ethonobotany is "a study of the knowledge system pertaining to the multidimensional perspective of life culture, tradition as well as interaction of traditional or less advanced human communities like tribal with their local flora'. Assam and the North East India is endowed with widespread rich biodiversity with diverse group of plants resources and represent one of the 25 global Indo-Myanmar biodiversity hotspot. Bodoland Territorial Region which includes 4 districts, Udaluri, Baksa, Chirang and Kokrajhar are mainly occupied by Bodo, Rabha, Garo, Adivasi, Assamese, Nepali people. Present work was carried out to study Ethnobotanical Knowledge of major tribes residing in Rowta, Udalguri District. In Udalguri district the Garo and the Bodo people mainly depend on plants source for various purposes like, food, housing, medicine, beverage, which form their integral part of life and culture. They created the knowledge, refined and passed on repository towards next generations as their tradition and culture. Some diseases like bone fracture, malaria, Jaundice, cold, constipation, and various types of stomach ache, removal kidney stone etc. From time immemorial many diseases are diagnosed by local method. Some practitioner runs the system as family tradition that lengthening from one generation to next from their ancestors.

Materials And Method:

A survey was conducted among two group ethnic people viz. Bodo and Garo residing neighbouring villages of Rowta and Udalguri. The survey were conducted from December 2019 to February 2020 covering 40 household in 4 villages, 10 in each village which reveals the medicinal use of different plants by the two ethnic groups.

Study Area:

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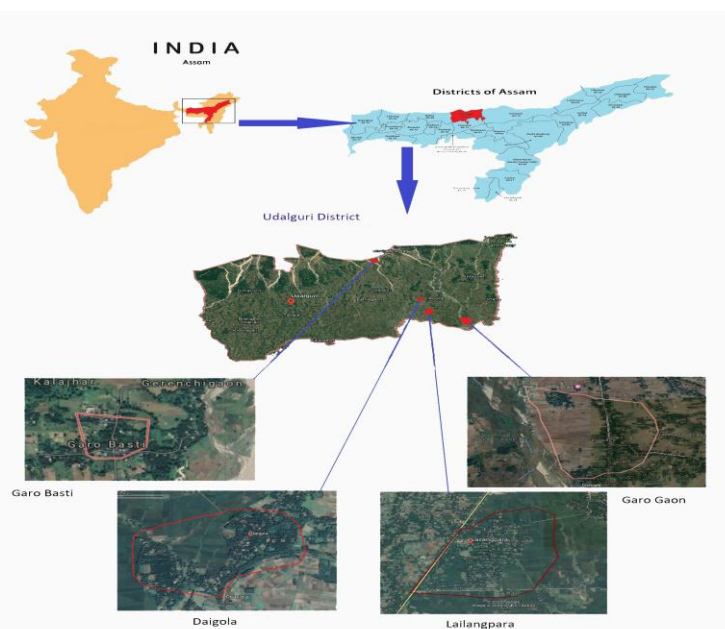
In Udalguri district there are two sub-divisions which are further divided into 9 revenue circles having a total of 800 villages. Rowta area is under the Revenue Circle, Mazbat having 138 villages. From nearby Udalguri town Garo dominant villages were selected for the study. In study 4 villages are selected, 2 Garo village named Garo basti, Garogaon and two Bodo village named Lailangpara and Daigola. Total of 40 households 10 from each individual village were undertook Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) interview. Structured and semi- structured interview were made in respondents elderly men and women. Medicine practitioners are also interviewed within the period. In the three month survey period also visited the local market with medicine expert men. From the interview both primary and secondary data were collected. The plant species were collected and dried and prepared voucher specimen following standard method of Jain and Rao (1977). The collected specimens are compared with various literature available in K.K.H. Library of Gauhati University and Herbarium, Department of Botany, Gauhati University. The names of collected plants were updated by online processing on data bases (http//:www.plantlist.org).

Ethnic Groups:

Bodo:

The Bodos, an indigenous community are one of the largest ethno-linguistic groups of northwest Assam in the northeast part of India. The Bodo tribe is the largest tribe in Assam and is believed to be among one of the earliest settlers of Assam. The demography of BTC is dominated by Bodos, an aboriginal tribal community of Assam and has distinct culture and heritage (Baishya, Sarma, & Begum, Forest-based medicinal plants rendering their services to the rural community of Assam, India, 2013). Farming is the main source of livelihood of the Bodos. Rice is their main staple food and they cultivate twice a year to sustain their livelihood. The Bodos in due time have amalgamated a gigantic knowledge in respect of acquiring and gathering knowledge of herbal medicines and vegetables out of wild plants for healing and curing of ailments and they are culturally and socially intertwined with forest around them (Brahma, S., Narzary, H., Brahma, J. (2014*) "Socio-cultural and Religious plants used by Bodo tribes of BTC, Assam, India".*

Garo:

Garo people are also recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in Assam residing in some districts of Assam (Saha, N., 1968). Garo tribe are also mainly depends on Agriculture for their daily life sustenance. Due to inter-caste marriages with other tribes some people are not able to follow their culture and custom as previously the tribe had custom like Matrilocal and Matrilineal society. With the time Garo are also well experienced with herbal medicine practices for healing various diseases. The staple food for garo is rice and they mainly avoid spices. Wangala is the celebrated in October or November as garo festival.

Result And Discussion:

The study was done in 4 villages belonging to two tribes residing nearby villages of Rowta and Udalguri on Ethanobotany which revealed their dependency on these medicinal plants. On the basis of information

collected from them we have collected 40 species from two Bodo villages and 32 species from two Garo villages.

Plants Ues By Bodo Tribe For Various Medicinal Purposes:

Sl.	Botanical Name	Family	Vernacular Name (Bodo)	Parts used	Remarks
1	*Dillenia indica* L.	Dilleniaceae	Thaigir	Fruits	Desentery, use as antidandruff
2	*Garcinia pedunculata* Roxb. Ex Buch.-Ham.	Clusiaceae	Thaikha	Fruits	Dysentry
3	*Hibiscus rosa sinensis* L.	Malvaceae	Jobabibar	Leaves and Flower	Cure dandruff and hairfall
4	*Corchorus Capsularis* L.	Malvaceae	Mwithabangal	Leaves	Control intestinal worm
5	*Abelmoschus moschatus* Medik.	Malvaceae	Vindi	Fruits	Typhoid fever
6	*Averrhoa carambola* L.	Averrhoaceae	Khamrenga	Fruits	Jaundice
7	*Aegle marmelos* (L.)	Rutaceae	Bel bifang	Fruits	Dysentery
8	*Citus grandis* (L.) Osbeck.	Rutaceae	Nareng jumra	Fruits	Control intestinal worm
9	*Citrus limon* (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae	Nareng kaji	Fruits	Gastric problem
10	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Meliacea	Mahanim	Leaves	Control intesinal worm, skin disease
11	*Cassia fistula* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Sonalu	Leaves	Constipation
12	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Papilinaceae	Jingree	Seed and Root	Diarrhea
13	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.	Papilinaceae	Khokhleng	Fruits	Jaundice
14	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Jam	Fruits	Diabetes, Constipation
15	*Bebincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae	Khumra	Fruits	Kidney stone, urine burning
16	*Cucumis sativus* L.	Cucurbitaceae	Thaibeng	Fruits	Blood pressure maintain
17	*Luffa acutangula* (L.) Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Jinkha	Leaves, Fruit	Diabetes
18	*Momordica charantia* L.	Cucurbitaceae	Kerela	Fruits	Liver disease
19	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban.	Apiaceae	Manimuni geder	Whole plant	Constipation
20	*Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides* Lamk.	Apiaceae	Manimuni fisa	Whole plant	Dysentery
21	*Cuminum cyminum* L.	Apiaceae	Jeera	Fruits	Hair loss
22	*Anthocephalus chinensis* (lamk.) ex Walp.	Rubiaceae	Khodom	Stem bark	Fever
23	*Paederia foetida* L..	Rubiaceae	Khiphi bendwng	Leaves	Dysentery
24	*Ageratum conyzoides* (L.) L.	Compositae	Bwrmadari	Leaves	Malaria
25	*Eclipta prostrate* (L.) L.	Compositae	Daojeng jwla	Leaves	Hairfall control

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26	*Tagetes erecta* L.	Compositae	Genda bibar	Leaves and flower	Wound heal
27	*Mikania micrantha* Kunth. Ex H. B. K.	Compositae	Omor lota	Leaves	Blood clotting
28	*Spilanthes peniculata* DC.	Compositae	Jari bifang	Leaves and Flower	Tongue disease
29	*Calotropis gigantean* (L.) Dryand.	Asclepiadaceae	Gogondo	Leaves	Cure boil
30	*Lycopersicon esculantum* Mill	Solanaceae	Bilathi	Fruits	Skin disease
31	*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Pennel	Scrophulariaceae	Thiphu meigong	Leaves	Paralysis nerve weakness treatment
32	*Phlogacanthus thyrsiformis*	Acanthaceae	Sorai gukha	Leaves	Kills Intestinal worm
33	*Leonurus japonicas* Houtt.	Lamiaceae	Borombuthur	Leaves	Ferev
34	*Leucas aspera* Sreng.	Lamiaceae	Khansingsia	Leaves and Flower	Stop nasal Bleeding
35	*Clerodendrum glandulosum* Lindl.	Lamiaceae	Mwkhwna Bifang	Leaves	Apply in the areas of joint pain
36	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Euphorbiaceae	Amlai	Fruits	Indigetion Problem and eye infection
37	*Allium cepa* L.	Iiliaceae	Sambrum gwja	Bulb, leaves	Eye disease
38	*Allium sativum* L.	Liliaceae	Sambrum gufur	Bulb and leaves	Cure high blood pressure
39	*Alocasia fornicate* (Roxb.) Schott.	Araceae	Thaso gwswm	Tender shoots	Cure boils
40	*Alocasia macrorrhizos* (L.) G. Don.	Araceae	Mana thaso	Rhizome	Stomach problem

Plants Used By Garo Tribe For Various Medicinal Purposes:

SL	Botanical name	Family	Vernacular name (Garo)	Parts used	Remarks
1	*Dillenia indica* L.	Dilleniaceae	Chatta	Fruit	Cure hair damage
2	*Garcinia pedunculata* Roxb. Ex Buch.-Ham.	Clusiaceae	Tekra		Digestive problem
3	*Sida cordifolia* L.	Malvaceae		Leaves and flowers	Tuberculosis
4	*Bombax ceiba* L.	Bombacaceae	Bolchhu	Bark, leaves, roots	Snake bite
5	*Corchorus capsularis* L.	Malvaceae		Leaves	Control intestinal worm
6	*Averrhoa carambola* L.	Averrhoaceae		Fruits	Jaundice
7	*Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck	Rutaceae		Fruits	Control intestinal worm
8	*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.	Meliacea	Mahanim	Leaves	Control intesinal worm, skin disease
9	*Zyziphus jujube* Mill.	Rhamnaceae	Theng-khi	Leaves	Eye infection
10	*Cassia fistula* L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Soneru	Leaves	Constipation

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11	*Saraca asoca* (Roxb.)Willd.	Caesalpiniaceae	Bok-bang	Bark and flower	Dysentery,Diabetes
12	*Spondias pinnata* (L. f.) Kurz	Anacardiaceae	Ambithong	Fruits	Jaundice
13	*Abrus precatorius* L.	Papilinaceae	Menggo micron budu	Leaves	Use in case dog, cat bite
14	*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.	Papilinaceae		Seeds	Jaundice and weakness
15	*Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Sambu	Fruit	Asthma, Dysentery
16	*Bebincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.	Cucurbitaceae		Fruit and Leaves	Coughs
17	*Luffa acutangula* (L.) Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae		Fruits	Cold and fever
18	*Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban	Apiaceae	Manamuni	Whole plant	Degestive problem
19	*Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides* Lamk.	Apiaceae		Whole plant	Diarrhea
20	*Anthocephalus chinensis* (lamk.) ex Walp.	Rubiaceae	Mi-bol	Stem bark	Fever
21	*Ageratum conyzoides* (L.) L.	Compositae	Leaves	Leaves	Malaria
22	*Eclipta prostrate* (L.) L.	Compositae			Liver problem
23	*Spilanthes peniculata* DC.	Compositae	Rupuji dol	Leaves and flower	Tongue disease
24	*Andrographis paniculata* (Burum.f.) Wall. ex Nees.	Acanthaceae		Leaves	Skin disease, high blood pressure
25	*Clerodendrum glandulosum* Lindl.	Lamiaceae		Leaves and shoot	High pressure and joint pains
26	*Phyllanthus emblica* L.	Euphorbiaceae		Fruits	Diabetes,Controll hair fall
27	*Dioscorea alata L.*	Dioscoreaceae	Tatolchu	Leaves and tuber	Fever
28	*Allium cepa L.*	Liliaceae		Bulb and Leaves	Fever
29	*Allium sativum* L.	Liliaceae	Rasin	Bulb and Leaves	Stomach ache and fever
30	*Lasia spinosa* (L.) Thwaites	Araceae		Leaves	Clear Stomach infection
31	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	Poaceae		Shoot	Jaundice
32	*Saccharum officinarum* L.	Poaceae	Grit	Culms	Jaundice

Some Pictures of Medicinally Useful Plants:

Citus grandis (L.) Osbeck.

Lasia spinosa (L.) Thwaites

Phlogacanthus thyrsiformis
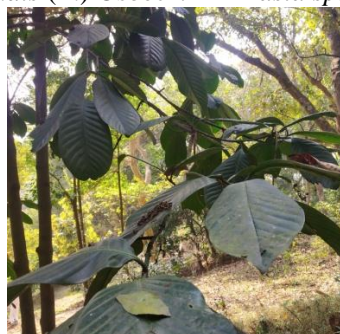
Garcinia pedunculata Roxb.
Ex Buch.-Ham.

Spilanthes peniculata DC.

Discussion:

The present Ethnobotanical survey was done in Rowta area of Udalguri district. The field work undertaken within December 2019 to February 2020. Extensive field collection and documentation of plant resources have been done during the field work and their economic uses were noted down at the same time. Total 40 plants species have been recorded from two bodo village and 32 species have been recorded from two Garo villages. Out of 72 species recorded are belongs to 42 genera and 25 families of different plant groups. During the survey, it was noted that the 2 ethnic groups both use all this plants both for medicinal as well as vegetable. Some of plants which are used as vegetable are *Dillenia indica* L., *Garcinia pedunculata* Roxb. Ex Buch.-Ham., *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* L., *Corchorus Capsularis* L.,*Abelmoschus moschatus* Medik., *Averrhoa carambola* L., *Bebincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn., *Cucumis sativus* L., *Luffa acutangula* (L.) Roxb., *Momordica charantia* L., *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban., *Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides* Lamk., *Cuminum cyminum* L., *Anthocephalus chinensis* (lamk.) ex Walp., *Paederia foetida* L., *Ageratum conyzoides* (L.) L., *Eclipta prostrate* (L.) L. Dioscorea alata L.,*Allium cepa* L.,*Allium sativum* L.,*Lasia spinosa* (L.) Thwaites.,*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*.,*Saccharum officinarum* L. etc.

Plant Species Represented By Various Plant Group Use As Medicine:

Plant Groups	No. of Families	No. of Genera	No. of Species
Monocot	04	06	08
Dicot	21	36	64

Conclusion:

The present study entitled "Study on Ethnomedicinal plants used by Bodo and Garo ethnic group of Rowta and Udalguri" undertaken from December 2019 to February 2020 recorded 72 species belongs to 42 genera and 25 families of different plant groups. Various mode of utilization of different plants by local

people and people related to religious activities as gathered during the field trips have been mentioned. The text has been concluded with references. Those medicinal plants were not only use for medicinal purposes only but they developed their culture and custom related with plants in such a manner that they can not avoid their use plants regularly. Further more research yet to take place as lot more work has to be done in this field for more and more discovery of Phytochemicals present in plants to cure many more diseases.

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"COVID-19 Pandemic: Documentary Films"

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Abstract:

COVID-19 has affected people all over the world. And as a result of this influence, they have created innovation with the aim of giving birth to new light of hope in their own field. Documentaries that reveal the creators' own identity. The documentary highlights various situations from the time of production. COVID-19 During this time many filmmakers have documented the epidemic, which has played a major role in informing other countries and people. Some of these documentaries are discussed in this research paper, which expresses the COVID-19 pandemic situation that occurs at different times. These documentary images are a great proof to the present people and they will remain a great document to future generations. The epidemic will be over for a while, everyone will be back to normal life, but in the future the documentaries will remind us of the current situation.

Keywords: Documentary Films, COVID-19, Pandemic, OTT Platforms, Human Behavior)

Introduction

The Pandemic appeared in normal life carrying the message of sudden death. China is known as the first witness and sufferer of this pandemic. So quickly all the countries and all the citizens of the world have fallen prey to this epidemic. Everyone has been affected by the direct and indirect effects of the coronavirus before taking any precaution. The World Health Organization has tried to make people aware of its dangers in various ways. Different countries have taken different steps in the interest of their respective peoples. Other countries have tried to take steps that have yielded good results. Various steps have been taken to save the lives and property of the people. Such an epidemic has brought the whole world under one umbrella. As a result, the statesmen of the world are working together to find a way out. Various countries have been trying to cure this situation by exchanging information about the coronavirus. At present, all the things called digital media are being captured in the film for later use. Researchers working in this field, doctors are constantly showing the way to take action by seeing the changes. As a result, different countries have been able to develop vaccines against this coronavirus very quickly. One country is showing the way out of this epidemic by exchanging information with the other. The documentary has played and will continue to play a major role in conveying the right information, the right to do and the right way to the people. This situation can be easily changed if the pandemic can be portrayed accurately, using the right information and using it in the right place. And it will benefit people at all levels.

Objectives

What is that research for before going to every study in the world? Researchers and research people need to have a clear idea of what is being done for what purpose and for what purpose. As such, it has a purpose to carry out this research. As a result, this letter will be important to the readers.

The most important of the purposes for which this study is being conducted are as follows:

What is the source of this pandemic and what is the nature of this coronavirus?

1. How is this coronavirus making public life real and will it in the future?
2. How will the documentary raise the issue of Coronavirus to the public?
3. How important is a documentary in getting accurate information to the general public?
4. How to get accurate information through documentary maker and production?
5. How to describe the change of virus in space and time through documentary?

Its importance to the present world has never been planned since the inception of the documentary. In any case, the documentary has informed everyone about the importance of the issue and its veracity by providing accurate information. The source of the corona virus has come up with some important information and the picture of how it later engulfed the world through aggression is also visible to all. Well-known, well-known filmmakers from various countries and some person-centered filmmakers have tried to portray the horrors of the corona virus through documentaries. The horror of the virus has affected so many people that one country after another has put their own direct experience in their documentaries. All documentaries have become important to everyone for their own features. The main feature of the documentary is providing accurate information. A situation in which filmmakers collectively have given importance or priority to providing information-rich imagery in every documentary. Every human being is

feeling the effects of the coronavirus epidemic spreading to every corner of the globe. And from those places of feeling, various filmmakers have been engaged in making documentaries to convey the future. The use of viruses at different times has been shown in their documentaries in the same way as they have witnessed. Some of these images include 'The First Wave', 'Social Distance', 'Coronavirus Explained', 'London Lockdown', 'Unpaused', 'Host', 'Pandemic: How to prevent an outbreak', 'Putham Pudhu Kaalai', ' 76 days', 'The Vaccine: Conquering COVID' etc.

Methodology

The topics through which a complete research paper is to be made or can be done is the method by which the research paper will be interpreted and analyzed. Therefore, in this research paper, it is said that such an epidemic was created and all the issues have been created through the use of data collection and observation methods. Among the documentary makers who have made documentaries on the epidemic situation, the documentaries that are related to this research paper have been included in this research paper. This research paper is made up of ten documentaries that show the nature of the corona virus for about a year from its inception. Various digital media such as (Netflix, Amazon Prime Video) have been particularly helpful in this endeavor. Also various online journals, some websites have been adopted in this research paper. In particular, the research paper has been prepared using the observation method.

The horror of death comes suddenly. Neither the mindset nor the ability to deal with such a situation was ready beforehand. So all the people were affected by this pandemic. Even the producers who were involved with the film world were unable to speed up their work in this situation. The filmmakers who are known for making documentaries and are known to the world have focused on the epidemic. He tried to explain the current epidemic situation by drawing pictures, leaving the previous issues behind. So it can be seen in the documentaries how the effects of the current epidemic are affecting him no matter what the issues are.

The First Wave

The documentary was originally made by American producer and producer Matthew Heineman. Here's a look at what happened to COVID-19 in New York City hospitals. The documentary covers New York from March 2020 to June and was released in March 2021. How early did COVID-19 Pandemic affect the Nurses, Doctors and Administrators part of New York City? And what they did in response. They are presented to the world through this documentary which the common man can easily find out.

London Lockdown

BBC Arabic Documentary 'London Lockdown' now available on YouTube. From the first few days of COVID-19 Pandemic to the time of Ramadan, there is a picture of the situation of Arab communities in UK City. From bus drivers to restaurant owners, Professional concert pianists, doctors and various groups of volunteers, their focus is on this documentary.

Putham Pudhu Kaalai

It was made by shooting during a 21-day lockdown in March in India. It is a combination of five short films by five producers. In this ethnographic documentary, various actors and actresses are seen portraying the epidemic situation through events. Among the five incidents that emerge are hope, love, and the idea of a new beginning in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Social Distance

This documentary is about the stories of people who communicate remotely and rely on technology to stay connected during a pandemic. This film was shot on lockdown (April-June) of COVID-19 pandemic. Filmmakers and actors their own isolated experience shot during the quarantine period.

Conclusion

The documentaries that have been made during this time have informed and taught the extreme situation of one country to another country. So the documentary, which is an invaluable tool and medium for making pictures, came to be proved during this epidemic. These documentaries remained in the archive with a lot of information that will be passed onto future generations and will be passed onto future generations. Future children may not know the epidemic directly, but they will be able to understand the current epidemic conditions through documentaries.

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Impact of Covid-19 on Maharashtra Agriculture

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Abstract

Agriculture is the foundation of any economy. It is the essential area which creates work so the whole hover of financial course goes on. At the point when we talk about the Indian economy, most of the populace is confined to this area. Agriculture is the most important sector of India as well as Maharashtra economy. India is an agriculture based country, where more than 50% population is depending on agriculture. Due to corona virus battle the contribution of Agriculture in Maharashtra economy is going of descending order. In the Lockdown period, there were many challenges were created against the agricultural community. The agriculture sector was exempted from the lockdown from the beginning. Therefore, farm activities never came to a complete standstill. Vegetables and fruits being perishable items were regularly transported from farm to markets. There were some ups and downs in retaining the supply chain. But overall, farmers have suffered due to fluctuation in prices of farm produce. However, farmers' groups adopted non-conventional methods to directly sell products in cities and towns. Due to arrival of Corona virus in all over world its great impact on all of the sectors.

Key words: *Covid-19, Agriculture, Pesticide & Lockdown.*

Introduction:

In Dec.2019, a pneumonia outbreak was reported firstly in Wuhan city, China. The outbreak was traced to a novel strain of corona virus which was given the name 2019-CoV-2 by the World Health Organization (WHO) & later renamed as SARS-CoV-2 by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV). On date 28 May, in the India there are about 165799 number of cases were confirmed & 4706 were deceased. And Overall in Maharashtra specially 59546 were confirmed & 1982 are deceased. As the symptoms of this infectious disease seems to be normal but its impact is very precarious to human body. The age group of the corona infectious people is superlative begin between the 40 to 60 years. This is the worst intense pandemic, after 1918-19 flu in which almost one third of the world's population was infected and 50 million causalities were reported. Due to swift hike of this virus, the Maharashtra has also taken a great attention & perceptions about this. At the point in Maharashtra lockdown was reported in March, the automatic response was a mass departure of traveler work back to rustic main residences, as laborers moved to stand by out the lockdown while at home. The reaping cycle, which ordinarily begins in mid-April, was startled totally, bringing about significant liquidity issues. At that point there is the transportation area. Development across state outskirts has been intensely limited, which has obstructed the development of yields and subsequently their deal. Due to the lockdown period, the contributions from agricultural sector becoming less now; because some restrictions & problems were created. Due to lockdown announced by the Maharashtra government, the economy may slow over the next few months for most agricultural transport system business. Due to the Corona virus its impact on the Indian economy, International trade, E-Commerce, Industrial Service, Tourism sector & also on the agricultural sector also. The Nation wise lockdown has entrenched the economic system. A sector is facing a lot of trouble with laborers & transport of goods and carriers.

Methodology:

The methodology is incredibly needed to construct the analysis work equally qualitative and quantitative ways in which were used within the study. This text has required secondary data, secondary data has been collected from written offer, like varies periodicals, articles, reports, books, journals, and literatures, on the subject. For the aim of gathering the most recent updated information's on the topic e-sources to boot sharp-eyed.

Role of Maharashtra agriculture in Indian economy:-

    a.   A major portion of National income comes from agriculture.
    b.   Agriculture feeds the large population for our country.
    c.   Importance for industrial development
    d.   Agriculture plays a crucial role in our international trade.
    e.   It creates employment opportunities
    f.   Agriculture provides raw materials to industries
    g.   It creates the infrastructural facilities

Effect on Covid-19 on Maharashtra Agriculture:

Yield creation and accessibility of seeds: For crop creation, the biggest aspect of the cultivating cycle will be practically unaffected among now and the mid-year. So there would be no effect as such on seeds

accessibility for the present. In any case, on the off chance that a similar situation proceeds till year end, at that point without a doubt seed accessibility can be an issue.

On food creation and dissemination: The vast majority of the Maharashtra state have taken estimates, for example, home repression, travel boycotts and business conclusion to control the pace of disease. Horticulture produce is generally short-lived in nature, so ranchers are constrained to hold their unsold produce for a more drawn out timeframe. This has prompted a decrease in food quality just as an expansion in the expense of creation.

Composts deficiency: Because of worldwide exchange unsettling influence, ranchers are confronting the deficiency of agrarian information sources like manure and pesticides. The fertilizer sector has been affected since the outset, primarily in China, the most significant producer and consumer for phosphates, sulphur and sulphuric acid, while going forward it could be Brazil and India that hit the headlines. The reaction on prices however has been mixed with tighter supply of phosphates, due to the production constraints in China, prompting a reversal in the downward trend while the price of sulphuric acid, already weak, has all but collapsed. In response to the increase in domestic phosphate prices since the outbreak, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs has stated that it will closely monitor supply and price movement of chemical fertilizers to prevent the "unreasonable increase of prices".

On animals: Diverse agrarian area, for example, domesticated animals and fishery have been hit hard by the pandemic. In Maharashtra, COVID-19 has caused a higher effect on domesticated animals cultivating because of restricted admittance to creature feed and a deficiency of work. For instance, the movement boycott has influenced the conveyance of rearing load of poultry.

On laborers: Rural laborers in low and centre pay nations need appropriate wellbeing administrations and social insurance and because of small sparing or no sparing. Numerous casual specialists in agribusiness are commit to work for their food in spite of the self separation convention during COVID-19 pandemic.

Effect on food interest and food security: The interest for food has influenced because of decrease in pay and buying limit. Froze Consumers are storing the nourishments which thusly has influenced the food accessibility and cost.

Fall in costs: Rural costs have imploded because of absence of market access including the stoppage of transportation and conclusion of fringes. The ascent in labor expenses and absence of access implies that ranchers are gazing at enormous misfortunes and consequently permitting harvests to spoil in the fields, a superior 'stop-misfortune's system.

Shortage of public products: Making the food grains, products of the soil and other basic things accessible to shoppers, both in provincial and metropolitan regions, is the most basic test. Transportation of public dissemination framework (PDS) things to last-mile conveyance specialists, by both rail and street, has been seriously affected in the first place.

Limitations on Sale: There were deliberate limitations on the between and intra-State developments of ranchers/workers, just as reaping and related homestead machines.

Interruptions in gracefully chain: The nonattendance of transport offices clubbed with watchful hindering streets limitingly affects the development of transitory collect work and agri-apparatus. Likewise, trucks and work vehicles are not comprehensive of 'ranch hardware' by definition.

Conclusion: -

Due to such major battle like as the corona virus, it deeply affected on the human life. There is not only question of human struggle for existence is doing but also there is a disturbance on various factors one of them is its impact on Maharashtra Agriculture. The Maharashtra Government deliver message to all as "Stay Home Stay Safe" to aware from this battle. There is much great contribution of Agriculture sector in Maharashtra Government & Indian economy but due to lockdown its impact & some challenges were stands which all reported in it. But the great one thing is there is a big support gives to agriculture sector by Maharashtra Government they were also reported. All farmers are thankful for that. The finish of the lockdown won't end the issues. There is a more prominent requirement for government uphold as help for other farming sources of info. Absence of any help will just aggravate the rural emergency. The need of great importance is to amplify conceivable outcomes of farming, which has exhibited its utility and versatility in attempting times.

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Role of the Teachers and parents in value education of India
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Abstract:
Education is the major pillar of every nation's global success. Hon Dr. A. P.J. Abdul Kalam said 21th century is very important for India, achieve set goals.But unfortunately we didn't setup properly our education system, we cannot spread it all over the nation equally for chivvied set goal. Unequal education policy is created some issues & the major issue is growing up in unsustainability in equal education policy. 65% of Indian population is residing in the rural areas and their main business is farming. We all know our farmers today's condition, & it impacting on national policy like common minimum program of India's education policy. Indian Ruler leaving standard didn't facilitated with the minimum requirements of the human beings survival, so today's ruler areas new generation has didn't well in education and simultaneously they are not satisfied in farming, so they are in the problem with both side. So the today's real need is value education & the participation of all to develop nation. For getting this goal, need to aware again all the parent and teacher to provide the essential fundamentals for the new generations value education.

Keyword: Teachers, Parents, Students, Value Education, Indian

Introduction:
Today's global scenario is totally change. Every country is refurnished his education policies for the achieving its set goals, from every dimensions, equal success in certain areas the educability of the opulation is applying very important role is the success ratio of each and every country today.

United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France these are top five country in field of education system and our nation's index in this list is **145 out of 191** countries and it is not good for us, and it is not an admirable level of our todays India. This data from the – an Education index is found as component of Human Development Index published every year by the United nations , with the GDP , Index and Life Expectancy Index , to measure the Educational Attainment , GDP per Capita and life expectancy. This issue is very important, so for his development, we have to spread the proper awareness in the related content and these content not any others but mostly the duty of Parent, Teachers & educators to change the certain scenario of today Indian Education. Every problem have no single side but they had so many dimensions about today's Indian Education system failure also depends upon multi side but some important content in this section first is the parents second is Teachers and the third is the educator or Students this three things are directly impacting on this issue.

Statement of the Research Problem:
"Role of the Teachers and parents in value education of India"
This is the important issues in India today, on this issue Government and Educationalist are working today so much but awareness about vale education is also important.

Aims & Objectives of Study:
1. Aware the people about the importance of value Education.
2. Stable the value education on each level of education.
3. Motivate the right people to Discourse with general population about value Education importance.
4. Motivate the Parent & Teacher to become a good Parent & Teacher.
5. Motivate the Student do a right work on right time.

Hypothesis of the Study:
1. Education policy responsible for value education.
2. Parents responsible for her child value education.
3. Teacher are doing main role in nations Value Education.
4. Rural & Urban area also impacting on the person's educability status.

Research Methodology:
As per this small Research Study I select the descriptive method for my study. I use the secondary data and primary data collection method for my research paper, I read the some research paper relate to this topic read some online answer and questions on the basis on the education system & discuss with some parents , teachers and also with my student and general people on the society with just like discussion.

What is Value education?
"Value" means the rate the importance of the certain things like responsibility, proud, behaviors, respect with others, self-disciplined, live with the moral values these things are commonly associated with the wellbeing social person. These are the some common remarks of person's characteristics, these all things

are opted in person by only well cultured society and education. Value education is simply a matter of developing mannered behavior and habits involving inculcation of certain virtues and habits. Moral development of a child, according to some results automatically from the social life of the Home and school. The child as a member of the group of imbibes the attitudes, values and general behavior of the group and continually tries to mold himself according to the group norm. Such adjustment to life constitutes his moral development he gets it from his family and school only so the parents and teachers role is very important to conceive their child as per the real value in the life, value and the educational value and it's the real wealth for his next generation.

Role of Parents in value education:
Parents and family members are the first role models of the every child so the first learning environment is home and parents and then the teacher. So the parents are demonstrating the appropriate behaviors by their actions because children's are learn by observation and conditioning. Normally we come across three categories of parents.

Caring parents:
In this category the parents highly concerned about their children, who is natural but they become over possessive, which is detrimental to the growth of the child. They would try to do everything for the child without allowing him to do or experiment something on his own. In this overflowing flood of concern, they pamper the child, overlook his omissions and start supporting him even when he needs correction. And is this the first step a child becomes a valueless character and it's not its fault but it's the real responsibility of the parents, and the child is innocent.

Careless parents:
In this type of parents act completely contradictive with the above parents. In this category the parents are illiterates or highly busy persons. Some of them are haven't the knowledge about how care their child and some are haven't time for their child. In this section the child is innocent and the responsibility of the parents only.

Critical and Highly Strict Parents:
Such type parents also not nursing his child properly they are trying their best to her children under total in discipline, expect from children always he/ she was immaculate and faultless in every area of leaving life they cannot tolerate anything otherwise. They are very critical and keep on pointing the finger of accusation at the child and truly believe that the child cannot take decisions.

The impressions that the child gets in initial part of his life, remains with him. One can never escape the childhood experiences. What the parents did is more important than what they said, because the child learns by observing and not just by listening. So child parenting rearing style is very crucial in imparting values. All type of parents of said characters are not good for nursing childhood properly they all try their best but some are over conscious and other are careless and some are overcoming child's self-life. So the all people have to aware about child psychology and pedagogy otherwise the similar problem are becoming and rising all over the nation.

Value education & teacher:
Most people think that a teacher's sole responsibility is too important in the classroom. Yes but imparting knowledge or promoting learning is only one responsibility of teachers. In an age where parents are increasingly shirking their duties in bringing up children, it is also the teacher's liability to assist in developing the desirable characteristics or moral values of students. No any student is bad but the some teachers are bad we see overall view of the today's education systems main pillar is the teacher but some of these are not devoted to his profession so they are responsible for today value education system.

What are the duties of good teacher?
Character of good teacher is related to his duty work. Besides being a source of knowledge and truth and facilitator of learning, a good teacher works endlessly to foster the desirable types of students. The duties and responsibilities of teacher are to ensure that all students develop the following desirable goodness or moral values.

Honesty:
Honesty and integrity is very important in everyone's life and teacher also can't away from this. In the classroom, students must be taught not to cheat on tests, not to copy classmates' homework, and not to tell lies to the teacher and others. A teacher can guide kinds to honest by setting a good example in class. So the honesty in the teacher is very important.

Enthusiasm or devoutness for learning :
Every teacher wants his pupils to love school and be eager to learn. Nothing is worse than having an unhappy kind who doesn't want to learn and come into the classroom. For this the teacher create the very

interesting environment in the classroom. Teacher can also be dynamic in class his relationship with students.

hard worker with ambition :

Thomas Edison once said the genius is 10% inspiration and 90% perspiration. For achieving set goals work in time is very important. Hard work with ambition is the success key for them. Student must not be allowed to be lazy and they should be required to complete all assignments on time.

Curiosity and Asking Questions in classroom :

Classroom is disciplined but not like a jail. Every students have a right to know the solutions and misunderstanding about the sate lecturer. A good wise teacher will run a student – centered classroom and teach inductively. A Socratic method should be used to lead students to ask questions to get their answers.

Bee a responsible :

Student responsibility is one of the most important desirable characteristics. Being responsible and held accountable for ones actions is a necessary behavior for all members of society.
The punishments could include staying after class and doing extra assignments.

Etiquette and manner :

Every teacher welcomes a good student who is well-mannered and well-behaved. In Thailand, all students are taught from kindergarten to respect their teachers with a "Wai." All students should be polite to their teachers and classmates in school.

Self- Esteem :

If a student is going to care about others and display good manners, he or she should have self-esteem. The teacher can do this by showing concern and love for the student, and by giving the student attention and every opportunity to succeed.

Being Kind and Helpful :

There isn't one teacher who doesn't like a student who is kind and helpful to the teacher and other classmates. Students can exhibit this by doing classroom tasks such as erasing the board for the teacher of helping him or her pass out books and papers. A kind and helpful to his student will also tutor weaker students in the class. A teacher sets an example by being kind and helpful to his students.

Co-operations with others :

Working with others is necessary part of classroom life. in fostering a good learning environment, it is worthwhile for pupils to join in discussion groups and work together on one project.

Being public – Minded :

Public –mindedness is a desirable characteristic for everyone in society. There is no better place than the school to develop this civic responsibility. Students should be expected not to litter, and to volunteer to carry benches and chairs to be set up for a school assembly. These such things are improving the value education in the every school by every teacher is the real requirement of today's India's value education.

How important value education for the student development.

Value education plays a vital role to create a strong bonding between teacher and students. Stable connection between teacher and students. They establish an increased capacity to develop their own as well as their peer behavior. Teachers get strong support from students.

1. *Cooperation in asking questions to teachers.*
2. *Shows responsibility in doing homework.*
3. *Increase capacity to work independently.*
4. *Implement their learning in their practical life.*
5. *Attentive in class.*
6. *Helps students to make their own decisions.*

Conclusion:

1. *Value Education is the right way to develop our nation in multiple dimensions.*
2. *Value Education is the important pillar for nation's success.*
3. *Parents are equally responsible for her child's value education.*
4. *Teacher are doing main role in nation's Value Education level.*
5. *Students also doing more important role in the nation's value education.*

Recommendations:

1. *Value education is the heart of the wellbeing society so do more work on this area for universal peacefulness.*
2. *Motivate to new researcher to work on this subject.*
3. *Create new platform for aware this issue on international forum.*

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A Study on Gandhian Theory and its Relevancy in Present Day Context.

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Abstract:

There is great relevancy of Gandhian political philosophy. Still there is vast room of study in Gandhian philosophy. Gandhi's philosophy is quite different from the rest of Indian philosophers. Though younger generation is not well aware about Gandhian philosophy and his ideas, it does not mean that it has no any relevancy in contemporary India. Gandhi was a practical thinker and as such it has righty been said about him that he was a great karmayogi. He believed that theory should follow the practice and as such gave only broad outlines of the society of his future imagination. Gandhi was one of those philosophers who believed in self sacrifice, Satyagraha and Non-violence. For him, to Sake Empire and to check violence non-violence was the most powerful weapon. He believed that violence brought with it hatred and feelings of revenge where as in non-violence there was no such danger. Gandhian philosophy is so comprehensive that it has left no aspect of human life untouched. Gandhiji was a true democrat. In his philosophy there are very clear indications of his love for individual and nation as a whole. He very fervently believes and unhesitatingly declared that the state was not an end and that fullest development of man's faculties was the end of the state. Gandhi was a great social reformer. He had a many sided personality with clear vision and definite approach to the problems which faced India of his time.

M.K. Gandhi very exhaustively dealt not only with political or economic but also with social problems of Indian society. This paper makes a humble attempt to study Gandhian theory and its relevancy in present day context.

Keywords: non-violence, philosophy, violence, Gandhian

Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi is not merely a political philosopher; it is a message and philosophy of life. For quite some time it was considered that Gandhian philosophy and methods of struggle could not be put actual practice but his philosophy and methods have established their effectiveness. We find that through these methods Gandhiji could relieve Indians from their miseries and also could win freedom for India from the world mightiest empire. While M.K. Gandhi lived, most of the people thought that his ideas were relevant only to win freedom for India from the British rule. So many persons were not convinced by his faith in Truth and Non-Violence; they agreed that this was the only strategy to turn British out of India. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did not agree with his religious world view. He was reversed more as a Mahatma rather than a political leader. However, not many people know that Gandhi's philosophy is even more relevant than that were in his times. While he lived, people thought that he arrived much before the time. That is said not only about Gandhi but about all the great persons in the world. Great men are always above their time. As time passes, the relevance of their thought becomes even more important. There are many who think it rather odd that should still consider it worthwhile to debate the relevance of Gandhian ideals to contemporary India. We may for instance think the exercise is worthwhile, if for no other reason, than for the fact that the present ruling parties and government have chosen to swear by Gandhi and implement his programmes. Because of this it is necessary, first of all, to understand what Gandhi stood for. We may intend to relate the asses the relevance of major Gandhian ideals to contemporary Indian in two broad heads: Gandhi's political ideas and Gandhi's economic ideas.

Significance of The Study

There is great relevancy of Gandhian political philosophy. Still there is vast room of study in Gandhian philosophy. Gandhi's philosophy is quite different from the rest of Indian philosophers. Though younger generation is not well aware about Gandhian philosophy and his ideas, it does not mean that it has no any relevancy in contemporary India. Gandhi was a practical thinker and as such it has righty been said about him that he was a great *karmayogi*. In his philosophy there are very clear indications of his love for individual and nation as a whole. He very fervently believes and unhesitatingly declared that the state was not an end and that fullest development of man's faculties was the end of the state. Gandhi was a great social reformer. M.K. Gandhi very exhaustively dealt not only with political or economic but also with social problems of Indian society. This paper makes a humble attempt to study Gandhian theory and its relevancy in present day context.

Objectives of the Study

*To examine the relevance of Gandhian philosophy in present day context.

*To portray accurately as characteristics of Gandhian philosophy.

Methodology Of The Study

The methodology applied for the study is Historical, Analytical and Experimental.

Sources Of Materials

The materials for the study is collected both from primary and secondary sources. Interview was also conducted for collection of data. Apart from interview numbers of books, journals, newspapers are being studied for the collection of data.

Relevancy Of Gandhian Philosophy

Gandhi's Non-violence

Here we try to project the basic idea of Non-violence and its relevance in contemporary India. Non-violence means good will towards others and doing well towards others. It is not a weapon of weak and coward. Ahimsa means the largest love, greatest charity. It is a weapon of the strong and it is taken for granted that one who uses non-violence has the ability to be violent and to strike. As we know that non-violence is reciprocal to freedom and equality, without non-violence there can be neither Freedom nor Equality, and without Equality there can be neither non-violence, nor Freedom. Equality and freedom are the ends and means question to Non-violence. There is close relation between truth and non-violence. One cannot be divorced from one another. But Gandhi laid more emphasis on truth than non-violence (ahimsa). Moreover, Gandhi ready to sacrifice ahimsa for the sake of truth. Philosophy of Non-violence has great relevancy in contemporary India. Most of the conflict and extremist revolution are either settled or going to be settled by Gandhian means. The methods may be little change, but the theme or idea remains same with Gandhi. Let us discuss some of such cases.

Peace Process applied for different movements:

Peace process in extremist movement - Movement for Khalisthan in Punjab, Sikh people raised the demand for Khalithan but ultimately they realised the negative result of extremist movement. At last they also show their interest to settle the problem by peaceful means.

Peace process in settlement of inter-state conflict: Problem of Chandigarh (conflict between Punjab and Haryana), Mysore-Maharashtra boundary conflict, Conflict between Gujrat and Maharashta etc.

Peace process also applied to settle the Assam movement (1979-1985).

Apart from these there are numbers of example of applying peaceful means to settle different problem in India.

Gandhi's Satyagraha

Gandhiji's Satyagrahas implies adhering to truth. One should be truthful under all circumstances. According to Gandhi Satyagraha means non-violent resistance to political authority, non-co-operation with evil and fasting constitutes essential part of it, but they do not exhaust its full import. There should be non-violence in Satyagraha. Violence is untruth and non-violence is truth. The purpose of Satyagraha is to fight against injustice and tyranny. A satyagrahi cannot injure others; rather he makes them understand by means of reason. Satyagrahi should have moral force. There is no place for physical force.[2]

Methods of Satyagraha

According to Gandhi, the methods of Satyagraha may take different form. We have discussed important methods of Satyagraha a*Strike* – It is an important weapon for fighting against the oppressor. The employ may resort strike to fulfill their genuine demands. But the strike should be non-violent. *Fasting* – According to Gandhiji fasting is a very important weapon of Satyagraha. But fasting should not be undertaken by all. It should be undertaken only by those who have moral strength and purity of mind.

Non co-operation – Non co-operation is an important method of Satyagraha.It is practice against injustice. Non co-operation includes surrender of educational institutions, law court, foreign goods and councils. But in case of non-co-operation, the non-co-operators should have moral courage to face such situation.

Civil Disobedience – Another important method is civil disobedience. This method is more effective and aggressive. Generally citizens are not bound to obey unjust and anti-social laws. If there is such laws, the citizens have right to disobey such immoral unjust laws. But whenever, the citizens stage civil disobedience, they should never try to escape punishment. For quite some time it was considered that Gandhijis methods of Satyagrahas have no any relevancy but with the passing of time Gandhiji proved how it was important for protection of life, liberty and property of Indian citizens. Still these all methods are highly relevant in India. Still Indian people frequently apply these methods for fulfillment of demands.

*Gandhi's Economy***:** Mahatna Gandhi had his own approach to the economic problem of India. In his economy he paid attention mainly on, Village Republic, On Machinery, Industrialism, Decentralization, Village Sarvodaya, Bread Labour.

Gandhian economy is still relevant to our times. His economic ideas are not medieval and out of date.

The mad race in industrialization and urbanization has resulted in the pollution of air and water. Environmental pollution is slowly becoming number one problem of the industrialised world.

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Rights of the Citizens:

Mahatma Gandhi also expressed his view on rights of citizens. This are-Right to Speech, Right to Press, Right to form Association, Right to Conscience, Right to Religion, Right to Cultural and Language ,Right to Equality, Right to Public Service, Right to Profession, Right to use Public Road, Educational Institutions, Tank and other Public Institutions. These all rights Gandhiji mentioned before the preparation of Indian Constitution. But ultimately these rights have been incorporated in Indian Constitution. From that point of view it is clear that rights which Gandhiji mentioned during his life time is still relevant in contemporary India.

Gandhiji's Democracy

Gandhiji followed the principle of decenralisation in his democracy. Power should not be concentrated in a single authority. It should be decentralised. Gandhijis democracy shall be free from exploitation and oppression. There shall be no scope for exploitation by one class to another class. It is based on the rule of majority. In democracy everyone should have right to take part in the administration. In 2011, 16th August onwards nation-wide anti-corruption movement launched by the great Gandhian of our time Anna Hazare and his team undoubtly proved the relevancy of Gandhism once again. The government had to bow down with his demand of introduction of Jana Lokpal Bill, following his 12 days fasting at Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi. There was no any evidence of violent act in the movement though lakhs of people gathered daily in Ramlila Maidan and crores of other agitated in every nook and corner of the nation. These development must be inspired others for applying Gandhian way in future.

Gandhian Theory of Production

Gandhi in general, was opposed to large scale production and mechanization for in his opinion this leads to exploitation of man by man. Industrialization is the outcome of man's greed for more and more profits, according to Gandhi. The machine by rendering men unemployed deprives them of livelihood; by reducing work to a mechanical performance it drives out all creative instincts and destroys man's initiative.

Gandhi was opposed to centralized production for another reason too. It led to the exploitation of the village by the city or urban centers. It is clear that if industrialization and mechanization degrade man to the level of an automation, reduce work to a drudgery and exploit man, then these evils are more due to the socio-economic and environment which favours laises faire and un-regulated capitalism.

Summary of Findings

* In Mahatma Gandhis philosophy there are very clear indications of his love for individual and nation as a whole. He very fervently believes and unhesitatingly declared that the state was not an end and that fullest development of man's faculties was the end of the state.

* Gandhi was a great social reformer. He had a many sided personality with clear vision and definite approach to the problems which faced India of his time.

Gandhi very exhaustively dealt not only with political or economic but also with social problems of Indian society.

According to Gandhi non-violence is reciprocal to freedom and equality, without non-violence there can be neither Freedom nor Equality, and without Equality there can be neither non-violence, nor Freedom.

With the passing of time Gandhiji proved how techniques of Satyagrah are important for protection of life, liberty and property of Indian citizens. Still these methods are highly relevant in India. Still Indian people frequently apply these methods asking justice in different field.

Gandhi did not essentially believe in promoting large scale industrialization which rendered economic dislocation and in fact was responsible for many present day economic problems. Gandhian economy is based on ethical foundations.

He was not against machinery as such. All that he meant was that in a country like India where capital was scare and labour abundant, it would be profitable to use labour intensive industries. He was afraid that use of machinery on a large scale would result in technological unemployment.

Relevncy of Gandhian philosophy also clears from the 73rd amendment of Indian constitution. That amendment is related only with rural administration of India.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that there is great relevancy of Gandhian political philosophy. Though there is little criticism against the Gandhian philosophy and ideas, it does not mean that it has no any relevancy in contemporary period. He believed that theory should follow the practice and as such gave only broad outlines of the society of his future imagination. He believed that violence brought with it hatred and feelings of revenge where as in non-violence there was no such danger. In his philosophy there are very clear indications of his love for individual and national freedom. Gandhi was a great social reformer. He

had a many sided personality with clear vision and definite approach to the problems which faced India of his time. However, it is clear that Gandhian philosophy is still relevance in contemporary period of time.

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Writing Style in Truman Capote's In Cold Blood

Komal

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Abstract:
Journalistic fiction is a borderline case between narrative fiction and journalism. Therefore, it is a fertile ground for examining the characteristics of narrative and distinguishing characteristics of fiction. Literary journalism/nonfiction can be defined as a prose form whose verifiable content is shaped and transformed into a story by the use of narrative and rhetorical techniques generally associated with fiction. My research analyses the famous journalistic novel of Truman Capote In Cold Blood mainly focusing on his writing style in which features of fiction, history and journalistic presentation are present. The novel has indirect means of narrating and representing in order to depict history which includes interpretative conflicts and open questions. In Cold Blood describes the murder in 1959 of an affluent farmer, his wife, and his two teenage children, in a quiet part of Kansas, by a pair of petty criminals. Narrative structure is applied by Capote to generate suspense for careful use of sources and facts. To describe the actual events in In Cold Blood, the different techniques like plot characterization, dialogue and narrative structure are used. Capote has represented his characters in such a way that kept the reader fascinated as he does not produce his characters out of the air. From the prospective of different characters, Capote presented various incidents of the story and the individuals whom Capote thought had the best dramatic influence on the audience.

Key words*: Truman Capote, journalistic fiction, true crime, journalism, narratives.*

The supremacy is required for the selection of narrative style of a text. The infinite narrative voices seek perfect faith and consciousness, abandon no line open for confusion or interrogation – the ultimate word is the voice itself. All knowing this stance is also godlike in its acceptance of unlimited knowledge, potential and generosity. Capote's overall plan and the structure of the book are affected by these fictional techniques. He also suggested that the novelist should choose facts and incidents from the real life. Capote creates a narrative structure from the experiences. Capote explains his experience thoroughly and he frames a narrative structure from these experiences. Capote chooses and organizes his materials for maximum emotional impact for working for a goal of being 'immaculately factual'.

The non-fiction novel *In Cold Blood* by Truman Capote (1966) recounts the brutal murders. After hearing about the quadruple family murder, Capote visited Holcomb personally and he interviewed different people who were attached to the quadruple murders like police officers and inhabitants of Holcomb. The novel investigates the lives of the victims and its effect on the others. In contrast, it also inspects the psychological connection between the two mass murderers, Perry Smith and Richard Hickock. Capote's narrative perspective is presented in the novel. He recites the story of the murders and the incidents that come after till the right down to Smith's acceptance of the murders.

The lengthy central section of the book is cinematic and novelistic as the narrative cuts back and forth between the killers: Perry Smith and Hickock and their chaser and agents Alvin Dewey and Harold Nye of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. To redevelop incidents a journalist needs an enormous amount of reporting. If Capote had not meet the two men after their arrest, got their support and harmony and interviewed them for hours and hours for such a long duration of six years than he could nothave written the *In Cold Blood*.

Capote's true goal of the book *In Cold Blood* is appropriately presented in its title. Readers are intended to question even if the two killers committed their crime "in cold blood" and while the certainty that they were hanged afterwards a primarily passionately provoked trial was done in blood any "warmer". Further, he forms his views by containing the inner monologue of Agent Dewey at the hanging as he considers the "same childish feet" of Perry Smith hanging at the hangman's rope, not ever feeling his intended catharsis, a mindset that may or may not have been completely created by Capote himself.

Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood* was exactly original and different from the other works of that time and even, possibly, the first book of this kind. As Capote was calling it the "non-fiction novel," for many critics it is related to the writings of Daniel Defoe's *The Storm* (1704). To understand his story, Defoe presents the voices of real

people. It flourished many promoters among them Steinbeck, Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, James Agee and Lillian Ross are some famous names. Even Capote was strongly determined that his own blend of "immaculately factual" record and fictional style composed the structure of a new form; it correlated with Capote's "quest to be self-generated" as Harold Bloom stated it that it is not related to William Faulkner, Carson McCullers or Eudora Welty and not affected by any other writer. Capote has his own talent which is incompatible and distinctive in the world of American Letters.

In Cold Blood reflects creative non-fiction; although, a notable body of critical literature has been concerned to more particular designations of the book trying to situate it into the different sub-genres and classes of creative non-fiction. Critics have attempted to see the text from both the fiction and journalistic/nonfiction novel. Different terms like "documentary novel", "realistic novel" and "nonfiction novel" are used in the context of the novel *In Cold Blood*. It is also recognized as a piece of literary journalism. Different terms and concepts have been related to *In Cold Blood* and it also becomes the topic of debate and bewilderment among critics about which category it places as a literary work. Even after this controversy among critics, there are more connections between the subclasses of the novel and new journalism.

The other characteristics which explain the involvement of *In Cold Blood* in the literary genre are some of its inherent features: mythos, ethos and Lexis, which are similar to Aristotle's elements of tragedy. 'Mythos' or 'plot' is explained by Aristotle as a variability of two unlike "change types" that is a movement from good to bad fortune or vice versa and three different "character types" : decent, evil and "in between". There appears to be two parallel mythos that are associated all over the book, one of them (the two murderers story) moving from presumably good fortune to bad fortune, and other one (the crime investigation itself) which happens in the different direction. As the characters in general, the Clutters at the starting and the policemen that inquire the killings (Alvin Dewey and the associates)are introduced as the "decent" type of characters as well as even the killers, Perry Smith and Richard Hickock, manifest the 'evil' ones (Perry Smith's figure is quite contradictory).

'Ethos' appears for the "stamp" or essence of things. It incorporates the four conditions which the main characters should have. Such as, they ought to be good in anyway, they must have acceptable personalities and they should be consistent through the progress of the mythos. *In Cold Blood* does not prompt any specific hero in the classical sense of the conception but the creation of various characters is matched with this Aristotelian characterization. This analysis is applied to Perry Smith. This character is especially a strong one, quiet and gentle man on the surface. Ultimately, anyhow, he is declared as the crueler of the two men. Although we are aware that he is the real killer as there are occurrences in the novel in which we can notice this mentioned goodness in him.

'Lexis' is about the form of speech. The specific lexis of *In Cold Blood* is stated by the uncommon combination of non-fictional macro proposition with fictional micro proposition. Away from the traditional Greek level of tragedy, *In Cold Blood* breaks the principle of the literary work from this new literary lexis.

Various techniques like traditional news writing were adopted by Capote through the area of journalism. The apt information about the reporting of regional and national events is received by justifiable documentation and direct verbal quotation. The writer has represented the situations, characters, activities and consequences and established them into a plot that may or may not have a basis in reality.

A detailed analysis reveals that the structure of *In Cold Blood* plays an important role in fixing the story in a well organized way and holding it systematically. Flashbacks are also one of the techniques mostly practiced by Capote as a way to put off the chronological progress of the plot and reflect main features of the story. The character of Perry, the major incidents of his life and the hint of the brutal murders are represented thoroughly in a flashback that includes 25pages of *In Cold Blood* .

The novel is differentiated from its predecessors by its internal cohesion, its emphasis on a tightly orchestrated plot and action, its realistic portrayal of characters and situations, and it's eschewing of overtly allegorical element. Characters in novels are more than archetypes; they are invested with sense of interior consciousness, a psychological depth missing from the figure that populated earlier prose works.

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Reasons and Effects of Global Warming
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Abstract:

Climate change is the term for the shift in worldwide weather phenomena associated with an increase in global average temperatures. Temperatures have been going up around the world for many decades. While this temperature increase is more specifically referred to as global warming climate change is the term currently used. The paper will explain the concept of Climate Change Performance Index and its various parameters. Global warming is affecting all. The reasons for global Warming and the lessons we can learn from it are important. The paper will highlight the reasons and effects of global warming today. A report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has warned of disastrous consequences if current trends of global warming are not reversed immediately. The report says that the impact of a 1.5C increase in global temperatures will "disproportionately affect disadvantaged and vulnerable populations through food insecurity, higher food prices, income losses, lost livelihood opportunities, adverse health impacts, and population displacements". India stands to be one of the nation's most significantly affected, given its huge population and levels of inequality and poverty

Key Words*: Climate Change, Global Warming, Emissions*

Introduction:

Global warming is the long-term warming of the planet's overall temperature. Though this warming trend has been going on for a long time, its pace has significantly increased in the last hundred years due to the burning of fossil fuels. As the human population has increased, so has the volume of fossil fuels burned. Fossil fuels include coal, oil, and natural gas, and burning them causes what is known as the "greenhouse effect" in Earth's atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is when the Sun's rays penetrate the atmosphere, but when that heat is reflected off the surface cannot escape back into space. Gases produced by the burning of fossil fuels prevent the heat from leaving the atmosphere. These greenhouse gasses are carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, water vapor, methane, and nitrous oxide. The excess heat in the atmosphere has caused the average global temperature to rise overtime, otherwise known as global warming. Global warming has presented another issue called climate change. Sometimes these phrases are used interchangeably, however, they are different. Climate change refers to changes in weather patterns and growing seasons around the world. It also refers to sea level rise caused by the expansion of warmer seas and melting ice sheets and glaciers. Global warming causes climate change, which poses a serious threat to life on earth in the forms of widespread flooding and extreme weather. Scientists continue to study global warming and its impact on Earth
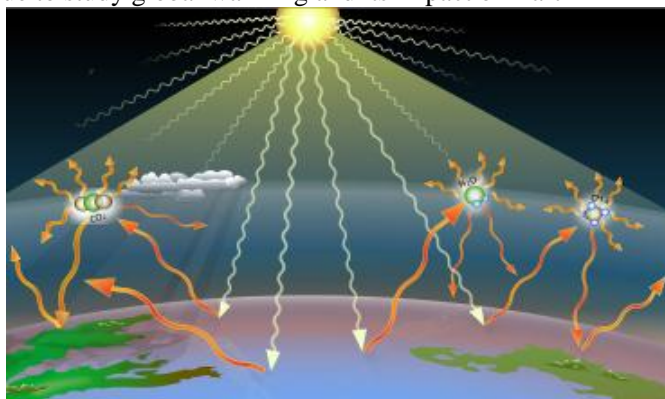
Global Warming

Causes of Global warming :

Most of the carbon dioxide that people put into the atmosphere comes from burning fossil fuels such as oil, coal, and natural gas. Cars, trucks, trains, and planes all burn fossil fuels. Many electric power plants also burn fossil fuels. Another way people release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere is by cutting down forests. This happens for two reasons. Decaying plant material, including trees, releases tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Living trees absorb carbon dioxide. By diminishing the number of trees to absorb carbon dioxide, the level of Carbon dioxide is increased .Methane gas comes from livestock farming, landfills, and fossil fuel production such as coal mining and natural gas processing. Nitrous oxide comes from fossil

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fuelburning. All of these human activities add greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, trapping more heat than usual and contributing to global warming.ins in the atmosphere.

Effects of Global Warming :

1. Polar bears have become a symbol of global warming, because the Arctic landscape is one of the first to absorb the impact of rising temperatures. Warming temperatures melt polar ice and force animals like the polar bear to move farther south in search of food and other resources .Polar Bears population is expected to plummet to 9000 from 26000 in the years to come.

2. The global warming effects on wildlife has caused threat to the existence of Polar Bears. In sense, scientists predict a possibility of a 30% drop in the population of polar bears in the next 35-40 years because of the melting of the Arctic sea ice. This means the current population of some 26,000 bears could be cut to less than 9,000 in the years to come.

3. Year 2020 was the second hottest year followed by 2014 till date.

4. Rainforest is converted to desert - Global Warming being associated with the hotter temperature is creating the opposites. In the sense, the Amazon Rainforest is turning into a desert and the Sahara Desert is becoming greener and greener.

5. The US National Park is only left with 26 glaciers out of 150- The rapid climate and environmental change have brought down the glaciers with just 26 out of 150 in the Montana Glacier National Park. Scientific research predicts that all the global warming effect on glaciers would vanish them all within few decades.

6. The Arctic would be ice-free by 2040 - The Arctic is expected to be ice-free as early as the year 2040. A report from the Arctic Council states scientists believe that the summer of 2040 will witness the end of frozen North pole after a rapid shrinking of the ice coverage in the years to come.

7. Global Warming has affected many places- Venice, The Dead Sea, Cape Town, Maldives, The Rhone Valley, Mumbai, Alps, Napa Valley, Rio de Janeiro, Alaska, Sudan, Lagos, Northern Italy, Osaka are the places which have been most affected by the Climate Change

8. The global warming effects on the oceans has led the water level to rise between 11 and 38 inches (28 to 98 centimetres) by 2100, which is more than enough to deluge many of the cities along the sea coast in the world.

9. About 1 Million species have become extinct due to ocean acidification

10. Due to disappearing habitats, the effects of global warming on ecosystems acidic oceans (also called climate change's equally evil twin), nearly 1 million species have become extinct. Such a relatively quick change in the ocean chemistry is making the shells of some animals dissolve in the more acidic seawater.

11. Efforts to reduce global warming:

12. Ahmedabad Action plan :

       Ahmedabad became the first city in South Asia to address comprehensively the threat of extreme heat caused by climate change. In addition to early-warning alert systems to communicate impending severe heat and robust public outreach campaigns, the plan called for local health workers to receive more medical training and support to address heat-related illnesses. It also ensured that the city's most vulnerable populations, including outdoor workers and the 800,000 people who live in slum conditions, would have more access to drinking water stations and shaded areas like parks and shelters. . It has avoided an estimated 1,100 deaths annually since the plan's implementation in 2013. Ahmedabad now activates "cooling centers" such as temples, parks, public buildings, and malls during heat alerts and runs temporary night shelters for those without access to water or electricity during extreme conditions. And during last month's heat wave, the city government ordered a stop to all construction and distributed free buttermilk to quench people's thirst in parks and other public spaces Cool roof program over the past few years, another simple and cost-effective way to beat the heat

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

The core of the implementation of the Action plan are constituted by the following eight missions, that will be responsible for achieving the broad goals of adaptation and mitigation, as applicable.

1. National Solar Mission:

       The NAPCC targets to promote the development and use of solar energy for power generation and other uses with the ultimate objective of making solar competitive with fossil-based energy options. Solar power generation achieved four years in advance. The government had set up the trarget of 20 GW solar

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power generation by 2022. It was achieved in 2018. The new target now is 100 GW. India is also the fourth largest wind energy producer in the world.

2. <u>National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency</u>: . Building on the Energy Conservation Act 2001, the plan recommends:

I. Mandating specific energy consumption decreases in large energy-consuming industries, with a system for companies to trade energy-savings certificates;

II. Energy incentives, including reduced taxes on energy-efficient appliances; and

III. Financing for public-private partnerships to reduce energy consumption through demand-side management programs in the municipal, buildings and agricultural sectors

3. <u>National Mission on Sustainable Habitat</u>: To promote energy efficiency as a core component of urban planning, the plan calls for:

I. Extending the existing Energy Conservation Building Code;

II. A greater emphasis on urban waste management and recycling, including power production from waste;

III. Strengthening the enforcement of automotive fuel economy standards and using pricing measures to encourage the purchase of efficient vehicles;

IV. Incentives for the use of public transportation.

4. <u>National Water Mission</u>: With water scarcity projected to worsen as a result of climate change, the plan sets a goal of a 20% improvement in water use efficiency through pricing and other measures.

5. <u>National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem</u>: The plan aims to conserve biodiversity, forest cover, and other ecological values in the Himalayan region, where glaciers that are a major source of India's water supply are projected to recede as a result of global warming.

6. <u>National Mission for a "Green India"</u>: Goals include the afforestation of 6 million hectares of degraded forest lands and expanding forest cover from 23% to 33% of India's territory.

7. <u>National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture</u>: The plan aims to support climate adaptation in agriculture through the development of climate-resilient crops, expansion of weather insurance mechanisms, and agricultural practices.

8. <u>National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change</u>: To gain a better understanding of climate science, impacts and challenges, the plan envisions a new Climate Science Research Fund, improved climate modeling, and increased international collaboration. It also encourages private sector initiatives to develop adaptation and mitigation technologies through venture capital funds.

13. Tree Plantation is one of most ambitious initiatives of the Government of Maharashtra. With respect to this initiative Maharashtra Government had launched a massive drive to increase the green cover across the state. As a part of the initiative, the Maharashtra Government decided to plant around 2 crore trees across the state. All the 36 districts of the state participated and contributed in the drive to make it a success. But it was the participation of volunteers who led this campaign to its peak with an aim to make Maharashtra covered in lush greenery. Initiatives of such kinds do not need much of monetary support, rather it requires people to volunteer and support such a cause. It requires people and their participation to plant the saplings and take an effort in planting them.

14. Recycling of various items used like clothes, mobiles, paper and ban on plastics is required. Recycling the organically made clothes can reduce emission of green gases. Recycling of synthetic clothes will prevent them from going to land fills and cause pollution. Every mobile phone contains tin, zinc , palladium ,platinum ,glass and other hazardous materials. Careless disposal can contaminate the soil water and air..Ban on the usage of plastic is required. Recycling paper is a useful way to combat deforestation and reduce green housegases and water pollution.

15. .Carbon dioxide is the climate's worst enemy. It's released when oil, coal, and other fossil fuels are burned for energy—the energy we use to power our homes, cars, and smart phones. By using less of it, we can curb our own contribution to climate change while also saving money. Here are some effective ways:

1. Insulate our home, clean our air conditioning filters and install energy efficient showerheads.

2. Replace our current home appliances (refrigerator, washing machine, dish washer) with high efficiency models.

3. Recycle our home's waste newsprint, cardboard, glass and metal.

4. Install a solar heated system for hot water.

5. Replace incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs.

6. Buy food and other products with reusable or recyclable packaging.
7. Keep car properly maintained to keep it in good running condition to avoid smoke emissions. Share a ride or engage in car-pooling. Instead of choose to walk or ride a bicycle whenever possible.
8. Live green by using green power supplied abundantly and freely by wind and the sun. Enjoy fresh air from open windows to lessen the use of air conditioning system
9. Plant more trees and put indoor plants in our homes.
10. A proper waste disposal system especially for toxic wastes

Conclusions :

   Global warming is a concern for everyone. Steps have to be taken collectively to overcome the effects of global warming. If we live in harmony with nature, nothing can go wrong,

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Walt Whitman: A Voice of Democracy

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I am the poet of the body
And I am the poet of the soul
I am the poet of the woman and the same the man
In the faces of men and women I see God,
And I my own face in the glass
(Song of Myself, Whitman)

Abstract:

Walt Whitman is one of the most genius and celebrated American poets across the world in the domains such as art, literature, philosophy and psychology. He touches upon innumerable issues pertaining to human life directly or indirectly. His influences on the world literature in particular and human life in general will be cherished till the doom of the day. He is known as the bard of democracy. He was against slavery. He fought for the freedom of the Afro-Americans. He had to pay the price for his support to the Afro-Americans' fight for their emancipation. He was a national poet of America. His poetry reveals his love for country and democracy. He tried to reconcile the conflicts of American. He used his poetic potential to advocate democracy. He broke away with American social, cultural and political traditions which he found to be anti- democratic. His monumental literary work The Leaves of Grass highlights his vision of democracy. Leaves of Grass is regarded as the Bible of Democracy. Among poets, Walt Whitman is undoubtedly the greatest champion of democracy. True, the English romantic poets were staunch supporters of democracy. But Whitman's approach to democracy was much more vivid and realistic. He was a systematic and painstaking student of political reality. His ideal of democracy was no visionary's dream. He denounced all prerogatives and vested interest. Whitman visualized complete harmony between the individual and society.

Key-words: *Democracy, Human Values, Liberty, Individual Freedom, slavery, human rights….*

Introduction:

What Rabindranath Tagore did for India through his literary creativity, William Shakespeare for England and Walt Whitman for America; these and other great writers in the world brought great cultural, philosophical, ideological, economic, political, literary, social revolution and transformation in their respective countries. Like Walt Whitman, there have been many great poets who shaped the destiny of their nations. They not only influence their country men and women but the entire world. Their thoughts and insights will always be the source of wisdom and knowledge and guide the world to be a better place. Literature is about human beings their hopes, life, difficulties and their very existence in the world. Literature voices injustices done to underdogs. It believes in equality in terms of caste, religion, gender, color and nationality. Bryce points out "**Democracy really means nothing more or less than the rule of the whole people, expressing their sovereign will by their votes**"(Gauba, 2013:535). While Abraham Lincoln defines democracy as **"Democracy is a government "of the people, by the people and for the people** (Gauba; 2013: 536). The word democracy comes from the Greek word demokratia which means **"rule of the people" (Kumar; 2017:95).** Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass is regarded as the Bible of Democracy and he himself considered the poet of democracy. He got the democratic values from his father as his father was a radical democrat and a free thinker and his mother also believed in individual freedom. The views of the parents left an indelible impression on the poet's mind. Walt Whitman followed and lived the fundamental principles like dignity, equality of all men and women and brotherhood of man. He is not a poet of an individual but of the masses; the people of America from top to bottom and vice versa. He celebrates common humanity in his poetry. He burns with great sympathy and brotherhood for all, high and low, rich and poor, noble and vile, thief, drunkard and prostitute.

In Western academic circles, scholars of different critical orientations have appreciated his artistic achievements and worldwide impact. Some scholars regard him as one of the pioneering figures in modern poetry or the innovator of modern free verse, simply because his works helped cast a sort of American national and cultural identity, uttering a strong American voice in world literary circles. Critics have also found him to the historic avant-garde of twentieth century literature because of his democratic spirit and endless search for the true identity of the American nation" (Malcolm Bradbury and James McFarlane.1976:43).

His expresses the universal democratic values. For Whitman, democracy itself is, or must become a religion, founded on an unconditional affirmation of life expressed in a poetic diction compelling enough

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to unite first a nation, and then a planet. By making the average man and woman almost preternaturally 'vital,' American democracy engenders a solidarity that cannot be achieved by conventional political means. Its basis is a common desire for achieving democracy, and the not uncommon achievement for material prosperity.

Discussion:

His '*Democratic Vistas*' contains not only the ideal of liberal democracy but also fundamental principles of democracy. To him democracy means a self-governing society of free and responsible individuals. According to Whitman

Democracy is not so much a political system as a grand experiment for the development of the individuals. Political democracy as it exists and practically works in America, with all its threatening and evil connotations supplies a training school for making first class men"(Walt Whitman.1964:262)

In Leaves of Grass, Whitman celebrates unity of all life and people. He embraces diversity of geography, culture, work, sexuality, and beliefs. Whitman's impact solidifies American dreams of independence, freedom, and fulfillment, and transforms them for larger spiritual meaning. Whitman values hard work and being humble and non-egotistical. His ideals are things such as good health, soul, and the love of nature. An important factor in Whitman's political philosophy is his glorification of the individual. The oft quoted phrase '*en- masse*' does not mean that Whitman was an apostle of the socialistic set up of the society. He had an opinion that society should recognize the infinite worth of the individual. To Whitman, an ideal society is that where the individual is valid, because in such a society law is loved.

> *All hail thee! Walt Whitman! Poet; Prophet, Priest,*
> *Celebrant of Democracy! At more than regal fast.*
> *To thee we offer homage; and our greenest bay.*
> *We crown thee Poet Laureate on this thy natal day*
> **(Henry Bonsal Quoted in David S.Reynold.1995:05)**

He envisaged and exemplified a process of spiritualization which alone could save democracy from moral disaster. His concept of democracy is reflected in his life-time collection of poems entitled *Leaves of Grass*. The grass symbolizes separateness in unity, a sort of individual identity in unity, which is the basic essential of democracy. The grass becomes a graphic representation of Whitman's central concept of democracy. The grass is carefree and grows in all places. It has no option to grow only in specific places. It grows among the black as well as the white folks in broad as well as narrow zones. This suggests the democratic spirit which the poet always emphasizes. In fact, in addition to being a poet, Whitman is labeled as one of the theorists of a philosophy of American democracy, national identity, and individualism. For him, democracy is an idea that could and should permeate the world beyond politics, making itself felt in the ways all individuals think, speak, work, fight, and even make art. However, this work aims at tracing Whitman's concept of democracy as well as tracking down the development of his attitude towards democracy in his *Leaves of Grass*, and how does he perceive democracy in his early and later poetry. It is to be noted that his early poetry was written prior to the American Civil War and later poetry during and after the war. Whitman's great subject was America, but he wrote on an expansive variety of smaller subjects to accomplish the task of capturing the essence of this country. Some of his many subjects included slavery, democracy, the processes of reading and writing, the various occupations and types of work, the American landscape, the sea, the natural world, the Civil War, education, aging, death and immortality, poverty, romantic love, spirituality, and social change. "I Hear America Singing" is one of Whitman's most beloved poems, and is an excellent example of how he uses these disparate subjects to create an inclusive portrait of America. His belief that all men and women are equal and his elevation of the individual informed his belief in democracy. Democracy, as an organization of many unique, equal, and valuable voices, accounted for the voice of the everyman. In America, this form of government was built with the intention of protecting Americans' abilities to be self-reliant. Therefore, Whitman's glorification of democracy is due to American democracy's allowance for self-reliance and diversity in addition to the relatively small amount of freedom it takes away from the individual. As a prophet of democracy Whitman manifests in his poetry the basic sides of democracy-liberty of the individual and equality-all based on the basic belief in the of equality human being.

Conclusion

Whitman was a born democrat and he believed in the equality of man and woman. It is found that a faith in the inherent dignity and nobility of the common is the root and basis of Whitman's democracy. His poetry is all inclusive. He writes about every American; his problems, his hopes and hopelessness, his optimism and pessimism, his successes and failures. His poetry and America stand for democracy. Walt

Whitman was the prophet of American democracy, a transcendentalist poet and contemporary of Emerson and Thoreau, published the first edition of Leaves of Grass in 1855. His poetry is not a class poetry, but a poetry in which he celebrates common humanity. He celebrates oneness with all and this sense of oneness becomes the very basis of democracy. His democratic vision is ideal and universal. It is found that his poetry is about universal brotherhood. He believes in Universal peace, tolerance and brotherhood. He believes in the fact that democracy purifies and progresses the society. He also followed democratic principles in his poetic techniques. In his poetic style democratic impulse is reflected. It is significant that he rejects the conventional forms of poetry which he felt to be aristocratic past. His freedom with poetic form reflects his advocacy of freedom for human soul. The free flow of words, the lines of uneven length, all express the sense of development inherent democracy.

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Redefining Social Awareness of Health Education in a Post-Pandemic World

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Abstract:
Health Education is an inseparable component of public health and health promotion. It could be defined as the promotion of the development of individual, group, institutional, community and systemic strategies to improve health knowledge, attitudes, skills and behavior. Its purpose is to positively influence the health behavior of an individual as well as the living and working conditions that influence their health. Health education creates self-awareness among individuals to maintain good hygiene. The outbreak of COVID-19 across the globe has reinforced the importance of health education. India's name comes in the list of that nations who spend lowest i.e. 1.6% of the GDP on health care. At current trajectory, more than 3 lakh deaths and millions of people infected by corona virus, India needs to rethink and act seriously on its health policy. Creating social awareness for health education in India is the need of the hour. Public health institutes and organizations could play a crucial role in designing academic programs on health promotion. Strengthening coalitions with various institutions involved in health promotion activities would create more awareness among students. In 21st century, social media is instrumental in disseminating health information and increasing awareness about health education. Mass media not only spreads awareness, but also informs and educates society. The present paper attempts to study the academic scene of health care programs, discuss different challenges in health sector and states the need for creating socially aware community that would help to develop a healthy environment.

Keywords: *Health Education, pandemic, COVID-19, social awareness, health care*

Introduction-

'Health' is an umbrella term which refers to a physiological, functional or metabolic state of human body, brain, and attitude. Health could be defined as the state of freedom from disease, sorrow and pain. Although this definition has been criticized for being too ideal and abstract, The World Health Organization (WHO) has defined 'health' broadly in 1946 as not only sickness or weakness, but health is the full state of physical mental and social welfare. In the post-pandemic world when there is a surge in COVID-19 cases, the time has come to prioritize health education in India. Health education is not only about physical health but also about mental illnesses, sex education and many other issues. It also refers to a career where people are taught about health care. Professionals teach people how to maintain and restore their health. Health education has become a vital tool to upgrade the overall health status of vivid communities. It also aids in improving the health of the entire nation. Research in public health sector has proven a fact that that investment in public health is more effective than focusing on rehabilitative services

In other words, it wouldn't be an exaggeration if we say that the economy of a country is directly proportional to health education. Thus, higher the life expectancy, the better the standard of living. Similarly, health education promotes well-being of community, creates awareness about various diseases and infections and provides preventive measures to stay healthy.

Health care and hygiene has become an integral part of human lives in post-pandemic apocalyptic world. Several global conferences and conventions on health promotion and health care have been conducted since 2003 by WHO. One cannot ignore definition of 'health promotion' in Ottawa Charter- "The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health". Later on, there are 5 key schemes in health promotion that are laid out in the Ottawa Charter as follows:

1. Building healthy public policy
2. Creating supportive environment
3. Strengthening community action
4. Developing personal skills
5. Reorienting health services.

Health education seeks to motivate an individual to accept a process of behavioral-change by directly influencing their value, belief and attitude systems, where it is deemed that the individual is particularly at risk or has been affected by illness/disease (WHO, Bangkok Charter, 1986). It comprises of strategies like behavioral change communication (BCC) and information, education and communication (IEC). Health communication encompasses the study and use of communication strategies to inform and influence individual

and community decisions that enhance health. It links the domains of communication and health and is increasingly recognized as a necessary element of health promotion (Antonovsky, 1996).

Research Methodology-

The methodology used in the study involves a descriptive analysis of academic programs relating to health promotion. The following study is only limited to India. A systematic data collection and compilation was undertaken to gather the information of academic programs that offer health education or health centric short-term courses in universities across India. Number of informal discussions, surveys and interviews with students, teachers, doctors, healthcare professionals were carried out in the absence of specific information about courses.

Sr. No.	Name of the institute	Course	University	Duration
1.	Central Health Education Bureau	PG Diploma in Health Education	Delhi University	2 Year Diploma Course
2.	The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Ambathurai	PG Diploma In Health Promotion and Education	Tamilnadu Dr MGR Medical University	1 year Diploma course
3.	All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Kolkata	Diploma in Health Promotion & Education	West Bengal University of Health Sciences	1 year Diploma course
4.	Family Welfare Training & Research Center, Mumbai.	Diploma In Health Promotion Education	IIPS Mumbai	1 year Diploma course
5.	IGNOU	Diploma in Nutrition and Health Education	IGNOU	1 Year Diploma course

Result-

While education in health promotion is significant, there needs to be a strong emphasis on intensifying health promotion practice and education, with special focus on using innovative and attractive formats. Particularly, in India, there is a need to broaden the scope of public health education to include health promotion teaching as essential component. An important challenge is to link health promotion teaching with national public health goals and local public health problems. Greater integration of health promotion with undergraduate medical and allied health disciplines is needed. There are handful number of universities that offer health education in India. The outcome of present paper states the need of incorporating health education in rural and remote parts of India where health care and hygiene are just abstract ideas.

Conclusion-

Health promotion incorporates five crucial schemes with health communication and education as its cornerstones. The present study is an attempt to explore the contemporary situation of health education in India with an objective to provide a foundation for capacity building in health promotion. A systematic method was practiced to collect and compile information on existing academic programs related to health promotion and health education in various educational institutions. Results of the study reveal that currently health education in India is fragmented and not uniform across institutes. Thus, it is yet to be recognized as a critical academic domain. There is a dire need for designing short term academic programs. Public health institutes and organizations could play a crucial role in designing academic programs on health promotion. Strengthening coalitions with various institutions involved in health promotion activities would create more awareness among students.

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Developing Scientific Temper through Health Education and Care in Pandemic Era

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Abstract:

Taking in consideration the objectives of Higher Education it's important to create scientific temper and perspectives among the young generation rather than just the bookish knowledge. While thinking of scientific awareness, health education and care are necessary because our incredible India seems to sadly neglect taking its responsibility. Most of population of our country is absolutely unaware about Health Education and its safety measures. The number of various diseases, pandemics, infections, mental illness is increasing day by day. Dhongi Baba's have exploited the society by physically and economically assaulting them. It is the urgent need to make people aware of these unhealthy practices. To create a new India which is powerful, strong and healthy we have to save our society from superstitions that are barriers to our community growth. We need to prioritize our Health Education practices and Awareness programs. We need to include Health Education and Sex Education in our Higher Education. Extension and Lifelong Learning Departments of Various Universities could contribute in health promotion by conducting workshops, webinars and conferences on Health related topics with the help of young college students. To improve and develop the scientific temper among the students, educational institutes need to take various Health Awareness programs in villages. The present paper tries to focus on extension activities regarding health education and encourage social awareness in society.

Keywords: Health education, health awareness, social responsibility, care

Developing Scientific Temper through Health Education and Care in Pandemic Era

Introduction-

One of the main strengths of health education in India is the presence of multi-level infrastructure in both the government and private sectors. The Central Health Education Bureau works with the State Health Education Bureau at the block level. The health education in India lies in successful information delivery across states, despite lingual variations. India has 15 official languages and several local sublanguages. Even then health education programs are capable of conveying success successfully. In India there is a skilfully trained workforce including nurses and doctors. Most health educators in India are either undergraduates or postgraduates.Weaknesses of health education in India include lack of research and development. Inability to reach all remote villages there is no road to development for health educators. The method of training and education in public health is traditional and there is a dire need for professionals to integrate modern technologies with better performance. Another weakness of health education in India is the lack of a path to better development for officials. Not properly organized this occupation is attractive to youth. That is the reason low interest for youth. Most campaigns on health education rely on print media for publicity in the government or private sector. About 40% of Indians are unable to read or write, which does not allow the purpose to be met because promotion fails to reach the grassroots illiterate. National Nutrition Mission is India program launched in March 2018. There aims are to improve the nutritional status of children up to 6 years of age. Included with adolescents, pregnant women and lactating mothers under nutrition etc. The nutrition campaign is a mass movement and participation. To give impetus to the nutrition campaign, on 24 July 2018, the National Council of India's Nutrition Challenges decided to consider September as National Nutrition Month. During this month, nutrition related awareness activities are carried out at the grassroots level by all the States / UTs.

Some Other Major Schemes introduced by government of India are as follows-

1. Integrated Child Development Scheme
2. Mid-Day Meal Scheme
3. Targeted Public Distribution System
4. Total Sanitation Campaign
5. National Rural Drinking Program
6. Nutrition Education and Training through Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units.

Prime Minister's Health Protection is the scheme that was launched in 2003 to provide quality medical education along with improving regional imbalances for the availability of affordable and reliable tertiary health services.

National Health Mission consists of two sub-missions, the National Rural Health Mission and the National Urban Health Mission. Key components of the program include health system strengthening, reproductive the maternal new-born and adolescent health (RMNCH + A), and communicable and non-communicable diseases. NHM is universally responsible and responsible for delivering equal, affordable and quality

healthcare services and meeting the needs of the people. The National Healthcare Innovation Portal is a major effort to pool in and better showcase. In this innovative design, practices, technology solutions in Indian public and private healthcare sector.

Ayushman India- In Ayushman India, Health and wellness centers provide comprehensive services such as preventive, incentive, treatment, rehabilitation along with moving from a selective approach to appropriate health care. It has two major components which is given following: Under the first component provide 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) are being built to provide comprehensive primary health care, which is universal and free for users. It focuses on the welfare of the community and providing comprehensive services (care for non-communicable diseases, palliative / rehabilitation care, oral, eye and ENT care, mental health and first-level care during emergencies / trauma, free Essential medicines and diagnostic services). The second component is the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) which provides health insurance cover up to Rs 5 lakh per year to more than 10 crore poor and vulnerable families for secondary / tertiary health care. 'Mera Hospital' is an initiative by the Ministry of Health, Government of India. Patient response too many user-friendly channels such as short messaging services (SMS). The aim is to help the government take appropriate decisions to enhance the quality of healthcare delivery in public facilities. This is the main focus area for improving the patient experience. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the intensive Mission Indra Dhanush on 8 October 2017 to further vaccination program. The objective of this program is to reach every child up to 2 years of age and all pregnant women who were abandoned under the regular vaccination program / universal immunization program. Despite various government programs about improving and promoting the quality of health education in India, many still do not have access to basic health services and are out of reach of public health educators, because of lack of necessary infrastructure at the ground level is. Many programs aimed at raising public awareness about AIDS, cancer, malaria etc., failed to build the necessary infrastructure at the ground level. Adequate infrastructure and well-trained and well-equipped workforce are needed to make health education a success in India.

Conclusion-

There is no national health insurance system for citizens of India. This is why the private sector is the main health provider in our country. Government hospitals are in country provided free of cost medicines. India maximum population lives in rural areas away from these hospitals due to lack of hygiene. These services are provided free of cost, there are long lines here. The government should work to maintain these facilities and set up more hospitals in remote areas for cater the needs of every citizen. The common man in India requires huge amounts of money for health care. Most of the savings he spends are spent taking care of his family's health. People who buy healthcare insurance also need money during various treatments because these policies have many drawbacks.

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Spatio-Temporal Changes in Urban Landuse and Land Cover Pattern of Indapur *Tahsil*

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Introduction

Maharashtra is one of the most urbanized state in India. The proportion of population in Maharashtra is (45.23%) as per the latest census of 2011, which was (38.69%) in 1991. In absolute terms, the urban population increased from 30.5 million to 41.00 million and net addition to states urban population was 10.5 million during the 1991 to 2001 and 20.2 million additions in 2001 to 2011. The state of Maharashtra is highly urbanized in comparison to the country, as a whole (31.15%), but its urban population is mostly concentrated in few major cities. For this skewed distribution, the socio-spatial factors are responsible and this imbalanced situation needs to be corrected after investigation.In the state, the number of urban centers has increased from 336 in 1991 to 534 in 2011 and the growth of urban centers was (12.50%). During the same period the proliferation of the urban unit was from 336 to 534 with the percentage growth rate of (41.26%).The state was less than above 10%, which was much less than the growth of towns in India as whole. But the share of urban population in the total population of Maharashtra states (45.23%) was much higher than in the entire country (31.15%). Indapur has historic significance in the expansion of Mughal empires in Central-South India, and subsequent Maratha resistance. Indapur is the Jagir of Malojiraje and Shahajiraje Bhosale. The historical place where Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's grandfather Shri Malojiraje was living & died in a war. This place is also famous for the Shri Shantinath Digambar Jain Teerthkshetra. It is also the part of sugar belt and various industries as like paper mill, fruit processing declares product factories. Similarly agro based industries and other industries are located around Indapur town. On the basis of observations and field work it would be investigated that how far the urban center of Indapur Tahsil has been baring developed.

Objectives

1. To examine the existing landuse and plan for a proposed landuse of main urban centers of Indapur tashil.
2. To appraise the infrastructural development in urban centers.
3. To assess the impact of urban centers on their peripheries.

Data Base and Research Methodology

Exhaustive literature survey of the topic of investigation is to been undertaken. Published Literature, Census Reports have collected from various libraries, institutes; Government departments etc. Besides, relevant literature is obtained through Internet. Visiting to the study area and its fringe areas in different seasons, GPS surveys, Instrumental surveys, Photographs, Questioner survey etc. facilitated the understanding of the complexity of a dynamic phenomenon such as urban sprawl, land use changes, urban sprawl pattern.

The Study Region

Indapur tahsil is one of the administrative blocks in Pune district consisting of 142 villages and three urban settlements. It lies entirely in Bhima-Nira basin. Geographically, this region extents from 17° 53´ to 18° 15´north latitudes and 74° 35´ to 75° 8´east longitudes and located at 527m elevation from mean sea level. The region is drained by Bhima on north and east sides and the Nira River in south side. Indapur tahsil lies in southeast of Pune district, it is surrounded by Baramati tahsil in west side, to the northwest lies Daund tahsil, to the southwest lies Satara district and Solapur districts belong to east, south and north side.The geographical area of study region is 1552.93Sqkm according to 2001 Census. The Bhima River and its tributary Nira flow in study region .According to the 2011 Census, study region has 383183 persons (93.34 percent rural and 6.65 percent urban population). The density of Pune district is 603 that may be attributed to the rapid growth in the industrial and commercial sectors. Immigration due to job opportunities and educational institutes has also resulted in the influx of a large amount of persons. The urban agglomeration around the Pune city along with high level of urbanization is also an added reason for the population growth of Pune city. According to the 2001 census, total urban population of the district is 42.01 lakh and the rural population is 30.32 lakh. Higher population density in the urban area, i.e. 6,700 as against 202 in the rural area, is because of employment opportunities in the secondary and Tertiary sector, which includes the manufacturing, processing, servicing and the construction sector. The urban to rural population ratio in the district is highly imbalanced. Of the total population, urban population is 58%, which is spread over on only 4 per cent geographical area. Whereas, remaining 42% rural population is spread over on 96 per cent geographical area of the district. The urban population density indicates the degree of urbanization in the district.

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Analysis and Discussion
Physiographic Profile

The physical setting of agriculture constitutes the physical environment which determines to a large extent our agricultural activities. The physical basis, particularly the relief, drainage, geology, climate and soil plays vital role in agricultural activities. According to geological formation, the tahsil belongs to Deccan traps and lies at the western limits of it. Due to lava spread over greater parts of peninsular Indian (Deccan) and because of their step like terraced appearance (Trap) they are called Deccan Traps. Climatic conditions are important in determining distribution and performance of crops. It influences the choice of farming systems directly as growing season and the availability of moisture in the soil for growth of the crops and indirectly through soil formation. The drainage in study region is mainly dominated by Bhima and Nira rivers, many other small streams and Back water of Ujani dam.The River Bhima originates near Bhima Shankar on the crest of Sahydri range (700 meters). In the initial eight kilometers, this river descends down to 600 meters.

Location and Growth of Urban Center
Indapur Town

Indapur town is located on the national highway no.65 and the nearness to the Ujani dam backwater. The city has a large growth in the recent time because the backwater area leads to large no of well agriculture development. So the farmer's level of development increased and hence they shifted to the city and stayed in the fringe area. The city area is also well development in the market of the pomegranate, fish and other few agriculture crop production. In the core area, few wholesale and retail shops are well developed and the core area makes the heart of the city. City is near to the surrounding villages and villagers visit the city on Sunday because of the market day. Few surrounding agro holders supply the fresh vegetable and fruits in the market. The last 20 years city has large growth to the outside. Few housing apartments and also the few factory and educational institute like S.B.Patil public school, Vidaya Prathisthan, Kadam Gurukul etc. have been established.

Bhigwan

Bhigwan is the second most important town of the Indapur tashil. It is located on national highway no.65 and the Baramati - Rashin highway and also the south central railway line of the Pune to Solapur. Bhigwan is an ancient town from the British rule. There is a weather observatory. Bhigwan is famous for the fish market and the paper mill.

Nimgaon Ketki

Nimgaon ketki is located on highway of Indapur to Baramati. It is famous for the pan. It is also well known for the production of pomegranate .There is weekly market on Saturday. Timber mill are highly provided for furniture. This village is well developed and all the amenities are provided by the Grampanchyat and well growing urban centers in the Indapur tahsil.

Characteristics of Urban center

A sociological analysis of urban community contains several salient features. Size, density of population, family, occupation, social heterogeneity, social distance, system of interaction, rapid social and cultural change, formal social control, these are the characteristics of urban center. Urban areas provide impulses for modernization in society as a whole.

Levels of Development in Indapur Town

Development: "a specified state of growth or advancement; a new and advanced product or idea; an event constituting a new stage in a changing situation." (Oxforddicationaries.com). All are definitions of development but when we talk of international development more meaning is implied. This briefing explores definitions and perspectives of development and explains how it is different from aid. Development is 'Good change' according to Chambers (1997), but this is not as straightforward as it sounds. For example, who decides which change is good? Thomas (2000) explains three ways the word 'development' is used. Indapur town is one of the leading towns in the Pune district because of large development in the Agriculture sector, Educational sector and Industrial sector in comparison to the last 20 years. From 1991 to 2000 there was very low level of development and from 2000-2020 there is much development for e.g. the total land under sugarcane crop was 24263 hectare in the year 2000 and in 2016 it is 37574 hectare in the Indapur tahsil. Also there is development in the fields of dairy farming, paper mill and chemical industry. The tahsil have three Cooperative Sugar Factories: Karmyogi Shankarrao Patil Cooperative Sugar Factory, Nira Bhima Cooperative Sugar Factory, Chhatrpati Cooperative Sugar Factory. The tahsil also have Ballarpur Paper mill. All the development is due to the Ujani dam because the dam has provided water for all the industrial and domestic purposes.

Impact of Urban Centers on Their Peripheries

Urban surroundings which are under the influence of urban areas are called urban peripheries or transfer zones. These places are located between the city centers and agricultural lands. Since, peripheral zones lack the value of both urban and agricultural lands; these lands are not suitable for urban development, urban services, and cultivation. The spatial relations between urban areas and their peripheries can change the occupational structure at the peripheries; increase in the number of non-agricultural occupations, more meaningful and closer relations among industry, handicrafts, agriculture, commercial investment, sport facilities, and varieties of land uses at the urban peripheries. Socio-cultural problems like crimes and deviancies, along with physical development and the lack of the control and inspection of local authorities will bring about a number of obstacles such as unsanitary methods of waste disposals, and the incidence of infectious diseases at the urban peripheries In the last 20 years the population of the Indapur town has increased as people from the rural area have migrated to the main city and surroundings. In the past the city was settled only in the Kasba region but now the city has expanded on the Akluj road, Pune road Tembhurni road and also on the national highway. Due to the growth of the city the large agricultural land is being used for the residential purpose. The Bhigwan is expanded to the south central railway route of the Pune to Solapur and also on the outside of the national highway no 65. The linear settlement pattern on the Baramati and Rashin road is due to the well-developed road network. The impact of the Bhigwan's sprawl is that the large outside area got converted into the fringe area. Nimgawn Ketki has the liner settlement development because of the Indapur Baramati highway.

Conclusion and Suggestion

The spatio - temporal changes in the above three town in the various sector like Agricultural, Industrial and Educational are due to the amenities provided to the town. In the recent time well developed infrastructural facilities like Bank facilities, Education facilities, Transportation facilities, and Recreational facilities are available. The life style of people has also changed. The agricultural land use and land cover are being used for the residential purpose. There are some educational institutes, sugar factories, paper mill and chemical industries. The Maharashtra industrial development corporation (MIDC) is also located here.With the overall development few problems are also created in the city like traffic cognation, drainage, pollution etc. Scarcity of water is a problem in the summer season. The solutions for the better urbanization are : Urban stakeholders must ensure all populations within the urban areas have access to adequate essential social services namely education, health, sanitation and clean water, technology, electricity, and food. Improvements of roads should be done to avoid traffic problems. Availability of safe and clean drinking water, proper sanitation drills through Municipalities or Grampanchayats, affordable medical facilities will be helpful.

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Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Mental Health : A Critical Study of Legal Dimensions

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic has affected global population with impact on humanity, mental health, people with mental illness, frontline workers, health workers, COVID-19 patients and their families, the elderly, the women, the children, the vulnerable persons in humanitarian settings and on general population worldwide. while dealing with COVID-19 pandemic with public fear, anxieties due to uncertainty, fatality and lack of public preparedness. The aim of research paper is to study the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on mental health with legal dimensions critical study to explore the impact of pandemic on mental health of individuals and communities with discussion on impacts, mental disorders, suggest strategies for prevention and promotion of mental health in individuals during pandemic to achieve universal health coverage including mental health care, prevention of violations of and legal rights in mental healthcare of patients.

Keywords: - Mental health, COVID-19, Mental health care, Stress.

Introduction

On 30 January 2020 WHO declared COVID-19 outbreak of new corona virus international public health emergency. COVID- 19 was reported from Wuhan in Hubei Province in China, on 31december 2019 Global Pandemic(*i*).

World meter Analysis Of Covid-19 Cases In India:
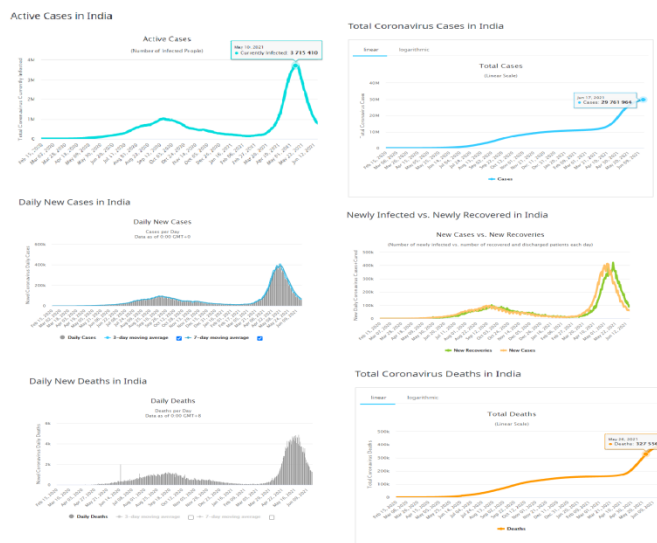
*Coronavirus Cases: 29,823,546 *Deaths: 385,167 *Recovered: 28,678,390

Lockdown, stay-at-home policy, closing educational institutions, businesses and public places lead to impacts on health and health system. Galea et al. (2020) in recent article acknowledged that COVID-19 pandemic have had negative impact on depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance use disorder, behavioral disorder, domestic violence and child abuse. Brooks et all. (2020) in the Lancet , reviewed and reported effect of quarantine on mental health of patients(*ii*) . Most of studies reported post-traumatic stress, confusion, anger, longer duration of quarantine period, fear of infection, helplessness, frustration, boredom, inadequate supplies, inadequate information, financial loss and stigma. Researchers have reported long-lasting psychosocial impacts during COVID-19 pandemic. In March 2020 WHO declared pandemic. Mental health disorders contribute to 25% of life with disability. Depression affects 264 millions .Suicide is the second leading cause of death in 15 -29 aged young population. suicide every 40 seconds. Impact of COVID 19 on mental health is complex affecting all population. COVID 19 exposed gaps in mental healthcare, social stigma. (*iii*) Community leaders and public health officials can help for preventing social stigma by maintaining confidentiality, IEC, correction of negative language, media ,channels. Patients with mental health disorders have faced risk of increased symptoms and signs, disruption to treatment, medications, and lifeline of mental health support services. Online survey in south Africa 12% identified feelings of suicide and 6% as substance use. COVID19 has impact on mental health care services with disruption to care and treatment. Psychiatric wards converted into COVID-19 wards with reduced outdoor services. Community based psychosocial support services have been impacted with quarantine, isolation, unable to meet for months and years. Physical distancing and lack of PPE have impacted on care of severe acute COVID 19 conditions in elderly population. consutlations through E-Sanjeevani, digital platforms or by phone, Aarogya Setu mobile applications used to connect essential

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health services with people of India in fight against COVID-19. During lockdown patients found difficult to get medicines with shortages.(*iv*)

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Frontline health workers- COVID-19 Pandemic caused depression, stress, anxiety, fear with risk of burnout and stigmatization. Study of healthcare workers in China showed frequency of depression 50.4%, anxiety 34%, distress 71.5% In Pakistan 42% had moderate psychological distress ,26% severe psychological distress. In Canada according to survey report health care workers dealing with COVID-19 crisis, 47% needed psychological support with stigmatization. (*v*)

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on patients and families- Patients with Covid positive tests have to cope up with fear, anxiety, uncertainty about condition, physical discomfort, loneliness with separation from beloved ones. A study in China in hospitalized patients showed that 34.7% had anxiety and 28.4% had depression. People could not attend the loved ones ,family members could not attend their last moments, funerals with profound impact on grieving and mental health.COVID-19 patients have experienced stigma, discrimination and intimidation. due to which people hided their illness Impact on the Elderly **:** People are at risk of cognitive impairment, reduced physical activity dementia due to social distancing, isolation, and loneliness. older patients are neglected in emergency with fear of infection could not get admitted in indoor treatments for strokes and dementia with 50% reduction of hospitalizations. (*vi*)

Impact on children: During COVID-19 pandemic closure of schools ,day care centers, colleges with restriction on sports, movement had impact on mental health .Children were struggling to concentrate 76.6%,irritable 39%,restless38.8%,nervous38%feeling of loneliness311% Stress, socialisolation, nutritional deprivation can affect brain development. During lockdown children's suffered from child abuse.

Impact on Women: During COVID-19 pandemic a survey on stress levels in Indian population showed stress in 66% women compared to 34% men. with anxiety and depression. Lockdown and stress due to COVID-19 disease resulted in domestic violence with anxiety, depression and post traumatic stress disorder. (*vii*)

Impact on persons in Humanitarian setting: According to WHO,1 in 5 people in conflict setting had mental condition. COVID-19 pandemic resulted in increased stress for insecurity of housing ,food, helplessness and despair. Many refugees had stress of protection against virus with physical distancing, soap washing, sanitization. Mental health care emergency services could not be provided properly to rural population. Lack and unavailability of Psychiatrist checkup and treatment facilities . Indonesian migrant workers in China show that 1 in 4 migrants suffered from anxiety and 1 in 3 had depression during the pandemic.

Impact on general populations: Social isolation, economic crisis worldwide resulted in anxiety, depression, stress and loneliness. People are fearful about infection, dying, losing family members, losing income or livelihoods, social isolation, separation from loved ones Survey in UK revealed in past epidemic 1 in 5 people are concerned with social isolation and 1 in 10 have had negative stress about finance, employment or the virus statistical data from Canada shows 20% of population aged 15-49 increased alcohol consumption during the pandemic with increased domestic violence and social crimes. (*vii*)

Mental Health Infrastructure and challenges - In India 10% population has common mental disorders and 1.9% of population suffers from severe mental disorders. Schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorders (BPAD), depression, anxiety disorders, psychoses, suicide, mood disorders, neurotic or stress related disorders, posttraumatic stress disorders, marital disharmony, sleep disorders, alcohol dependence and substance misuse and dementia are common mental health problems in India (Shankardass,2018). Tobacco, alcohol or drugs can worsen mental and physical wellbeing**.** Challenges in Indian mental health system is lack of knowledge about mental illnesses and lack of adequate mental health care services due to inadequate infrastructure and human resources (Srivastav et al.,2016). India spends less than 2% of its budget on mental health. Mahajan et all.(2019) in their analysis of healthcare system concluded that health care utilization depends on Information, education and communication(IEC) .Social stigma occurs due to lack of use of IEC. Governments and communities should be empathetic towards frontline workers and health workers must appreciate their works, dedication and diligence instead of stigmatization. (*vii*)

Changing Perspectives of Language, literature, Science and social science.

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Health, Education, Literature and Social science

Conclusions

Recommendations: Integration of mental health into COVID-19 Response and Recovery plan with strengthening of mental healthcare system and services - 1) Application of Society approach for promotion ,protection and care for mental health. Psychiatric institutions and care homes must be provided infection prevention and control measures to prevent transmission of COVID-19 without social discrimination. 2)

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Emergency mental health care and psychosocial support widespread availability. Psychosocial support to healthcare workers, Frontline workers, economically deprived, COVID-19 survivors and the most vulnerable. 3) Support recovery from COVID19 by providing mental health care services. Strengthening of NMHP, DMHP 4) Increase funding for Mental health 5) Leverage innovations 6) Vaccination of adult, elderly and pediatric population at the earliest Acceleration in innovation in mental health leverage investment. Digital and remote care by telephone, E-Sanjeevani apps, online consultations. Rapid innovations in transition of community based working. Building of Mental Health into Universal Health Coverage Essential health services is human right and described in citizens charter. Sustainable Development Goals include the target to achieve Universal Health Coverage(UHC), including financial risk protection, safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all (Goal 3.8) The poor have paid the expensive cost for essential health services hence essential health are services should have full coverage. UN resolution included mental health in UHC(paragraph36: Implement measures to promote and improve mental health and well-being as an pandemic.

INSURANCE & ASSURANCE of health of COVID-19 patients**,** Action from governments should be done for implementation of UHC Including Strong Mental Health Global intervention. Support for ending COVID-19 pandemic. To protect the vulnerable and integrate mental health into COVID-19 response and recovery plans, task force management protocols, organizing weekly webinars, financing for COVID-19 and mental health. Multipronged, multi stakeholder approach based, International, national organization, governments, Non governments organizations, health professional groups, and self help groups are important stakeholders in providing interventions. Multi-pronged approach should comprise helpline number for mental health care and support, strict control over misinformation in social media, provision of continued medical healthcare services at all levels, financial and employment security for vulnerable groups, legal and regulatory provisions against discrimination and stigma of health care workers and frontline workers. Information, education and communication, list of videos, advisories, resource materials, yoga and meditation on coping stress. In Summary India is land of Yoga and spirituality with legacy of mindfulness and meditative practices which helps to alleviate mental stress. WHO(2020b) has shared strategies to stay mentally healthy It implores people for engagements in day to day routine activities, indulge in hobbies, stay connected through social media, counseling, physical exercises, yoga, meditation. In conclusion, the current global pandemic needs multidimensional approach for healthcare, holistic delivery which will take care of physical, mental, social and spiritual health of patients and communities. The public health system should be strengthened with uninterrupted access to critical services to most vulnerable groups and population.(*viii*)

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An Analysis of Violence against Slum Women in Bangalore City

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Abstract

From the past to the present, it is a cruel thing that the powerful people are oppressingthe disabled or powerless. In such a patriarchal system, women who are identified assecond division are living in a process of injustice, inequality and violence. Especiallythe conditions of the poor, slum-like community women are different from those of other women. Slum women are being subjected to various forms of violence not only in the family but also in the neighbourhood. This is the result of their relationship withthemselves and their neighbours. 51.2% of respondent women said their relationship with their neighbours was not good, no matter what the disturbance was. Their lives are theirs, not bother others issues. Being jealous does not tolerate one's prosperity another. Every day and every little thing bothers and quarrels. At that times, such situations can lead to bloodshed. In such a dilemma, women are living their lives in fear everyday. Differences can be seen in the harassment experienced by teens, married, widowed, and elderly women. The majority of the women in the study were not involved in the slum community, but rather because of caste, religion, and personal reasons. What kinds of harassment do you have mentally, physically and sexually? What Causes for Violence? The main purpose of this study is to outline the impact of such violence on women.

Keywords: slum women, mental/ physical/ sexual harassment, effects of violence onwomen

Introduction:

Violence and harassment are plaguing women today in different backgrounds, in different ways. It is present in all communities and its form and scope varies among the slum community. But there are more innocent, disabled women out there who are being victimized. This kind of approach is followed by the patriarchal system. Also, social, communal, and cultural factors contribute to violence against women directly and indirectly. This article describes in detail what types of harassmentand violence they are currently experiencing.

Objectives:

1. To understand the reasons for committed violence against Women
2. To analysis the forms of violence against women
3. To find out the effects of violence on women

Research Methods: Selected 250 slum women in ten slums recognized by Government of Karnataka, Slum Clearance Board for the research study. Using a Stratified Random Sampling with Descriptive and Analytical Research Designs, collecting and analyzing data from feminist research methods.

Findings of the Study:

Eve teasing: Unmarried daughters, married, divorced, widowed, when they are entered in the slum, jobless , lazy boys immediately started toshouting, whispering, whistling, shouting their names.

Some Case Studies:

When I go to college and come home in the afternoon, some boys sit on a rock and laugh badly, gesturing, whistling, cinema dialogue. It can be embarrassingto go alone on the way. This makes them afraid to leave home. In the afternoonit is no longer as strange as night.(*Respondent from Kengeri Slum*)

My husband left home three years ago and I am now at my mother's house. Inthe evening time, if the water is empty, the dishwasher is washing, the womennext to the zombie men who work next to it. Those who call us evil, infuriate, revolve around us, are angry with us many times, but their wits have not givenup.(*Respondent from Nayandalli slum*)

Demonstration of indecent images: pictures of women in the slum, on the wall of the houses, on the water tanks, on the watercolours. Femalesneed to stutter while walking. Also, they describe the images with obscene terms. Unemployed cop boys commit such acts. Such things cause women to move freely within the community. The honour of beinga woman is no less than etiquette, but is viewed from a sexual standpoint. In the time of research, women were told that there were instances of sexual harassment and assault on women, inspired by the display of such pornographic images.

Pornography: There are families in the community who are came fromdifferent language backgrounds. A language has a different meaning in another language. Speaking of women, the use of obscenity is a derogatory term. Adult females make use of the word 'peasu', 'figure', 'item', 'maalu' etc. This will reduce the mental state of women. Also, obscene words are used with hassle. Cinema literature in recent times is a bit embarrassing, and women are singled out and indirectly harassedfor playing such lyrics.

Mental harassment: The latest fashion of the young generation inspired by the cinema world is shaking hands. Mental harassment of girls by causing such incidents as forced love & marriage. It is also one of psychological violence. such women, whether they are married,unmarried or widow.

Try to destroy the modesty: Majority 90% of women are engaged in the unorganized sector, Because of

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the responsibility of family management, they prefer to work longer hours. In this situation, women would come to work late at night and go to work early in the morning. Ifanyone talks to men, there is an attempt to make women think that theyhave an illicit or immoral relationship with them, and that there are attempts to do women's behavior and representation.

Abuse: It is aimed at deliberately harming, acting improperly, violating etiquette & in some cases contributing to crime. It contains a culture of vulgarity, hate speech and harsh words. It can also involve asking a person rough words, personally derogatory words, and asking

inappropriate questions. It is not only personal, but also social, cultural, racial, religious, caste and class backgrounds. One of the reasons for being a woman here is that women are subjected to racial, religious, class, and occupational, social abuse. Such factors have prompted violence in the community.

Stalking: it is present in the society and can be seen in its present formand extent. Women are subjected to such harassment in the environment, working places, public places. It not only destroys a man'spsyche but also hinders the roles women play. This in turn hinders women's mobility. Married, unmarried and single women mourn the escape of men's sexual perversions. Ladies are important and patrol the house at night with drunken intoxication. Otherwise women follow them wherever they go. This will not only hamper women's mobility butalso create an environment of fear and anxiety. Unmarried women in the slum are often subjected to such situations which adversely affect their education. There are many instances their parents have halted thereading of the daughters.

Sexual Assault: Sexual assault is coercion. Physically assaulting a person in order to be a victim or to have sex. Trying to coerce her into a sexual fantasy with lonely women in front of single women. This in turn hinders women from becoming socially, economically and politically empowered. Not only does it cause personal disadvantages, but it alsomakes you mentally weak. More than 80 percent of men in the slum have been victims of alcoholism and not drinking alcohol for a while. Staying drunk for three days. In such a case, the women who have comeforward to rape. Women have said that they are afraid to speak openlyto someone else.

Victimization: Women are the most likely victims of conflict, quarrels, in any society or community. Anyone else is physically hurt by the target. Violence occurs when there are conflicts related to ethnic, religious, and caste issues. In such cases, women have reported cases of physical abuse and sexual harassment.

Physical Abuse: Erotic men in the slum continue to make unwanted attacks on girls and women in the community, as well as endeavor to consent to sex.

Sexual exploitation: The ongoing sexual humiliation, disrespect, rape and sexual liaisons of women are making them mentally weak. Sexual intercourse is the root cause of sexual exploitation, and many forms of harassment are currently being experienced by women in the slum community.

Discrimination of Police: Their job is to protect women from such dilemma and uphold their dignity. If the women complain to the police station for justice and security, they will not communicate with the police. Especially neglecting to complain about family harassment. Abusive words such as representational story. So many women are reluctant togo to the station.

When violence takes place in the community, come to the aid of theburrowers:

There have been instances where such disturbances have sometimes ended verbally, sometimes with a tarmacarci stripping, strikes andinjuries to many. More than 80 per cent of quarrels are related to politicalhatred, family background, personal animosity, alcoholism, poverty,unemployment and infrastructure. At this time, there are situations where women can be the center of attention, not just derogatory words,but also striking, forcing, trying to murder. 34 percent are assisted by householders, 19.2 percent by close relatives, friends, 8 per cent by NGO's and 8.4 per cent by police. 11.2% of women said they would notcome to the aid of such situations. About 75.2 per cent of women said there was no security in the slum, while 15.6 percent of women said thatthe current security level was modest, with 9.2 percent women currentlyliving in slums.

Effects of Violence on Women:

Trying to commit suicide without committing violence and committing suicide.

An increase in marital divorce.

1. Increasing Guilty Complexity in Women About Men.
2. Physical Weakness, Art, Injuries.
3. Increasing internal migration.
4. Damage to the status of women.
5. Disruption of social mobility.

Suggestions:

1. Establishment of an Opportunity Center near the slum for women who are victims of violence, anxiety and stress, & also Establishment of salon centers for women who have been sexually abused.
2. Organizing yoga and meditation camps to enhance mental wellbeing.

Police patrols around the community, as well as allowing women police officers at the station to address women's issues more.

1. To create awareness among the police that they will join hands with the police to control the unpleasant incidents in the slum.
2. Emphasizing the safety of women at a time of uproar.

To create awareness among women and the community on all anti-violencelaws.

Conclusion:

While the slum community may look normal to civilized society, the conditions and systems of such intolerance within it are miserable. We have analyzed in detail the situation of women who are helpless, oppressed women in such a system. The existence of such a society among civilized society makes us silent for a moment. Amidst our society, which compares women to God and worships them, such a situation is like a black hole for our modernity and civilization. Therefore, it is our responsibility and duty to respect and treat the woman with humane values.

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International Perspectives on Higher Education Research

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Abstract

Education is a very important factor for the development of a country. We should make it appropriate according to the time and changing scenario of the world. Education provides an opportunity to reflect upon the social, economic, cultural, and moral issues facing by a human being. India needs to focus on education for more educated and efficient people to drive our nation. In the world, there are many Indian who well known for their capabilities and skills. To develop India as a digital nation or to become a prosperous partner in global development, India has to strengthen higher education with research and development. This paper is mainly focused on the Indian research scenario. Also focused on Australian and Global Engagement with India's higher education.

Keywords: - International Perspective, Higher education, Research.

Introduction:-

Today, the higher education system as a whole is faced with many challenges. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is only (18%) and associated with wide disparities between various social groups GER is quite low compared to world average of 23.2% , far below those of most developed countries (45%) even below those of developing countries (36.5%) and other BRIC nations (Brazil, Russia , India and China). Although number of universities and colleges has increased, it still remains inadequate to meet the present demand. In order to raise funds, most universities rely heavily on the affiliation fees they receive from affiliated institutions and on self- financing courses. Research in Higher Education. : Research in Higher Education publishes empirical studies that enhance our understanding of an educational institution or allow comparison among institutions. The quality of research work directly translates to the quality of teaching and learning in the classroom, thereby benefiting the students, the society and the country. The promotion of research in a huge and diverse country like India will help the nation evolve as a knowledge reservoir in the international arena. Appropriate topics for consideration include retention, assessment, accreditation, financial management in K-12 and higher education, new program development, teacher education, curriculum, recruitment and case studies in education. This journal is double-blind peer reviewed with an acceptance rate of less than 35%. The higher education sector in India spends 4.1% of country's research fund. It is 17.0% in Germany; 22.6% in U.K. and 10.1% China. The research manpower in China is 8.6 lakhs; in India 1.3 lakhs and even in Korea it is 1.5 lakhs. Higher education scene in India should kindly be looked into. Every institution has Lecturers, Assistant professor, and Professor; and all are expected to do research. In India, higher education is in the affiliated colleges which are 22000 in number. They have no Professor; not even Assistant professors necessarily. Ninety percent (90%) of our undergraduate students and 66% of our postgraduate students; and 84% of our faculty in higher education are in the affiliated colleges. There is no research in the affiliated colleges; this means that in the field of higher education 84% of faculties members do not do research. They are not expected to do research and only 16% of the faculty in higher education is expected to do research in the country. How can university research prosper with such grossly inadequate numbers not engaging in research, in comparison with the entire higher education faculty being expected to do research in advanced countries? The India higher education sector should spend more money for research and motivate faculty of higher education working in affiliated colleges.

The Indian Research Scenario:-

India's higher education system is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States. In future, India will be one of the largest education hubs. India's Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since independence. The 'Right to Education Act' which stipulates compulsory and free education to all children within the age groups of 6-14 years, has brought about a revolution in the education system of the country with statistics revealing a staggering enrolment in schools over the last four years. The involvement of private sector in higher education has seen drastic changes in the field. Today over 60% of higher education institutions in India are promoted by the private sector. This has accelerated establishment of institutes which have originated over the last decade making India home to the largest number of Higher Education institutions in the world, with student enrolments at the second highest (Shaguri, 2013).The number of Universities has increased 34 times from 20 in 1950 to 677 in 2014. Despite these numbers, international education rating agencies have not placed many of these institutions within the best of the world ranking. Also, India has failed to produce world class universities.

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The research scenario in India presents a chequered picture – that of highs and lows, the good and the bad. Some institutions and research centers and universities are achieving what was planned in their objectives but some are universities have let down the nation in terms of quality and quantity in research. Scientific, mathematical, literary or economic research can be followed by the restructuring the university curriculum. The number of researches carried out should be limited, which may be made flexible in accordance with the need and demands of the situation and time. In other terms, the researches should be quality of other than quantity oriented. In order to achieve this in India, the number of graduate and post-graduate students' output needs to be restricted. This can be achieved by diverting the non-deserving candidates towards vocational courses, helping them to pursue joboriented courses for their livelihood as it happens in most of the developed countries. Only the deserving candidates should be allowed to pursue post-graduation and doctoral programmes, only then the research scholars can contribute to the respected field. Universities should aim at promoting higher research and not merely providing undergraduate and post-graduate programmes. The moot question at this juncture is who will decide the importance of the research work? For this the Research Development Committees (R.D.C.s), entrusted with the responsibility of the approving the research topic should be made more accountable. The R.D.C.s should be composed of quality scholars from different universities and premier institutions from within and outside the country. The research candidate should be screened properly and seriously by the RDCs. In all scientific and literary researches, it should be made mandatory for all candidates to make a presentation before the R.D.C.s and the academic committees to justify the topic and field of the research, and also their intent. In this manner a process of filtration of serious candidates from the non-serious ones can be initiated.

A Report On Australian Engagement With India's Higher Education System (Brigid Freeman 25 July 2017) :-

This report summarizes the research conducted by the Australia India Institute for the Commonwealth Department of Education and Training on developments in India's higher education sector. It outlines key areas of difference between the higher education systems in Australia and India and highlights the challenges and opportunities for effective engagement between Australian universities and Indian higher education institutions. Its key research findings are:

1. India's higher education system is large and structurally complex, encompassing Central Universities, State Universities, State Private Universities, Deemed-to-be Universities, Institutes of National Importance, and Institutes established by state legislation. It is dominated by the private sector. A vast array of colleges and technical institutes, threequarters of which are private, are affiliated to public universities.

2. The Government of India is developing a new National Education Policy that incorporates higher education, based on extensive consultation with all key institutional players in this sector. These have recommended increased internationalization through a range of initiatives such as inviting leading overseas universities to establish their presence in India, recruiting foreign faculty, and attracting more research students to work in areas of new knowledge and technological innovation in part through international collaborations.

3. Australian universities have increased their engagement with India substantially over the past decade. Many have established MoUs with leading and specialist Indian higher education institutions to foster cooperation in research, research training, joint publications, and student-staff exchanges. There are several points of difference between Australian universities and their Indian higher education counterparts that may impede deeper engagement

4. Australian universities have significant opportunities to broaden their collaborations with Indian higher education institutions in research, research training, industry engagement, incountry teaching, academic staff exchanges and transnational education. Their current engagement in these areas is limited in comparison to universities in competitor countries. This is reflected in the limited brand recognition of Australian universities by students in leading Indian higher education institutions

5. The research provides recommendations centered on five points of engagement between Australian universities and Indian higher education institutions. 1. Research Collaborations: Explore STEM and interdisciplinary research collaborations with academics at the IISc and eligible IITs to apply for Imprint India Initiative funding. 2. Research Commercialization: Seek opportunities for research commercialization by collaborating with Indian researchers and Australian industry partners to apply for UAY funding. 3. Transnational Education: Pursue twinning or articulation arrangements with undergraduate colleges in first- or second tier-cities; enable Australian university academic staff to participate in the GIAN program at partner Indian higher education institutions. 4. International Student

Mobility: Offer a larger number and wider range of merit-based doctoral scholarships to attract talented students from the leading Indian higher education institutions; establish broad credit transfer and study protocols to facilitate semester study abroad in both directions; provide supportive migration pathways for employment and permanent residency for international students graduating from Australian universities.

5. International Offices: Encourage exchanges between Australian university international offices and emerging international offices in Indian higher education institutions.

Global Engagement With India's Higher Education System

Indian higher education institutions have established MOUs with universities in countries that lead in higher education teaching and research across the full disciplinary spectrum. The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) has MOUs with university associations in many countries including the UK, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Australia, Singapore, and Taiwan. These agreements commit to cooperation regarding the mutual recognition of qualifications, faculty and student exchanges, staff development, collaborative research and publication, and infrastructure sharing. While collaborations in science, technology, and medical disciplines at institutions like the IISc, IIT's, and AIIMS usually receive higher visibility, elite foreign universities (e.g., Harvard, University of Cambridge, MIT, University of Tokyo, University of Toronto, University of Paris-Sud and National University of Singapore) maintain significant research engagement in humanities, arts, and social sciences with universities such as JNU, University of Delhi, Central University of Hyderabad, TATA Institute of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Jadavpur University, Anna University, and the University of Pune. There are a larger number of partnerships between second tier foreign universities and a range of Indian higher education institutions that involve a combination of collaborative research and research training programs; exchange and professional development programs for students and academic staff; and twinning programs with Indian colleges. At the governmental level, science diplomacy provides a framework for institutional, faculty and industry academic and research engagement, and international student mobility. These are conducted through dialogues (e.g., India-US Higher Education Dialogue); strategic partnership agreements (e.g., South Korea-India Joint Statement for Expansion of Strategic Partnerships); research collaboration agreements (e.g., Canada-India Science and Technology Agreement). In addition, governments offer migration pathways for international students that graduate from their universities. Many leading universities in North America, UK, Europe, Japan and Singapore have Area studies programs focused on South Asia and India with emphasis on humanities, arts, languages, linguistics, arts, culture and philosophy. They collaborate with several Indian higher education institutions to offer in-country semester or summer study programs. In addition, many make significant intellectual and financial investment in building relationships with Indian higher education institutions through professional development and leadership programs, faculty exchanges, lectures, collaborative research centers, and study in India scholarships international scholarships for Indian students, and joint development of MOOC programs.

Conclusion:-

The needs of higher education cannot be met by the Government alone. It needs the participation of the Government, the private providers and perhaps selectively participation of foreign universities. We have to free ourselves from the mindset and take a realistic attitude, taking into consideration the fact that a major revolution is taking place in higher education in the world. We have to take certain steps for improvement of our higher education system.

The India higher education sector should spend more money for research and motivate faculty of higher education working in affiliated colleges.

Many leading universities in North America, UK, Europe, Japan and Singapore have Area studies programs focused on South Asia and India with emphasis on humanities, arts, languages, linguistics, arts, culture and philosophy. They collaborate with several Indian higher education institutions to offer in-country semester or summer study programs.

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Vacuity and peace less life of Gogol alias Nikhil and major themes in Jhumpa Lahiri's the Namesake

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Abstract:

Jhumpa Lahiri (1967), a chief contemporary diasporic Indian-American writer, whose real name is Nilanjana Sudeshna, was born in London. She is the offspring of Bengali Indian immigrants. In 2003, Lahiri published her first novel, The Namesake. The story spans over thirty years in the time of the Ganguli family. The Calcutta-born parents immigrated as young adults to the United States, where their kids, Gogol and Sonia, grow up experiencing the steady generational and literary gap with their parents. A film version of The Namesake was released in March 2007, concentrating by Mira Nair and starring Kal Penn as Gogol and Bollywood stars Tabu and Irrfan Khan as his parents. Jhumpa Lahiri's novel The Namesake presents the life of Gogol Ganguli from birth until middle age, chronicling his fight to find out who he is as a second-generation immigrant. Gogol struggles, first with his odd name and later with the customs his parents insist on maintenance. However, as Gogol grows older, he appreciates what his parents have gone through when moving to this nation and how hard it was for them to acclimatize to their adopted country. Gogol ultimately finds some solid position between his parents and the world they live in, bringing him some peace. The Namesake is a novel of self-discovery that is a touching journey which its readers will not soon forget, it memorise the famous Bengali song: "Ami jene sune bish korechi je paan".

Keywords: diaspora, alienation, loneliness, identity crisis, Gogol, Indo-American, family, death, emotional journey, nickname, namesake.

Introduction:

Characters, conversation, actions, surroundings and events comprise the narrative in a work of fiction. Point of vision signifies the way a narrative gets told. It is the form by means of which the characters and performances are narrated to the reader. There are two types of recitation, that is, two dissimilar ways of presenting a story. The first is 'the first person narration' and the next is 'the third person narration'. The novel gains a practical effect by the incidence of the character, if it is told in a first person narration. In this mode the storyteller speaks as 'I' and is himself a contributor in the story. In a third person narration, the speaker is someone external the story proper who refers to all the characters in the story by name or by means of the third person pronouns 'he', 'she' or 'they'. 'The third person narration' is divided into two sub lessons, 'the omniscient point of view' and 'the limited point of view', according to the degree and kind of choice or drawback which the author assumes in telling the story to the readers.

Vacuity and peace less life of Gogol alias Nikhil:

The narrative The Namesake is written by Pulitzer Prize winning author Jhumpa Lahiri. It presents the life of Gogol Ganguli from origin until middle age, recording his struggle to discover who he is as a second-generation settler. When Ashima Ganguli becomes expectant for the first time, she has only lived in America for a short time and is still getting used to the strange culture. Ashima's marriage is an arranged one and therefore is wanting in the strong emotions of an American marriage, leaving Ashima feeling lonely when she goes into labour. Ashima would have been surrounded by family members if she had been still in Calcutta, but in America, she is left to labour alone. Ashima gives delivery to a little boy while her husband waits in the waiting room, thinking about his life and the train catastrophe that nearly took his life a few short years before. It is the memory of this train accident that comes back to Ashoke when the hospital insists Ashima and Ashoke name their baby before taking him from the sanatorium.In Calcutta, it is conventional for a new baby to be called by a nickname until a good first name can be chosen. Ashima and Ashoke have given the right to name their child to Ashima's grandmother. The name has been sent in a letter, but has not yet indoors. By the time Ashima and the baby are ready to leave the infirmary. Under anxiety to give the child a name, Ashoke decides on Gogol, the name of a Russian author he well-liked and the author of the book he credits with saving his life the night of the train demolish. This will remain

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Gogol's legal name until the grandmother's letter arrives and they are able to give their child a suitable name. However, the letter is vanished in the mail and Ashima and Ashoke will never learn the name Ashima's grandmother chose for their child. When Gogol is mature enough to enter school, Ashoke picks a appropriate name for his son, Nikhil, and instructs the school to use this more formal name. However, the school principal becomes conscious of Gogol's unwillingness to respond to this name and refuses to allow him to be addressed by any name other than his legal name, Gogol. The issue of Gogol's suitable name as opposed to his nickname is forgotten. However, Gogol begins to abhor his name. In an English class, Gogol learns of his namesake's intricate life and becomes mortified to be linked to such a man. Gogol resolves to get liberate himself of his name, taking steps once he turns eighteen to have his name legally changed to Nikhil. At first, Gogol is pleased with his name change, and is thrilled to hear himself addressed by this more Americanized name. However, when Gogol's father tells him about the train demolish that led to his name, Gogol feels culpable for shunning his father's first gift to him. Away at college, Gogol experiences liberty for the first time. Gogol meets his first girlfriend, an American of whom his parents condemn. Gogol also picks a career as an designer, despite his father's hopes he will follow him into engineering. When it comes time to pick a graduate programme, Gogol elects to move to New York rather than agree to a programme close to his parents in Cambridge. Gogol embraces American traditions, falling in love again with a young lady whose family is so typical, so American, that he is humiliated to take his girlfriend home to see how different his own parents are. Gogol wants to be American, wants to embrace all that is American. However, when Gogol's father dies abruptly, he finds himself filled with shame for turning his back on his family. Gogol breaks up with his girlfriend and does all he can to assist his mother and sister through this hard time. When Gogol's mother suggests that he should meet the child of a family friend, Gogol resists at first, and becomes conscious that his mother is attempting to get him to settle down with a good Indian girl. However, the girl turns out to be someone with whom he has a great deal in frequent. Within a year, Gogol is married to this girl, settling down to make a life. However, the wedding starts on the wrong base and it are not long before trouble begins to divide them. Gogol's wife has an affair, and they split before the marriage is two years old. This divorce is overwhelming for Gogol, but it brings him back home to where he begins to find the common position between the world his parents came from and the world in which he lives. Gogol finds concord with himself and his name, accepting once and for all who he is.

Major Themes

1. Quest for Identity: Gogol's search for personal individuality is the major theme of the novel, The Namesake Gogol grows up with an odd name. Gogol is the only Indian in a group of children, of standing out in a mass. However, Gogol feels as though his name only makes this inferior. No one else in the world has a name like Gogol. Even, the Russian writer, his namesake, does not have Gogol as his primary name; it is his last. Gogol is not teased over his name and the only dilemma he gets from other people is mispronunciations and the infrequent questions. However, Gogol feels that the eccentric name makes him stick out like painful thumb. Gogol decides to change his name when he turns eighteen, picking a name his father has once selected for him in the convention of Indian society. At first, Gogol is delighted at his change of name. However, when Gogol finally learns the truth as to why his father gave him such a exceptional name, Gogol begins to feel guilty over his opposition toward the name. Gogol's name is not the only part of his family's individuality that he objects to. Gogol feels that his parents' severe adherence to the traditions of Bengali ways is discomfiture. Gogol dislikes the endeavour his mother goes to when cooking meals for guests, her perseverance that the guest eat heartily, and her refusal to sit down to her own meal before her guests are done. Gogol also dislikes that his parents only meet people with other Bengalis and refuse to adapt to the habits of America. As Gogol grows, he discards many of the Bengali customs, resents his family's frequent trips to Calcutta, and cuts himself off from his parents as rapidly as he can. Gogol embraces the affections of other families, American families that are radically different from his own, searching for himself in their ways rather than those of his mother and father. However, after his father dies, Gogol feels in a different way, turning to his family's customs with more enthusiasm than he ever embraced them before. As a result, Gogol ends up in a ghastly marriage that ends before it's even two

years old. Gogol's search for his individual identity among his parents' conventional style of living is a major theme of this novel. The first sign of Gogol's sadness is his dissatisfaction with his name. However, it soon becomes clear to everyone that this is just a sign of Gogol's difficulties with living in a Western nation with parents who still practice the customs of the Eastern world. Gogol is an American, a second-generation immigrant, who has no direction as to how he should behave in his adopted nation. At first, Gogol discards his parents and embraces the civilization of the American people around him. However, Gogol feels guilty for this after his father's death and goes the other route, acceptance the Indian world by marrying an Indian woman. This does not work out for him, either, as the woman he marries does not adore him, but marries him out of a sense of compulsion to her own parents. Finally, however, Gogol discovers himself, a gentleman who is both Indian and American, and in this way solves the fight of his search for a identity.

2. Culture Shock: Culture astonishment is another major theme of the novel. Where Gogol finds himself forced to search for his individual identity, his parents know who they are. However, who his parents are does not interconnect well with the world they have chosen to live in. Ashima and Ashoke move to America so that Ashoke will have the opportunities of teaching and the knowledge of seeing a world his parents only read about. Ashima is not content from the start, afraid of being in a new place without anyone she knows close by. Ashima does not even know her husband well since the first time they looked each other in the visage. When Ashima has a baby, the nostalgia becomes even more intense, as it is a custom in her country to have family around during the birth and the first year of the child's life. Ashima confesses to her husband that she cannot do this and wants to go domicile. However, Ashoke rejects. Soon, Ashima becomes involved in the day-to-day performances of her child's life and finds enjoyment in this schedule. Shortly after, through her husband's work, they begin to meet other Indians also existing in Cambridge. As a way to comfort herself and to bring home to her, Ashima surroundings herself with other immigrants from India. Ashima brings India to her, throwing parties where she only invites other Indians and following the customs of home with these new friends. This habit continues through her children's childhoods, causing them aggravation with their mother's snub to accept the customs of American culture. Slowly, Ashima begins to accept small pieces of American civilization, celebrating Christmas and Thanksgiving, as well as making her children established American meals such as Hamburger Helper. However, it is not until her children have grown up and gone home that Ashima begins to make friends with people of all races when she takes a part-time job at the neighbouring library.

3. Death: Death is one of the themes of this book because it is Ashoke's near death experience that forced him to name his son Gogol, and it is his death by a heart attack that causes Gogol to begin to believe his inheritance, an acceptance that finally leads to him finding his true identity. When Ashoke is a young man in his early twenties, he is journeying on a train to visit his grandfather when the train derails, devastating many of the sleeping cars and killing many of the passengers. Ashoke should have been sleeping in one of the bunks of his sleeping car, but in its place he stayed up late reading a short story by Gogol. After the crash, Ashoke lay in the filth with pages of the book clutched in his hands. Later, when Ashoke is found, it is the movement that these pages make when he flexes his hand that catches the concentration of his rescuers. Ashoke remembers this instant while waiting for the birth of his first child. When the moment comes to name his son, it is the name of the author that primary comes to his mind. Ashoke does not tell Gogol this tale until a few years after he changes his name. When Gogol learns the truth, he feels guilty about his unhappiness with his name and his insistence on changing it. However, he does not feel guilty enough to adopt the name Gogol once more. It is not until his father unpredictably dies that Gogol begins to regret his choices. Gogol embraces his family once more after his father's bereavement, rejecting his American girlfriend and her family over his own. This leads Gogol to a association with the daughter of one of his mother's many Indian friends. Gogol and this girl marry, pleasing their parents and acceptance to a certain degree the traditions of their parents' mother country. However, the marriage is not based on love and trust. The marriage quickly falls apart and Gogol finds himself unaided again. This event is embarrassing and shocking for Gogol, but it allows him to at last find an identity that is somewhere between the traditions of his parents and the American culture.

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4. Language: The language of this novel is exact. The use of more formalized English lends authenticity to the fact that many of the font of the novel speak another language as their first language. There are also phrases within the telling that are in Bengali, an Indian dialect that is spoken as the primary verbal communication of the elder Gangulis and their friends. Some of these phrases are explained within the text but not in such a way that it interrupts the flow of the recitation. The phrases are used in such a way as to further augment the sense of authenticity to the background of the Ganguli family. Since such a large amount of time passes in this short novel, the explanation helps to get in all the important events.

Conclusion:

The author uses Gogol and Ashima as storyline characters most often. However, the novel is written seriously in exposition, or colourful passages, which allows the author's own voice to come through almost as often as those of her characters. The author uses this method in order to cover a great deal of time in a short number of pages. This method also allows her to tell her story firmly and with great control without the added wealth of dialogue and a multitude of theatrical scenes. The point of view works well because the author is cautious to denote changes in speaker with chapter breaks or paragraph breaks. The author is also careful when allowing her own voice to shine through, rarely making complete statements. This keeps down the bewilderment that can happen with such a narrative style. The point of view is enthralling and allows the reader to become expressively attached to the characters in a way that makes the reader care how the plot develops and where the characters will end up at the ending of the novel.

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English Poetry: A Study

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Abstract

As Literature has developed, it has come to be divided into several groups. There are divisions of forms. Literature is a picture, more or less true, more or less inspiring, of actual life. Every country has its own Literature which mirrors its life. But every literature is also an expression of emotions, of ideas and ideals, which have a permanent value, and which are of interest for men in every age and country. Truly speaking, Literature is not of one age but for all ages, not of one country but of all countries. Poetry, Prose and Drama are three major forms of literature. When man was emotionally moved he used verse, when he wanted to convey some point of view, he used prose. Drama came a later stage when action was added to that which so far had been written down to be read. Dramas can be written both in verse and prose. The present research paper throws light on a critical and analytical study of English Poetry. The study also discusses the definition, functions and types of English Poetry.

KEY WORDS : English , poetry , definition, function , sonnet , ode , elegy , epic , idyll , satire .

Introduction:

Poetry is language used in special way. Its words form patterns of verse, of sound and of thought, that appeal strongly to the imagination. Poetry is one of the oldest and most important branches of Literature. From earliest times, people have enjoyed songs as they worked and played.

Definitions:-

1. William Wordsworth: "Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of al knowledge".
2. "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings".
3. S.T. Coleridge: "Poetry, the best words in the best order".
4. P.B. Shelley: "Poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest
5. And best minds". It is the expression of the imagination".
6. Samuel Johnson: "Poetry is the art of uniting pleasure with truth by calling imagination to the help of reason".
7. Hazlit: "Poetry is the language of the imagination and passions".
8. T.G. Williams: "Poetry is a particular way of communicating ideas".

Types of Poetry:-

There are two main types of poetry- lyrical and narrative some scholars regard
Dramatic poetry as a third main type. The following are the types:

Lyrical Poems: They are usually short and many have a song-like quality. The poet expresses his personal reactions to things- what he sees, hears and thinks and feels.

Narrative Poems:

They tell a story and are usually rather long. The poet suggests the setting, characters and events and gives them meaning. Epics and ballads are among the foremost kinds of narrative poetry.

Dramatic Poems:

They resemble narrative poems because they tell a story and are fairly long. But the poet tells the story through the speech of one or more of the characters in the story.

Aims/Functions of Poetry:-

Imitation, Representation and Interpretation are the aims of poetry. Self-expressions, criticism of life etc are the part of function of poetry. Poetry aims at discovering sweetness and secret in the matter of fact. The poetry appeals to intellect, the heart and soul. A poet is a philosopher. The poet has the duty, not only to instruct but also to activate the imagination and touch the chord of emotion.

Broad Divisions of Poetry:-

Poetry may broadly be divided into two divisions:
Subjective Poetry 2) Objective Poetry. The subjective poetry deals with personal thought, feelings and emotions. It is autobiographical, self-delineating and self- expressional. The objective poetry deals with the external world. It is impersonal, creative and representative. But of ten personal and impersonal elements overlap each other. They are not antagonistic.

The further divisions of poetry is according to the form it takes & the subject it deals. They are as following:

Sonnet:

A poem of 14 lines has 5 regular beats. There are two main types:

The Italian type   2) The English type

Ballad:

The traditional ballad was usually sung. They were written in short stanza and usually tell a simple story of love, battle, death or the super natural.

Ode:

An ode in English has no particulars form. It is a poem addressed to a person or thing, or written for special occasion. The origin of ode is found either in Pindaric Ode or Horation Ode.

Elegy:

A poem of mourning written on the death of a person.

Song:

Short metrical compositions, adopt for singing, or actually set to music.

1) Idyll:

A short picturesque poem describing a simple, pleasant, peaceful scene of rural, pastoral or domestic life.

2) Epic:

It is a long narrative poem on a great and serious subject. It is written in elevated style. It is centered on heroic or quasi- divine figure on whose actions depends the fate of a tribe, a nation or the human- race.

3) Satire:

It is a composition in which vice or folly is held up to ridicule.

Thus, as a form of literature, poetry gives us aesthetic pleasure. It appeals strongly to the imagination. It can be studied with various ways. Its essence lies in its definitions, types, aims & objectives.

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Sun Salutation: An Excellent Exercise for Mental and Physical Health

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Abstract:

Sun Salutation is also called a "Surya Namaskara". Meaning of 'Surya Namaskara' is the salutation to the sun. It's a combination of different 'Yoga Asanas'. Whenever we are performing these Surya Namaskar daily early in the morning, we could get different benefits. Daily practice of Surya Namaskar provides us mental and physical health. It is a combination of physical activities(asana), breathing techniques (pranayama). It is believed that a calm and peaceful mind can be obtained through its practice. Sun Salutation is useful in decreasing stress and anxiety. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the results of studies on Sun Salutation from selected articles and to conduct a comprehensive review of the benefits.

Keywords: Sun Salutation,12 asanas, health benefits, pranayama.

Methodology: In this article, research is based on secondary data from journals, research reports and research articles.

Objectives: Learn about yogic activities, evaluate the importance of yoga, Sun Salutation, in maintaining mental and physical health.

Introduction: Surya Namaskara is an ancient yoga practice that worships the sun. Surya means the sun and the word Namaskara means the salutation. Therefore, it is called Sun Salutation or Surya Namaskara. When practicing Surya Namaskara, Pranayama synchronizes with the asanas and chants mantras at the beginning of each asana. In each mantra, twelve (12) sun names are recited to worship the sun. It is an exercise which is natural, inexpensive and does not require any equipment. Surya Namaskara helps in relaxing the mind, managing Sthaulya/ weight of body, lowers the blood pressure, stimulates hormones, increases the immunity, in managing polycystic ovarian disease etc. Practise of Sun Salutation provides mental peace. Therefore, the purpose of this review is to analyze the steps of Surya Namaskara and determine its effect on mental and physical health based on previous research.

Asanas or Postures of Surya Namaskar: Surya Namaskar is a series of traditional Indian yoga exercises composed of 12 body pose with 12 Mantras. These postures include periodic forward and backward bending and maximum deep exhalation and inhalation, respectively.

1. Pranamanas or Position of prayer	1. Om Mitrāya Namaḥ
2. Hasta Uttanasana or position of raised arm	2. Om Ravaye Namaḥ
3. Padahastasana or position of the hands to foot	3. Om Sūryāya Namaḥ
4. Ashwa Sanchalanasana or Hands to foot position	4. Om Bhānave Namaḥ
5. Parvatasana or Stick position	5.Om Khagāya Namaḥ
6. Ashtanga Namaskara or Salute with eight body parts	6. Om Pūṣṇe Namaḥ
7. Bhujangasana or Cobra position	7. Om Hiraṇya Garbhāya Namaḥ
8. Parvatasana or Mountain Posture	8. Om Marīcaye Namaḥ
9. Ashwa Sanchalanasana or Equestrian position	9. Om Ādityāya Namaḥ
10. Hastapadasana or position of hands to foot	10. Om Savitre Namaḥ
11. Hasta Uttanasana or Raised arm position	11. Om Arkāya Namaḥ
12. Pranamasana or Position of prayer	12. Om Bhāskarāya Namaḥ

Sun Salutation steps: 1. Pranamsanas or Position of prayer-1st & 12th Posture: Pranamasana or prayer pose is the first and twelfth pose of Surya Namaskara.It is the beginning step of Surya Namaskar. In Sanskrit, the word Pranam means to offer respect to someone hence, this pose is called as Pranamasana. Stand with your hands close to your chest, put your hands together in a prayer pose. Look straight ahead

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and exhale normally. When starting Surya Namaskara, it creates a sense of relaxation, calm and concentration in the mind.

2.Hasta Uttanasana or position of raised arm- 2 nd & 11th pose: Hasta Uttanasana or the posture of the elevated arms is part of the Surya Namaskara series of Asanas which comes in the second and the eleventh position. Lift both hands up on the crown of Pranamasana Pose. Inhale breathing normally while lifting your hands. Bent the trunk and neck slightly in a backward position. These postures improve the digestive process, Strengthens and toning the abdominal musculature. Surya Namaskara provides strength to the respiretory system.

3.Padahastasana or Hand to Foot pose- 3 rd & 10 th pose: Padahastasana or hand and foot posture is part of the Surya Namaskara series of asanas in steps 3 and 10. Bend forward from the Hasta Uttanasana pose and try to touch the ground with both hands. Exhale normally when leaning forward. Padahastasana makes the body more flexible and stronger, reduce excess abdominal fat, and is very beneficial to the gastrointestinal and nervous system.

4.Ashwa Sanchalanasana or Hands to foot position – 4 th & 9th pose: Ashwa Sanchalanasana or equestrian posture is part of the Surya Namaskara series of asanas found in the fourth and ninth steps. While inhaling normally, stretch the left leg as far back as possible from the Padahastasana posture. At the same time, bend your right knee. When looking straight ahead, keep your hands straight and keep your fingers on the ground. Tilt the head back, arching the back slightly. Repeat the same steps with the left knee in the second round and in further rounds of Surya Namaskara alternately. Ashwa Sanchalanasana regulates abdominal organs, gives the body flexibility and balances the central nervous system.

5.Parvatasana or Stick position -5 th & 8 th pose: Parvatasana or mountain pose is part of the Surya Namaskara series of asanas and appears in the fifth and eighth steps. In Sanskrit Parvata means mountain, and this pose looks like a mountain, which is why it is called Parvatasana. Straighten legs, while raising the hips and then straighten your hands to support the weight of your body. The head should be placed in between the hands. Parvatasana strengthens the muscles of the upper and lower limbs, maintains blood circulation in the central nervous system, and regulates the peripheral nervous system.

6.Ashtanga Namaskara or Salutation with eight body parts– 6 th pose: Ashtanga Namaskara or the eight Limbed greeting is part of the Surya Namaskara series of Asanas, and arrives in Sixth position. In this posture, the body touches the soil in eight locations: the head, the chest, the two palms, the two knees and the fingers of the two feets. Hence this asana is known as Ashtanga Namaskara. Lower the body to the floor from Parvatasana Pose in such a way that it touches the floor in eight locations: the head, the chest, the two palms, the two knees and the fingers of two feets with suspended breath for a while. Try to raise other parts of body in the air. This asana provides Strength to the muscles of the upper and lower limbs and the respiratory system.

7. Bhujangasana or Cobra position- 7 th pose: Bhujangasana is also known for the cobra pose in yoga. In this pose, the head and trunk of the person is raised like a hooded cobra, hence the pose is named as Bhujangasana. It is one of the main back bending pose used in yoga. It appears in the seventh position of the Surya Namaskara series of asanas. By inhaling, lift the body from Ashtanga Namaskara. Arch your head back. This position is like a cobra lifting the hood above the ground. Bhujangasana strengthens all back muscles, especially the lower back, improves the flexibility of the spine and surrounding muscles, and is beneficial to the gastrointestinal tract, reproductive system and genitourinary system.

Conclusion:

Aerobic exercise during the sun salutation is beneficial to oxygenation and healthy lung function. It has the psychological effect of relieving stress, anxiety and depression, which is why it is necessary for the improvement of mood. Helps lower blood pressure. The musculoskeletal effect increases the size and shape of the body, which is important for fitness and confidence building. Cardiovascular function is also improved and has a positive effect on blood pressure. It is very useful for patients suffering from diabetes, insomnia, anxiety, depression, etc. It can be used as a preventive measure for heart and lung diseases. This series of movements can be practiced at different levels of consciousness, from various styles of physical exercises to complete practices that combine asanas, pranayama, mantras, and chakra meditation.Surya Namaskara improves the strength and flexibility of the musculoskeletal system, balances the endocrine system and metabolic functions, regulates the central nervous system, supports the genitourinary system, and stimulates the gastrointestinal system. It can be used to improve immunity and strength of body.Surya Namaskar helps in relaxing the mind, managing Sthaulya/ weight loss, lowers the blood pressure, stimulates hormones,increases the immunity, in managing polycystic ovarian disease. Therefore, it is necessary to integrate Surya Namaskara into the modern lifestyle to maintain physical and mental health by practicing daily.

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Changing Perspectives of Teaching English Language
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Abstract:
        In the 21st Century there is a great change in every field. The world is coming closure. The perspectives of people are changed. People are looking towards English language as a window on the world. English is an international language. It is taught all over the world in different ways. Research is going on how to teach English language in an effective and an innovative way. The linguists all over the world have expressed different opinion about teaching of English language. One more thing is noticed that there is a great change in the perspective of linguists as well as language teachers and learners in the course of time. A traditional method of teaching and learning language has changed. Earlier the language is taught separately without using literature. But in the modern time this trend has changed and now there is an opinion that language should be to teach through literature. The present paper is an effort to go through some innovative methods of teaching English and note the changing perspective of teaching and learning of English language. Language is the fourth basic need of a person after food, clothing and shelter. One cannot survive without command on English language. There are different methods of teaching English but teaching without tool is difficult. We have to change according to time. An innovative method of teaching English language is the need of time.

Key words*: Changing perspective, International Language, Innovative methods, ICT, Teaching Aids.*

Introduction:
        English is a global language. If you want to prove yourself in this world, getting well versed in English language is mandatory. Due to this compulsion people from all over the world are attracted towards learning English Language. We use English for different purposes. People who live in rural area lack the skill to do communication in English. The total population of India according to 2011 census is 121 crores. Out of this population 31.16% population lives in urban area and remaining 68.84% population live in rural area. There are many factors which affect the teaching and learning process of English language. Personal problems, financial factors, and unawareness towards education as well as fear and ignorance towards the study of English are some of the major factors observed. Education is the most basic necessity in this competitive world to survive. In India English is important subject in the school and college curriculum. To teach English some innovative methods are essential. In the 21th century there is great change in the perspectives of teaching and learning of English language. Let's study the problem of teaching and learning of English language and how with the help of innovative methods and changing perspectives we can overcome these problems.

Problem of Teaching English:
        In India English is taught as second or third language. Near about seventy percept population leave in rural area. Many people are still illiterate. There are so many problems of teaching English language in the class. Firstly there is a fear of English language in the minds of students. The influence of mother tongue is effectively observed. The teacher faces problems in teaching English in the class because of bilingual setting and lack of exposure. As well as time available in the class and strength of the class do affect the teaching of English. Considering amount of the text book teaching and other related classroom activities, little time is left for the teacher to focus on improving language skills. While teaching English use of ICT plays vital role. But due to lack of this facility in schools and colleges create problem while teaching English. As there is need to apply some strategies to overcome the problems. There is a great need to change the perspective of teachers and learners.

Methods of Teaching English
In India English is learned as second or third language. In the different part of the country the condition of teaching learning of English is different. In South Indian there is natural inclination towards learning Englsih. There are different methods of teaching English language. These are:
1. Grammar Translation – the classical method
2. Direct Method – discovering the importance of speaking
3. Audio-legalism – the first modern methodology
4. Humanistic Approaches – a range of holistic methods applied to language Learning
5. Communicative Language Teaching – the modern standard method

These are some of the traditional methods of teaching. The teacher has to choose the method according to the situation. Applying the most appropriate method is very essential to the teacher as well as learner. Though the teachers are using these methods years together, yet there is change in the teaching and

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learning methods. New trends and techniques are used. Let's discuss these new trends and techniques of teaching and learning of English language. There is a change in the perspective of both teacher and leaner.

Use of Innovations in Teaching English Language:

Teaching English in the countries like Indian is no doubt challenging. The teacher and the students should have to adopt innovative and interesting teaching methods such as 'non-stop speaking, and 'simulation practice', etc. This can be very much helpful. Confidence boosting can be done by actually making the students do what they are afraid of doing. The teacher should himself/herself use simple language and the students should also be encouraged to follow the footsteps. A lot depends on the teacher's attitude. A teacher cannot accomplish his/her objective unless he/she is personally, emotionally, attitudinally and professionally tuned up for the job. The exercises like elocution competition, debating competition or essay writing, poem reciting competition will give learner lot of exposure. The instruments like lingua Phone, different kinds of software's can be used to make oral practice. Such Innovative method will make the teaching and learning process interesting.

Use of Teaching Aids in Teaching English Language:

1. Teaching material plays very important role in the process of teaching and learning to any subject. The following teaching aids help teacher to teach English innovatively.
2. Teaching English through Radio: teacher can motivate the students to listen English news daily or give them opportunity to listen at school only.
3. Teaching English through Television: There are different programmes on television in English. Teacher can show them those programmes. It will be audio visual aid for effective teaching of English.
4. Teaching English through advertisement: Teacher can take the help of advertisement to improve their vocabulary through advertisement.
5. Teaching English through mobile and project: Teaching through mobile is a very effective tool now days. Mobile has reached everywhere. Through mobile teacher can show the students audio visual clips online. Projector too is very effective tool of teaching. It is audio as well as visual. Teacher can effectively teach to the students. Teacher can edit while teaching, he can draw picture too. Teacher can develop easily and effectively four skills of English language.

Use of ICT in teaching English Language:

Information and communication technology is really helpful in teaching and learning. With the help of information and communication technology English can be taught comfortably. While teaching English use of ICT plays vital role. But due to lack of this facility in schools and college create problem while teaching English. The facilities like E- learning must be made available in schools and colleges. The use of ICT will make the process of teaching and learning easy. The use of ICT in teaching English is changing perspective of teacher.

Significance of Literature in English Language Teaching:

Earlier teaching language and literature are considered two different tasks. In the teaching of language literature is not considered. But in the course of time this perspective of teaching is changed. Now a day's teaching language and literature are not considered different activities but these two goes hand in hand. English Literature plays significant role in teaching language skills and language is also learn while learning literature. Through Literature the basic language skill such as listening, speaking, reading and writing can be taught and through language literature is also taught. So in teaching language literature plays vital role and vice-versa.

Covid-19: Positive changes in education system:

Covid-19 has changed our perspective of teaching and learning language. Earlier it is considered that for teaching and learning language the present of teacher and student in the class is essential. But covid-19 shocks us especially to our education system. It brings forwards so many defects of our education system and made us think seriously about it and appeal to bring changes in it. In the country like India where population is another problem, it is challenging to give education to everyone. Covid- 19 has shown us the way of online education. This pandemic has presented an opportunity to rethink about the deep rooted classroom mode of education and underlined the significance of online teaching and learning. Rise of online teaching and learning is not the new concept to us but it enhanced in those situations. In this period the use of electronic media and social media is also improved. The government also has started Educational channels. Social media is also used to share different kind of information. Learning is shared with the help of electronic media such as Email, SMS, Using social media like WhatsApp, Facebook, Telegram, Twitter etc. Because of that Teachers and student become techno friendly. After covid teachers

and students are also using online platform, digital instruments, social media in teaching and learning of language.

Recommendation:

In spite of the problems in teaching and learning of English language proficiency certain steps can be taken to improve the scenario of English language proficiency. For that there is need of certain things to do by teacher as well as learner. Recommendations are

Organize subject related training for the teacher.

Proper management of classroom from beginning to end.

Try to focus on the four skills that is reading, writing, listening and speaking.

Encourage the students to do exercise based on four skills.

Encourage the students to become active in the classroom.

Learning objectives should be set before any course is introduced.

The facilities like E- learning must be made available in schools and colleges.

Encourage the student to learn language through literature.

Equipments like lingua phone must be made available to the students.

Conclusion:

In the countries like India teaching English language is really challenging. In the 21st Century English is considered as the language useful for employment. Due to this some people are attracted towards English. Considering the socio economic background, bilingual setting, constraints of time, attitude of the students, size of the class etc. teaching English is certainly a challenging task for teachers as well as for students it poses some definite problems. The teacher has to use some specific strategies and innovative methods to overcome this problem. In the course of time the changing perspective of teacher and learners is helpful in teaching and learning of language.

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Recent Trends, Patterns and Changes in Gross Enrolment Ratio in Selected Indian States.

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Abstract:

Education is most powerful tool, that leads to positive changes in different aspects of human life like employment opportunities, improvement in health condition etc. Education and trainings enhance the person's skills, efficiency and productivity and helps to build a capable workforce that contributes to faster economic growth. The school education plays important role in child's future. Therefore, the government of India has given importance to improvements in school education since the first five-year plans. The improvements in education sector can be examined through the improvement in education related indicators. Hence, we made an attempt to analyze the recent trends, patterns and changes in gross enrolment ratio at elementary school level in selected Indian states. This study observed the positive improvement in gross enrolment ratio at elementary school level across the states. This study also focuses on the interstate disparity in terms of in gross enrolment ratio at elementary school level, we found that the interstate disparity in gross enrollment ratio has reduced. It implies that all selected states have performed well to improve the gross enrollment ratio.

Keywords: *Trends, Patterns and Changes in Gross Enrolment Ratio, Improvements in Educational Indicators, Interstate Disparities, Gross Enrollment Ratio.*

Introduction:

The role of education in the holistic development of human beings has been widely acknowledged and accepted over a long period of time. Education and training enhance the person's skills, efficiency, and productivity and helps to build a capable workforce that contributes to faster economic growth. Therefore, education is considered as a key for economic and social sector development in any nation and expenditure on education has observed as an investment in an economic issue that recognized more in recent years. Many economists like Schultz (1961), Swaroop (1996), Lee and Barro (1997), Gupta, and others (2004) have proved through different empirical studies, that improvements in educational indicators helps to increase the educational attainments levels and leads to human development. In the Indian constitution, education has received the utmost importance and it is considered a fundamental right for all citizens of the country. The government is taking continuously efforts and launched different schemes like Mid-day Meal Scheme (1995) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001), Right to Education Act (2009), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (2015) for enhancing enrolment, and literacy rate and reduces the dropout ratio of children and spread education among the deprived people. Despite, the performance of country is satisfactory in education sector, it lagged behind in may educational indicators.

Database:

In this present study, we have used secondary data as per the requirement of the study. We have taken data from various institutions and government publications. Among them, major sources are Educational Statistics at A Glance 2018, annual reports of the Ministry of Human Resource Development of India, Government of India, economic surveys of India.

Methodology:

We have analyzed the recent trends, patterns and changes in gross enrolment ratio at elementary school level in selected Indian states. We used the simple statistical tools like percentage, average and maximum and minimum, growth rate and coefficient of variation (C.V) to analyze the recent trends and comparison of improvements in educational indicators.

Gross Enrollment Ratio Classes I-VIII (6-14 yrs.):

The gross enrollment ratio is the number of individuals who are actually enrolled in a particular level of education per the number of children who are of the corresponding enrolment age. Improvements in institutional and infrastructural facilities lead to better gross enrollment of the children. The table 1 shows the gross enrollment ratio of all categories in selected major 20 states at elementary level (Class I-VIII). The table 1 reveals that on an average the total enrollment ratio in India has increased from 94.85% in 2005-06 to 96.89% in 2015-16. The average enrollment ratio for boys has reduced from 98.47% in 2005-06 to 94.78% in 2015-16 while the ratio among the girls has increased from 90.95% to 99.24% during the same period.

Sr. No	States	2005-06			2015-16			% Change		
		Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
1	Andhra Pradesh	86.94	86.30	86.63	83.46	83.11	83.29	-4%	-4%	-4%
2	Assam	95.05	93.26	94.18	102.4	113.72	107.74	8%	22%	14%
3	Bihar	77.77	57.08	67.84	100.7	101.05	100.87	29%	77%	49%
4	Chhattisgarh	113.95	90.90	102.56	95.27	98.31	96.66	-16%	8%	-6%
5	Gujarat	109.72	93.89	102.29	88.98	95.37	91.77	-19%	2%	-10%
6	Haryana	76.95	78.78	77.79	100.01	101.88	100.89	30%	29%	30%
7	Himachal Pradesh	108.78	108.15	108.48	78.81	81.54	80.09	-28%	-25%	-26%
8	Jammu & Kashmir	89.93	81.67	85.94	104.94	109.36	107.08	17%	34%	25%
9	Jharkhand	90.06	75.80	83.09	98.96	99.83	99.38	10%	32%	20%
10	Karnataka	99.11	96.58	97.87	95.1	95.76	95.42	-4%	-1%	-3%
11	Kerala	96.17	94.57	95.39	93.53	95.18	94.31	-3%	1%	-1%
12	Madhya Pradesh	128.26	120.14	124.35	97.7	98.98	98.3	-24%	-18%	-21%
13	Maharashtra	108.20	107.60	107.91	101.16	99.2	100.2	-7%	-8%	-7%
14	Orissa	100.11	94.91	97.57	97.99	103.6	100.44	-2%	9%	3%
15	Punjab	71.48	76.06	73.54	97.77	96.64	97.24	37%	27%	32%
16	Rajasthan	110.80	96.72	104.11	99.01	100.94	99.94	-11%	4%	-4%
17	Tamil Nadu	115.87	113.86	114.89	81.3	91.83	86.15	-30%	-19%	-25%
18	Uttar Pradesh	93.14	84.30	88.94	93.93	95.31	94.58	1%	13%	6%
19	Uttarakhand	107.28	109.51	108.35	101.2	107.31	104.16	-6%	-2%	-4%
20	West Bengal	92.93	87.45	90.25	94.53	99.59	96.91	2%	14%	7%
	INDIA	**98.47**	**90.95**	**94.85**	**94.78**	**99.24**	**96.89**	**-4%**	**9%**	**2%**
	Minimum	71.48	57.08	67.84	78.81	81.54	80.09			
	Maximum	128.26	120.14	124.35	104.94	113.72	107.74			
	X	98.63	92.38	95.60	95.34	98.43	96.77			
	Std	14.44	15.00	14.20	7.12	7.58	7.15			
	C.V	14.64	16.23	14.86	7.47	7.70	7.38			

Table 1: Enrollment Ratio Classes I-VIII (6-14 yrs.) During 2005-06 to 2015-16

Source: Government of India Selected Educational Statistics 2005-06, and Educational Statistics at A Glance 2018 Government of India Ministry of Human Resource Development Department of School Education & Literacy Statistics Division New Delhi.

The table 5.6 demonstrates that, in the selected major 20 states on an average the total enrollment ratio has slightly increased from 95.60% in 2005-06 to 96.77% in 2015-16, the on an average enrollment ratio for boys has reduced from 98.63% to 95.34% and for girls it has increased from 92.38& to 98.43% during the same period. The enrollment ratio for boys varies from minimum 71.48% in Punjab followed by 76.95% and 77.77% in Haryana and Bihar respectively and maximum 128.26% in Madhya Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh 115.87% and 113.95% respectively in 2005-06. In the same period the enrollment ratio for girls has varies from minimum 57.08% in Bihar followed by Jharkhand and Punjab respectively and maximum 120.14% in Madhya Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu 113.86% and Uttarakhand 76.06%. The sum of total enrollment ratio of boys and girls varies from minimum 67.84% in Bihar followed by Punjab 73.54% and 77.79% in Haryana and maximum 124.38% in Madhya Pradesh followed by 114.89% and 108.35% in Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand respectively. For the period of 2015-16 the GER for boys varies between minimum, 78.81% in Himachal Pradesh followed by 81.3% and 83.46% in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh respectively while maximum 104.94 in Jammu and Kashmir

followed by 102.4% in Assam and 100.7% in Bihar. The girl's GER Varies between minimum 81.54% in Himachal Pradesh followed by 83.46% in Andhra Pradesh and 91.83% in Tamil Nadu and maximum 113.72% in Assam, followed by 109.36% in Jammu and Kashmir and 107.31% in Uttarakhand. The total GER was lowest in Himachal Pradesh 80.09% followed by 83.29% in Andhra Pradesh and 86.15% in Tamil Nadu and highest in Jammu & Kashmir 107.77% followed by 100.89% and 100.87% in Haryana and Bihar respectively. In the above table it can be observed that some states have registered GER more than 100% as regardless of age group of 6-14, expressed as a percentage of the population some pupils enrolled in the elementary level. Initially the GER goes beyond 100 but there is a tendency to decline it gradually towards 100. Many states in India passed out from this experience. As well as the data reveals that beyond a certain highest level the GER, increases at diminishing rate. Therefore, the states who have already attained the higher level of GER it becomes difficult to maintain higher rate of growth of GER. Hence the GER was increased at highest rates, at the same time some states experienced the negative growth in the GER. The data shows that the percentage change in boys GER was positive in 8 states, the highest percentage positive change was seen in Punjab 37% followed by Haryana (30%), Bihar (29%), Jammu and Kashmir (17%), Jharkhand (10%), Assam (8%), West Bengal (2%) and Uttar Pradesh (1%), while 12 states experienced negative change the highest negative percentage change was experienced in Tamil Nadu (30%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (28%), Madhya Pradesh (24%), Gujarat (19%). The percentage change in girls GER was positive in 12 states, Bihar has experienced the highest positive change 77% in girls GER followed by Jammu and Kashmir 34% and Jharkhand 32% while 8 states recorded negative change, the highest negative change was seen in Himachal Pradesh followed by Tamil Nadu 19% Madhya Pradesh 18%. Notably, the number of states (12) who experienced positive change in girls GER were more than the states (08) who experienced positive change in boys GER. It indicates that many states are taking good efforts to increase the GER of girls. The percentage change in terms of total GER the data makes clear that 9 states have registered the positive change and 13 states faced negative changes. The highest positive change observed in Bihar (49%) followed by Punjab and Haryana (32%) and (30%) respectively and the highest negative change was observed in Himachal Pradesh 26% followed by (25%) in Tamil Nadu and (21%) in Madhya Pradesh. The Coefficient of Variation (C.V) value has been measured to observe the interstate disparity among the selected states. The CV value has reduced in all three forms, the table reveals that CV value of total enrollment ratio of selected states has reduced from 14.86 in 2005-06 to 7.38 in 2015-16. The CV value of enrollment ratio for boys has reduced from 14.64 in 2005-06 to 7.47 in 2015-16 while CV value of enrollment ratio for girls has reduced from 16.23 to 7.70 during the same period. Hence the reduction in the CV value reflects that the interstate disparity in terms of GER among the selected 20 states has been reduced during the give period.

Conclusion:

In this study we made an attempt to analyze the recent trends, patterns and changes in gross enrolment ratio at elementary school level in selected Indian states during the 2005-06 to 2015-16. This study observed the positive improvement in total gross enrolment ratio across the states. However, the rate of improvement in terms of girls GER is better boys GER. It indicates that many states are taking good efforts to increase the GER of girls. This study also focuses on the interstate disparity in terms of in gross enrolment ratio at elementary school level, we found that the interstate disparity in gross enrollment ratio has reduced. It implies that all selected states have performed well to improve the gross enrollment ratio. Hence the central and state governments should continue the same policy measures to sustain the high levels of total gross enrolment ratio in the country.

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Indian Education Policy and Role of Educators in NEP 2020

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Abstract

The country's development is mainly based on its people and its resources. People play important role in shaping the country; education is important for shaping a person. Thus we can say education is the backbone of a country, as it plays a crucial role in technical and other developments. It gives people various skills, values, and awareness. Higher literacy rate results into a lower unemployment rate and greater GDP. Today, countries around the world are facing various issues like poverty, gender inequality, terrorism, discrimination etc. Appropriate education can eradicate these problems from its roots and would lead to higher standards of living. In the long term, education carries reater benefits. Todays educated children will develop a very civilized and moral society tomorrow. This paper will take a talk about earlier education policy and role of educator in the new NEP 2020

Keywords:- Indian education, policy, educator, higher education

Introduction

India has a rich history of sharing knowledge and wisdom since the time of Vedas. It was the time when India was leading in the field of science, mathematics, astrophysics and many more fields that were not well studied in the rest of the world. We had great scholar's like Panini, Aryabhatta. Gurukul Method was extremely powerful and effective in developing best breed of students. That time no one talked about the education policy but proved how to turn 'boys in to men." British, who had come as traders later became the rulers and administrators. They successfully poisoned economic, political and educational systems of the country. The educational policies and development of education system during the British period was based upon the needs of the colonial powers. Keeping these motives in mind, the British developed the education system accordingly. India continued maintaining same educational framework followed on the same path. After independence in 1968 first national education policy was made. Later in 1986 second national education policy was made. Now in 2020 third national education policy was created to bring the standards of education, educators to global level.

What is education?

Dictionary define education as " The act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment, and generally of preparing oneself or others intellectually for mature life." Education tells individuals to differentiate between correct and incorrect. Lack of education prevents one to achieve the goals. In simple term "education opens the doors of progress**".** Education helps individuals to tackle the issues that one encounters in his life.

Types of Education

Education is always been a classroom based. for a child the educational experiences comes from outside the school as well as from the inside of the school as well. There are three types of education**,** viz., Formal, Informal and Non-formal.

Formal Education

It takes place in the school premises, where a person may learn basic, academic, or trade skills. Formal education starts in elementary school and lasts till the secondary school. Higher education happens in the college or university which gives an academic degree. It is specific and is provided under a certain set of rules and regulations. Here the formal education is given by qualified teachers. It also observes strict discipline. The student and the teacher both are attentive in the process of education. Example – learning in classroom, university degree.

Informal Education

This is gained by individuals from parents like how to prepare a meal or ride a bicycle. One can also get an informal education by reading books or from the educational websites.

It happens when you are not studying in a school and don't use any particular learning method. It is neither pre-planned nor deliberate. In this type of education, focus efforts are not involved. It may be learned from any place. Informal education consists of experiences in real world. Example- learning mother tongue.

Non-formal Education

In nonformal education, person who never went to school can learn literacy, other basic skills or job skills. One can learn these skills by home schooling, special instructors, distance learning or using and computer-

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assisted instruction. It should be programmed in such a way that it can be useful to fulfill the needs of the specially recognized cluster. Example- courses for adult education

What is education policy?

Education policy refers to the collection of laws and rules that govern the operation of education systems.

Indian Education Policy History

National Education Policy, 1968

It was the first national policy made in 1968 under Indira Gandhi government. An MLA who criticized the government for not paying enough attention to education and centre lacked a uniform vision and definite philosophy for education. The government of the day agreed to coordinated policy towards education. Government set the 17 member Education Commission under UGC chairperson DS Kothari called as Kothari Commission. National Education Policy was released in 1968 based on commendations of Kothari Commission.The Policy also emphasized improvement of syllabi and improvement of text books and teaching methods. It supported the strengthening of Science education at the school level and stepping up of scholarship schemes for backward sections of the society.Though NPE-1968 was the first step good in suggesting ways forward, due to lack certain things it could not be implemented successfully.

National Education Policy, 1986

It was the second national policy made in 1986 under Rajiv Gandhi government The 1986 policy acknowledged the achievement of policy goals set by the 1968 policy like adoption of a common education structure. NEP 1986 policy was designed to raise educational standards and increase access to education.

It proposed to seek financial support from the private sector. NPE 1986 proposed a national system of education based on the accepted structure of 10+2+3. It implied that all students irrespective of caste, creed, location or gender have access to education of an equal quality. The NEP, 1986 advocated developing consciousness about environment. Some key feature of NEP are like common school curriculum, value education, role of media and education technology, work experience, emphasis on teaching of Mathematics and Science, Sports In 1992, when education policy was re-examined, the NPE was found to be a sound way forward for India's education system, although some targets were alter and some re-structure .in relation to adult and elementary education.

National Education Policy, 2020

It took 34 years before New Education Policy 2020 (NEP) announced.The new policy is more real-world in approach and is based on the facts of the country's education scenario. More emphasis was put on the creativity, innovation and personality development of the students. This reformation, the education system will play a big important role in the elite sectors. Some of the important features of the NEP 2020 areThe idea of 10+2 board examination structure has been dropped and the new structures will be 5+3+3+4, which is can prove revolutionary. All graduate courses will have one major course and one minor subject in order to enhance the students' interest in the subjects by giving flexibility. UGC and AICTE will merge as one body and all higher education systems would be governed by a single authority All universities in India will have the same grading pattern and regulations.

Role of Educators in NEP2020

The New NEP 2020 is to be implemented in phases beginning 2021. In the past decades, we have seen similar policy recommendations could not be implemented fully. Two earlier NEP failed due to the gaps in implementation and limited training for educators. The success of any education policy rests upon the educators. Educators must be proactive in understanding in all possible details of New NEP-2020 and upgrade themselves by attending Professional programs, courses, trainings, participate in seminars, workshops, conferences at various levels. New NEP demotes age-old practices of memorization and promotes learning and adopting Constructivist pedagogies that will not be confined to the textbook. Educators must be geared up to keep their eyes and ears open to new techniques that are available in globally. Educators aim should focus from syllabus completion to achieving learning outcomes. He has understood concepts of integrated and multidisciplinary approaches and embraces it. to prepare students form 21 century educators needs to have strong commitment level, will to make different approach that will motivate and to transform students' life through skill and character building. Educators must participate by giving feedback to create a concrete frame work in curriculum, syllabus and the assessment and evaluation strategies.

Conclusion

It's been more than 50 years that the first education policy was launched for bringing the changes in the Indian education system. All the previous polices fail to get implemented due to various reasons. The earlier polices did not gave much freedom to Institutions, Educators and Students. The rigidity in policy has actually widened the gap between educators itself by segregating them on qualification. The

policy change alone will not help bring the change in the nation or society. It is a joint effort between educator and student. The casual approach by all the involved parties resulted in India's lowest educational ranking in the world. The quality brings quality. The institutions should pay educators well in return demand for quality education. The students should be focus about their life else no policy will help them to prepare to stand in global completion. Education, Educators and Education policies Institutions are pillar that can help young generation so protect them when needed and prepare them fully to face compaction.

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Importance of Yoga & Diet during Covid-19

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Abstract:
The word yoga, has also been applied to those traditions that have been directly or indirectly inspired by the Indian sources, such as Tibetan Yoga (Vajrayana Buddism), Japanese Yoga (Zen). Yoga is an extremely powerful medium for striking a balance between one's professional and private life. Yoga facilitates mental health, stress reduction, anger management and above all self discovery. Yog sadhana is the effective way in controlling our mind. Regular yog sadhana gives us more power to pay attention, greater power of memory at work and learning. This is known to be the best stress buster to anyone who has started; he will realize its full potential and also enjoys doing it. Yoga helps in fixing most of our health disorders.

Keywords: *Mental health, balance, greater power of memory*

Introduction:

Yoga and Pranayama are the basic steps to a healthy mind and a healthy body. Yoga is one of the complete exercise forms for our entire body. Surya Namaskara or Sun Salutation is best to start one's sadhana in this sadhana the whole body and improves the strength and flexibility of the muscles. Mind related exercise after the yoga next is the relaxation of the mind. The breathing pattern is changed in such a manner that is calms the mind and which in turn seems to reduce the attack of ailments like heart problem. Meditation if yoga regularly seems to bring down stress, frustration and anger keeping bit and looking good are the two important qualities. Yoga person should have and both seem to be possible with yoga. A part from these some mental pressures can also be seen and also psychological problems like anxiety, depression, stress etc. There are four basic tendencies through which one expresses and communicates with others. Yoga has adopted each of these as a potent means for self realization, by presenting following time major parts.

Hatha yoga
Mantra yoga
Tantra yoga
Laya yoga
Karma yoga

Hatha yoga:

Hatha yoga came from the words "ha" which means "sun" and "tha" which means "Moon". It is often translated as the branch of yoga that brings union of the pairs of opposites referring to the positive (sun) and negative (moon) currents in the system, taken together, the term stands for union of force. Hence control to Hatha yoga disciplines in the harmonizing of its positive (sun) and negative (moon).

Mantra Yoga (Mantram Meditation):

Generally mantram meditation involves chanting out the mantras loud at first until the body is calm and atmosphere around oneself is serene and pleasant for meditation. Then whisper chanting of the mantras almost automatically occurs and the life force begins to withdraw inward from "out-loud" chanting.

Tantra yoga:

Tantra yoga lays special emphasis on the development of chakras from Muladhara to Ajna. Kundalini yoga actually belongs to tantric yoga, which gives a detailed description about this serpent-power and the chakras (plexus). Entire Tantric yoga aims at awakening kundalini and making her unite with Lord Sadashiva in the Sahasrara chakra.

Laya yoga:

The term laya means dissolution, melting of all karmic conditioning and limitations that have occurred as result of various occurrences and incidents which took place in the course of one's entire life time. It is derived from the root li, meaning to become dissolved or vanish but also to cling and to remain sticking.

Karma yoga:

The word karma means to perform an action while yoga is the way to union. Thus 'Karma yoga' per se means the way to attain the supreme union through action.

A regular yoga practice creates mental clarity and calmness, increase body awareness, relieves chronic stress patterns, relaxes the mind centres attention and sharpens concentration.

Balance diet is very important during the Covid-19 pandemic. A healthy diet is a diet that helps maintain or improve overall health. A healthy diet provides the body with essential nutrition. The food pyramid is a visual representation of how different foods and drinks contribute towards a healthy balanced diet. The dietary guidelines suggest to take five fruits and 100 gm vegetables per day. A combination of whole grain cereals a combination of whole grain cereals e.g. Jowar, Bhakari and a variety of meats and sprouted bean were recommended to optimize the nutritional requirements during this pandemic. A balanced diet is essential to minimize micronutrient deficiencies and prevent viral infections such as Covid-19.

Result:

A common technique used in yoga is breathing through one nostril at a time. Electroencephalogram (EEG) studies of the electrical impulses of the brain have shown that breathing through one nostril results in increase activity on the opposite side of the brain some experts suggest that the regular practices of breathing through one nostril may help improve communication between the right and left side of the brain studies have also shown that this increased brain activity is associated with better performance doctors even suggest that yoga can enhance cognitive performance. Mental health and physical energy are difficult to quantity, but virtually everyone who participates in yoga. Over a period of time reports a positive effect on outlook and energy level. Yogic stretching and breathing exercise have been to result in an invigorating effect an both mental and physical energy and improved mood.

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Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Education: With Special Reference to Teaching-Learning Process

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Abstract

The world is into the COVID-19 pandemic for almost one and a half year and nearly more than 50% of the world's students are being affected due to full closure of their educational institutions. In India, about 320 million students are affected out of which 34 million students are from the tertiary level of education. The offline mode of teaching came to a standstill due to the upsurge of COVID-19. Due to the pandemic, the teaching-learning process took a different route. Teaching was instructed to be imparted to the learners virtually i.e. through the online mode through various online learning platforms. COVID-19 pandemic has brought disruptions in teaching-learning atmosphere. Though a few students acknowledged learning through the online mode, a significant proportion of the students found it difficult to cope with it. Both the teachers and learners have a completely new experience as a transition been made from the traditional face-to-face teaching in classrooms to online teaching platforms. The entire education system and the teachers have espoused the 'Education in Emergency' via various online platforms have made them adopt the change for which neither the teachers nor the learners were prepared for. Accepting a new online environment by the employees, teachers and learners should be motivated and boosted up from all sides. For online teaching there is no 'one-size-fits-all' pedagogy. This paper tries to throw light on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the teaching-learning process. The study is based on secondary data as extensive literature review of various research papers on COVID-19 pandemic has been done. The researchers have found that due to the need of the hour with the accelerating number of COVID-19 cases, the Central and State Governments had to either cancel or postpone various examinations and shift from offline classes to the online mode of taking classes. The study found that online teaching-learning should be made effective, creative, interesting, productive, innovative and interactive from end-to-end user friendly tools. Even when the normal offline classroom teachings gain momentum when the situation normalizes, online teaching should go hand-in-hand to impart a proper blended mode of education.

Keywords: *Teaching, learning, offline mode, online mode, blended mode, COVID-19 Pandemic.*

Introduction

The infectious deadly disease, COVID-19 first affected the people of Wuhan City of China in late December, 2019. COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a new strain of Corona virus. 'CO' stands for Corona, 'VI' stands for Virus and 'D' stands for Disease. It is also termed as '2019 Novel Corona virus' or '2019-n Cov'. It is a Black Swan for the entire world. The name of the virus is SARS-Cov2 which means Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2 (International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, 2020). A six stage categorization has been adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) to intricate the process by which the Novel Influenza Virus goes from the first few infections in human beings through to a pandemic. The expeditious spread of the virus across the globe elicited the WHO to declare COVID-19 as a 'pandemic' on the 11th of March, 2020 (WHO Timeline-COVID-19, 2020). The term 'pandemic' has originated from the Greek word 'people'. It is a scourge of an infectious disease that escalates like a wild fire starting from a small area to a greater region or many countries or the world at large. It takes into its grip, a huge mass of people where the wide spread disease bears a character of instability and proliferation. The world has witnessed many pandemics such as small pox, Tuberculosis (TB), Spanish Flu, the 1918 Influenza Virus, HIV-AIDS and Plague. Among these, the deadly pandemic in the history of mankind was the Plague known as the 'Black Death' and now, the world is watching the deadly act of Black Swan, the COVID-19 pandemic (Arora & Srinivasan, 2020). As COVID-19 is highly contagious and its spread is so rapid that it can be curbed by maintaining social distancing of at least 6 feet, covering the nose and mouth with a face mask, proper hand wash, staying at home, close down of educational institutions and at greater aspect, imposing country wide lockdown (Gonzalez, et. al, 2020). The world is into the COVID-19 pandemic for almost one and a half year and nearly more than 50% of the world's students are being affected due to full closure of their educational institutions (UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, 2020). In India, about 320 million students are affected out of which 34 million students are from the tertiary level of education (https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse/). On the 30th of January, 2020; India had the first positive case of Corona virus. A person from Kerala was found to be infected from the deadly virus.

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Offline Mode to Online Mode: A Sensational Shift

The offline mode of teaching came to a standstill due to the upsurge of COVID-19. Due to the pandemic, the teaching-learning process took a different route. Teaching was instructed to be imparted to the learners virtually i.e. through the online mode through various online learning platforms (Abida, et. al, 2020). An innovative teaching-learning virtual tool should be adopted in order to keep the students engaged in education and learning new things on the online platform so that they do not encounter mental stress, depression and boredom during this pandemic (Kumar, 2020). Both the teachers and learners have a completely new experience as a transition been made from the traditional face-to-face teaching in classrooms to online teaching platforms. The entire education system and the teachers have espoused the 'Education in Emergency' via various online platforms have made them adopt the change for which neither the teachers nor the learners were prepared for. Accepting a new online environment by the employees, teachers and learners should be motivated and boosted up from all sides. For online teaching there is no 'one-size-fits-all' pedagogy. There are different subjects with different course outcomes, different target groups, different groups and above all different level of understanding capabilities of the learners (Doucet, et. al, 2020).

Virtual Teaching-Learning: Varied Platforms

India has witnessed a digital revolution in the education system through online lectures, online assignments and assigning of marks online, Online Based Test (OBT), teleconferencing, access to e-resources, digital open books, access to online platforms such as Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), Massive Open Online Course (MOOC), Swayamprabha, e-pathshala and any other forms of audio, visual and audio-visual aids (Kapasia, et. al, 2020). Specialized use of Information and communication Technology (ICT) acts as a parameter of online education and its use highly depends on the adaptability by both the teachers and learners. Major online platforms are inclusive of collusion platforms and unified communications technology such as Google Meet, Google Classroom, Microsoft Teams, Zoom, Slack, Cisco WebEx, Telegram, Canvas and Blackboard, etc. which enable the teachers to design attentive educational courses, imparting proper training and developing the skill of the learners (Petrie, 2020). In order to make the class interesting, the teachers prepare the course content in Microsoft Word form, Excel File, PPT, PDF, Screen cast o Matic, sharing audios and videos as well. Teachers also organize group discussions, conduct quiz, extempore speech, and etc. in order to keep the students busy round the year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, focus has been given to the blended mode of teaching where study materials of the specified course are given beforehand and then at a stipulated time, interaction between the teacher and learner is conducted online. Online teaching is completely new to many senior teachers and the best part is they have well accustomed themselves into it. The teachers engage themselves and try to make the class much more effective and productive by instigating the skill of critical analysis of an assigned task and thus the learning becomes self-directed (Doucet, et. al, 2020). Educational institutions have laid emphasis on tailored cloud-based learning management programmes such as Moodle, Skype, Elias, Talent LMS, BIS trainer, Grovo, Biz Library, Big Blue Button, Degreed, etc. (Pokhrel & Chhetri, 2021).

Virtual Teaching-Learning: A Gleam of Hope

It has been more than a decade that the medical colleges have been operational to transform pedagogy by eradicating/reducing offline lectures and use of ICT to replace and intensify anatomy classes and laboratory works. The medical colleges have also put effort to implement team-facilitated agile and self-directed learning and to promote inter professional and individualized medical education (Suzanne, 2020). Differently abled students are benefited from online teaching as it requires the least physical movement. It will have a significant positive impact only when they have a conducive learning environment (Basilaia & Kvavadze, 2020). However, the postponement and cancellation of examinations may exhibit a right direction for few students. The Norway Government took step to promote all the 10th grade students and directly award them a high school leaving certificate. Further, illustrating such instances, a study carried out in France depicted that calling off the examinations due to student tumult led to a positive long-term effect on labour market for the pompous group (Maurin & McNally, 2008).

As there are two sides of the same coin, despite of several challenges posed by the teachers and learners, COVID-19 pandemic has fabricated diverse opportunities for the unknown, unprepared, unfriendly, unaccustomed far away plans for implementing and using the 'e-learning system'.

Teaching-Learning Process Admist The Covid-19 Pandemic: A Confront

COVID-19 pandemic has brought disruptions in teaching-learning atmosphere. Though a few students acknowledged learning through the online mode, a significant proportion of the students found it difficult to cope with it. Different authors in their research papers have suggested introducing a proper

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Education Continuity Plan (ECP) to motivate and continue the teaching-learning process throughout the pandemic. Adequate financial resources and infrastructural facilities should be made available at the educational institutions in order to synchronize the digital education system. Educational institutions should adopt the Open-source digital learning and Learning Management System (LMS) to impart online education. Various online strategies have been arrogated by the teachers in order to make the teaching-learning process and effective one. Teaching-learning through online platforms however, poses a challenge for students having visual and hearing disabilities. Moreover, students belonging to poor and vulnerable families also do not benefit from online teaching as it becomes very difficult to have a smart phone or laptop or a computer with internet connection (Manzoor, 2020). Students at different parts of the nation have gone through emotional distress and frustration during the pandemic. They have deviated from their regular course of study and failed to utilize their time and energy in a productive manner. It depicts that the education system has a long way to go for implementing virtual home schooling or education (Petrie, 2020). An ocean of online platforms is accessible by both the teachers and learners. Though there are wide online educational tools, acceptance of it is not an easy task. It throws a host of provocations when compared with the traditional physical offline mode of classroom teaching. Murgatrotd, 2020 in his research paper pointed out the challenges such as affordability, easily accessibility, flexibility, life-long learning policies, educational policies, learning pedagogy while learning through online mode (Murgatrotd, 2020). Many students hailing from remote and rural areas face internet connectivity issues. According to 2011 Census of India, 68.84% of the Indian population resides in rural areas. 21.90% lives below the poverty line (BPL). 50% of the villages are in a very poor socio-economic condition (www.censusindia.gov.in). As such, it is quite obvious that earning two meals a day is a priority as compared to having online classes. The learners also face difficulty in looking into the screen for long duration. Learners aged between 4-10 years who's both parents are working lack proper guidance from their parents regarding online education. Both the internal assessment and term examinations are conducted online. Sometimes it happens that few learners write their examination papers by opening the book by their side. Such kind of activity by the learners will certainly deteriorate their academic performance (Sintema, 2020). Carrying out students assessments in an online mode leaves space for confusion not only for teachers but also for the students and their parents. Conducting online examinations calls for adequate technical infrastructure, specialized knowledge and convenience both on the part of the teachers and learners. As India has a massive student population, implementing plagiarism check is a great confront for the educational institutions (Pokhrel & Chhetri, 2021). The accelerating COVID-19 cases compelled the Central and State Governments to either cancel or postpone various examinations. The cancellation or postponement of the examinations can be justified by the statement of the nation's Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi that "Jaan Hai Toh Jahaan Hai" which means India can achieve everything only when its countrymen are healthy (Prime Minister's Address to the Nation on 28th May, 2020). Unavoidable internet use by the learners has dragged them to make exploitative use of internet facilities. Many students in the name of online classes spend their valuable time in playing online games, exposing themselves to harmful, violent and abusive audio-video contents. Therefore, knowingly or unknowingly, they are getting deeper into the ditch of cyber bullying. Students who themselves or who's family members were affected by COVID could not cope up with the ongoing online classes as they had to spend time recovering or taking care of their family members at hospitals. Parents whose children are aged between 3-7 years thought it could be beneficial to drop the current academic year and learn in a much better way whenever the situation normalizes (Pokhrel & Chhetri, 2021).

Conclusion

A sudden shift from the offline mode of taking classes to online mode has build up a strong bonding among the teachers and parents as the parents more or less on a daily basis contact with the respective subject teachers for clarifying their queries on behalf of the students. Differently abled students have benefited from the online home education as they do not have to travel to their educational institutions. The varied online platforms are explored by the teachers and learners and everyday they are learning and discovering some new 'e-contents'. Teachers are over-embellished in keeping themselves updated and taking creative advantage to get the better of the challenges of online teaching. Teachers are also staying connected with one another either at WhatsApp groups or telegram messages to improve their online teaching skills and developing a competitive environment in a healthy manner. As online education is very new for both the teachers and learners, it generates an opportunity for being inter-dependent in case for exchange of skills and knowledge showcase in an online platform. Opportunities such as mutual competition and cooperation have gained momentum among the teachers in making the online classes more effective. The common phrase in context of education circles is "Maslow before Bloom". According

to this phrase, the basic human needs should be met first and then importance should be given to academic learning. Abraham Maslow described the 'Hierarchy of Needs' and Benjamin Bloom described the 'Taxonomy of Educational Objectives'. Not only the learners, their parents are also scuffling to acquire and maintain the basic human needs such as earning two proper meals a day, maintain health, proper sanitization, paying different rentals and to stand firmly to survive in this global pandemic. People try to achieve these at first and after completion of their basic needs, moves forward for education (Ravichandran & Shah, 2020). Moreover, each and every student is not fortunate enough to have a conducive social, economic and academic environment for online home education. Many students are opting to drop out and discontinue their regular course until the pandemic gets over. For a developing country like India, having high internet bandwidth, more access points and availability of internet data packages is a rare advantage for the learners. In order to get to grips with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and minimize the academic loss of the learners, an appropriate policy-level intervention both from the Central and State Governments are indispensible. Adequate investments in enhancement of professional qualifications of the teachers, particularly on the use of ICT and effective pedagogy during this pandemic are the call of the hour. Online teaching-learning should be made effective, creative, interesting, productive, innovative and interactive from end-to-end user- friendly tools. Even when the normal offline classroom teachings gain momentum, online teaching should go hand-in-hand to impart a proper blended mode of education. Despite of several confronting issues faced in online teaching-learning process during the COVID-19 pandemic, imparting education through the online platforms ignites a ray of hope for upgrading the skills of both teachers and learners in a digitalized world.

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Marketing & Promotion Techniques for Library
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Abstract

As librarians we should be actively marketing and promoting our library & its services. This paper discuss on various techniques and methods for marketing and promotion of libraries. Practical solutions are provided on how to implement a marketing strategy, with particular emphasis on the value of using electronic information resources. It also shows the link between promoting library services and raising the profile of the library.

Introduction

Marketing is frequently viewed as a set of strategies and techniques that belong to administrators outside of librarianship. However as librarians we are all involved in the process of marketing. The definition of marketing by the UK Chartered Institute of Marketing states: "Marketing is the management process which identifies, anticipates and supplies customer requirements efficiently". Thus the essence of marketing involves finding out what the users want, then setting out to meet those needs. As librarians we all participate in this process of assessing our user's needs and trying to fulfill them. Thus, we are already marketing our library information skills. However, in order to do this effectively librarians need to embrace the total marketing function involving market research and analysis, service planning and promotion.

Market Research

Market research involves the "systematic gathering, recording and analyzing of data" relating to the demand for a service or product (Katz 1988). The parent organization needs to be analyzed in terms of funding sources, the contribution the library makes to the mission of the parent organization, resources available and the needs of the users. There are two basic functions of market research:
1. To reduce the uncertainty of the decision-making process of marketing
2. To monitor and control the performance of marketing activities.

The information gathered through market research will provide the basis for making marketing decisions.

[1]market Plan

In light of the information gathered from the market research the conclusions should be summarized and stated as the basis upon which the market plan is based. The market plan is the actual process which will establish the library's business goals and objectives and figure out how to achieve them. Katz (1988) describes "marketing action [as] most effective when the relevant activities are planned and coordinated". The marketing plan is the tool which will ensure that the library services and products are viewed in a focused and clear way.

Objectives and Strategies

Once user's needs, future trends and resources available have been established the librarian is in a position to plan the marketing objectives, the resources to be used, the place and the time scale of the operation and the strategies required achieving them. The process of setting aims and objectives will serve a number of purposes. It will provide a focused overview of the library service and give direction and guidance in achieving the objectives. If possible objectives should be quantifiable in order to ensure effective evaluation. Once objectives have been set the strategies necessary to achieve them can be planned. If any of the objectives change over time then the market plan will need to be updated.

Promotion

Essentially promotion is the means of informing your users what you do and what you can do. The benefits for those who promote their library services include: increased usage, increased value in the organization, education of users and changed perceptions.

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1. Katz, Bernard. How to Market Professional Services. New York: Prentice Hall, 1988.

The promotional plan emerges from the marketing plan. It is to do with how to achieve the objectives that have been forecast. It involves:
1. A description of the service requiring publicity;
2. Description of the audience at which publicity is targeted;
3. Details of the campaign method to be employed including type of
4. Publicity to be used and method(s) of distribution;
5. Execution of campaign;
6. Analysis of campaign performance.

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The setting of clear promotional objectives will also ensure that the success of the advertising campaign can be evaluated. From time to time it should be accepted that promotional activities have not met their objectives. At this point the marketing strategies need to be re-evaluated in the context of the feedback received.

[2]Promotion Strategy:

Process Map
Strategic Processes
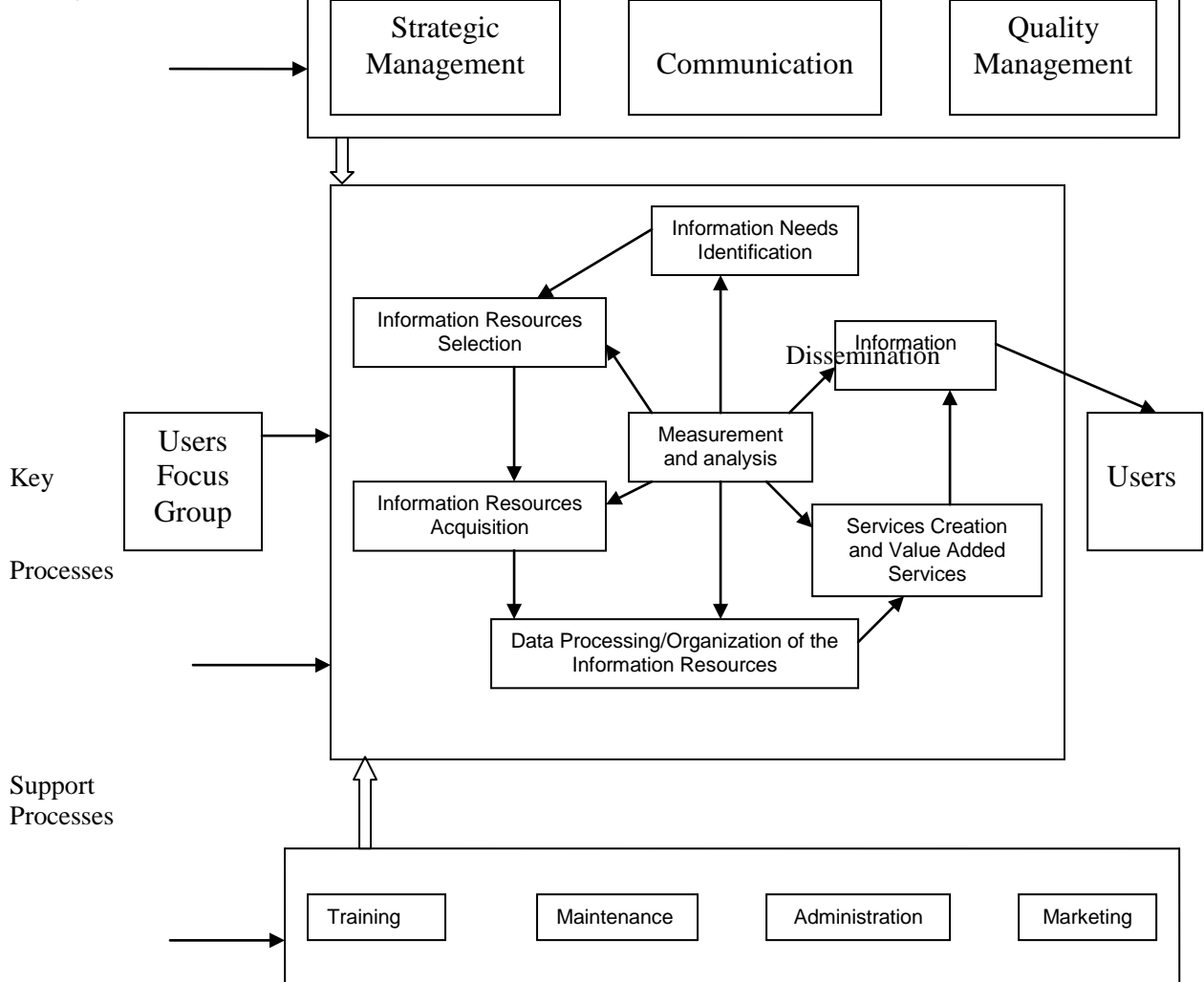
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The Functions of The Library Promotion:
Marketing programs
Develop marketing plans for new and existing library resources and services
Manage promotional programs to enhance the image of the Library and encourage its use
Creating awareness
Develop publicity and promotional programs to create awareness of library services and resources and to sustain users' interest over time
Coordinate and manage library exhibition events
Host professional visitors of the Library

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User relations

Establish and manage feedback channels

Coordinate networking with student organizations, faculties and external professional bodies

Coordinate outreach programs to students/faculties and other users of the Library

Publicity materials

Develop a range of library publicity materials and marketing collaterals through social media like facebook, whats App, Instagram, Twitter, blogs etc.

Manage the production of bulletins to update users on the library resources and services

Market research

Identify specific research areas of user-library interaction and relations

Conduct and review users' feedback and satisfaction surveys

Monitor users' perception of the Library

[3]**library Promotion Ideas:**

(The following ideas for promoting library services were presented by teacher librarians attending the Senior Secondary Colleges Teacher Librarians Conference hosted in Hobart at Guilford Young and Elizabeth Colleges on 27 & 28 November 2002.)

Invite students and staff to select stock from book representative displays hosted in the library. If you need to entire library users to participate, offer a lucky door prize of one of the books on offer (a small price to pay for a positive result!). The bookshop might be willing to supply the prize(s) if you negotiate with them. Staff might be able to receive a discount on personal purchases from the bookshop.

Notify interested clients whenever a resource has been processed, especially if they have helped choose it for the collection.

Create regular newsletters to notify staff of newly processed items.

Maintain a permanent display space in the main staffroom to promote library events and new items.

Invite users to read and share literature and use the discussion as a selection guide. The book discussion fosters an extra avenue of communication between staff.

Staff who is new to the school/college needs a library orientation session to learn about library services. Introduce them to the library.

Provide boxes of fiction for display in the staffroom at the end of every term. Choose titles that staff might be interested in borrowing for the holidays. Write down barcodes (if you have an automated circulation system) and enter them onto staff records when you return to the library. Teachers appreciate the service. Include all school/college staff in the offer.

Having trouble getting teachers to return materials at the end of the year?

Invent an alias for yourself and send emails typed in interesting fonts and to remind staff every day that the deadline is nearing…

To celebrate events such as International School/College Library Day, Library Week, etc.

After successful author visits, purchase multiple copies of their titles. Budget for at least one author visit per year if you can.

Increase the fiction budget and buy,

Promote fiction in classrooms as well as in the library. This is extremely successful when library staff read as much of the stock as possible.

Obtain colored print-outs of library web pages and display in the staffroom. Staff can then see what services are offered without having to access their computers and may be encouraged to have a look for themselves.

Having a computer lab attached to the library available for class bookings increases traffic (and creates extra work but the benefits outweigh the increased workload).

If you manage a network or can influence the network manager, ensure that the library catalogue is the default page for all computers in the School/College.

Include a library news section on the school/college web page.

Include a library news item on every school newsletter that goes home.

Offer Professional Learning opportunities for staff – How to search the catalogue? How to use databases that the school subscribes to? How to use software, Internet searching? How to use equipment, How to shop online? etc. Sessions can be very brief or longer depending on needs and interests

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3. Senior Secondary Colleges Teacher Librarians Conference hosted in Hobart at Guilford Young and Elizabeth Colleges on 27 & 28 November 2002.

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. (If you don't feel confident about taking sessions yourself, you might be able to organize another 'expert' to take the sessions for you).

Encourage teachers to use your library web page or intranet – set up online footy tipping! Once teachers see how easy to use and relevant computers can be, they will feel more confident in using them in classrooms.

Commit a portion of the library budget to purchasing high interest videos (e.g. extreme sports) for students to borrow.

Carry out an information audit. Create a questionnaire to ask students and staff about their requirements. This can be done online or on paper.

The Medium

Promotional activities can take many forms and the promotional media will depend on the nature of the target audience and on promotional objectives.

Personal Skills

Your manner whether in person or on the telephone, will affect your users' You need to be professional and use quality procedures but you also need to smile and establish a personal relationship with as many of your users as possible. If you react positively to complaints, people will be encouraged to tell you about other things they would like change. Instead of defending your position think about their suggestions. Make yourself highly visible, visit the staff room, memorize names, and learn research interests of staff. Make a point of visiting staff rather than waiting for them to visit you. Establish the key players and the people who can and want to help.

E-Mail

Where a large proportion of the users are on e-mail it is an easy way of reaching them, quickly and cheaply. It can be targeted more precisely than most other methods and so are effective at reaching specific audiences. I have found that staff responds quicker to e-mails than any other medium. By maintaining up-to-date address lists different user groups can be targeted with different versions of the advertising 'message'.

The Internet/Use of Social Media

The Internet has the power to improve the library's image and to allow the library to offer enhanced services through Facebook, Whats app, Instagram, Twitter, Blogs etc.. Although it takes time to set up and maintain services on the Internet, it can reap rewards in terms of user satisfaction and recognition. A Library Web home page serves as a promotional tool advertising in-house library services and electronic information resources on the web. The pages should include an e-mail link to the library making the librarian easy to contact.

Newsletters and Leaflets

Newsletters and leaflets are both a means of delivering information. A newsletter can be used to list interesting new web sites, new journals and online services, and perhaps more general science news of interest. It does not have to be long but should be produced on a regular basis. Leaflets and guides can be handed out, and displayed on notice boards. The library notice board should be in a prominent place.

Advertising Medium:

Once you have decided upon the advertising medium you need to consider how to convey the message you want to get across. The wording and layout of the advertisement are critical.

The advertisement should be uncluttered with the text printed against

White background making it easier to read. White "space" is powerful.

Use good quality print.

Do not print texts in capitals as it is harder to read.

Use illustrations and pictures.

Keeps the layout interesting, with bullet points, sub - headings.

Use bold colors and catchy headlines and large print.

Express the service/product in terms of reader's interests.

Use short sentences, short paragraphs, and avoid long words.

Give examples.

Look at other people's advertisements and judge for you what is
  Attention grabbing.

A good advertisement attracts Attention, arouses Interest, creates Desire and stimulates Action, known as the A-I-D-A sequence.

Attention

You need to get a reader's attention. Within two seconds most readers give up and move on so your job is to grab their attention in those two seconds, and keep them reading. The most important thing about a headline is that it should emphasize the benefit of the service to the reader. The headlines job is to answer the reader's question "what's in it for me?"

Interest

Once you have got the readers attention the next thing is to turn that attention into genuine interest. The first paragraph should encourage further reading. The advertisement should stress how the users will positively gain from the new service or product.

Desire

The next crucial ingredient in your advertisement is desire. As you have been writing the advertisement you should have been cultivating a desire in your reader to own the product or take advantage of your service. However, be honest and do not exaggerate. Continue expressing the service in terms of reader's interest.

Action

The desire needs to be converted into action. Tell the reader what to do now that you have persuaded them to use the service – "Phone this number", "Put date in your diary", "Act now". Encourage action and involvement. The easier you make the process of contacting you the more likely they are to do so.

The time and cost involved in advertising needs to be considered. Whatever you do to promote your services will involve costs, even if it is only the cost of your time, therefore you need to make sure that you get full benefit for the cost incurred. It is also important to advertise at the right time and with the right frequency.

Conclusion

As librarians we should be actively marketing and promoting our library services. The basic aim of marketing is to know and understand our users in order that the library is able to satisfy those needs in an effective way. A marketing plan is an essential tool which will enable us to focus our efforts. The market plan should assess where you are now (market research), where you are going (objectives) and how you are going to get there (strategies).

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Road Transportation: "Economic Glass Ceiling Breaker for India"

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Abstract:

Road infrastructure is key indicator for economic development of India. Economic development must be inclusive in nature, fruits of development shall reach to remotest part of nation and road infrastructure fulfills the same purpose. However, there are few opaque glass ceiling in road infrastructure which put constraints on economic development of nation. This paper highlighted significance of road transportation in economic development, lacunas in existing road infrastructure, and provide way forward for the same. For required purpose it established co-relation between increasing length of national highway and rate of road tax revenue collection using secondary data for year 2010-2017. The value for co-relation comes out 0.895, depicts positive co-relation between both. An efficient road infrastructure provides nation's people with 3 P's: Progress, Prosperity and Peace.

Key Words: *Road Infrastructure, Economic Development, Economic Glass Ceiling.*

Introduction:-

India Rank 2nd in world after Australia, in Race for length of National Highway Networks. Road Networks in India evolve gradually right from Nagpur Road plan up to recent dedicated eastern and western freight corridors. Road Transportation being symbol of equality one of most democratized mode of transport, which provide service to Diverse uses i.e. Rickshaw pullers, cyclist, luxuries vehicles, up to pedestrian, also proven livelihood earner for remotest part of nation. Road Infrastructure caries meritorious features with it, few among them are : providing door to door services, providing feeder services for another mode of transport, ensuing affordability, availability and acceptability of services. Considering this merit there are some la cunas associated with existing road infrastructure which needed to address eagerly. This paper attempted the same, to break opaque glass ceiling of economic development and lets development' Reach upto its optimum height.

Literature Review:

Enterprises employment empowerment are 3 E'S which can bring boost by Infrastructure, moving with same concept respected work studies impact of road infrastructure over an enterprises for an area using GIS tools and O-D analyses by taking 60 minutes times as benchmark. Its establish a results that worthy road infrastructure bring new entrants of enterprises in an area. (Reference – 1) "Roads" Not just connecting a region with another region but it also bind economic socio cultural activities between the same. Moving with same theme corresponding work analyses the impact of road infrastructure over intra regional trade using gravity model, by doing it has established results that it will boost approximately 6% Intra Regional trade. (Reference -2)

Methodology:

For analysing significance of Road Infrastructure in economic development this paper attempted to established co-relation between increasing length of national highway in km v/s Increasing revenue   generation from road tax for period of 2010-2017. For achieving same, secondary data uses from literature Review : Articles, Basic Road Statistics of India (Ministry of Road Transport & Highway), and web blogs. etc.

Objective:

1. To analyse significance of road transportation in economic development.
2. To Highlight lacunas in existing road infrastructure.

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3. To provide way forward for increasing efficiency of road transportation.

Result & Discussion :

Year	Length of National Highway in India. (in km.)	Value of Indian Central Govt. Road Transport Tax Revenue (In. trillion India Rupees)
2010	70,934	0.48
2011	70,934	0.75
2012	76,818	0.76
2013	79,116	0.91
2014	91,287	0.89
2015	97,991	1.1
2016	10,1011	2
2017	1,14,158	2.8

Source: www.stastista.com

(r - Value=0.895)

   The value for co-relation comes out 0.895, depicts positive co-relation between both.

Indias road network as on 31-03-2017 was 58.98 lakh km. The break up category wise is :Category of Road	Length of Road in Km.	% of share of Total Roads.
National highway	114158	1.94
State	175036	2.97
District Road	586181	9.94
Rural Road (Including JRY Roads)	4166916	70.65
Urban Roads	526483	8.93
Project Roads	328897	5.58
Total	**5897671**	**100**

Source : Basic Road Statistic Of India 2016-17

% Of Share Of Total Roads

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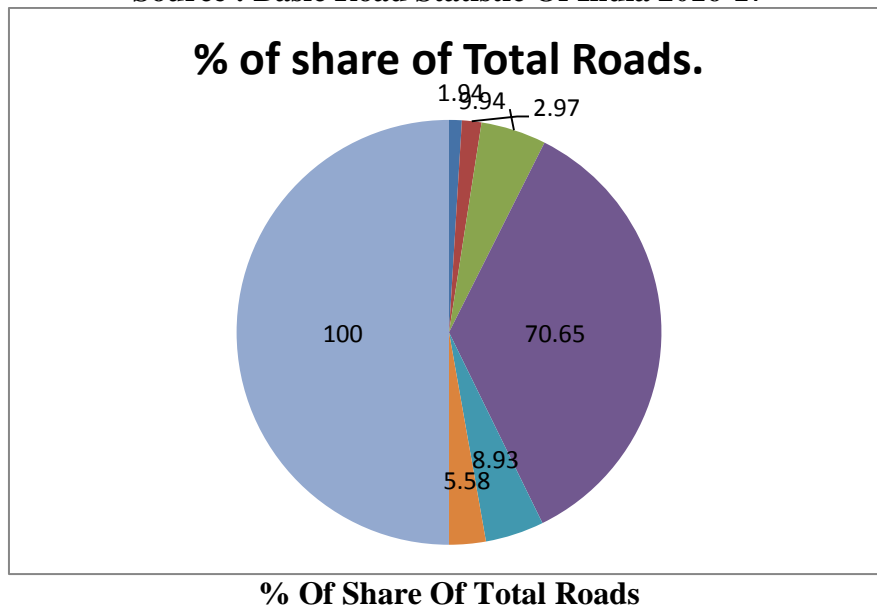
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Significance of Road Transport :

Significance of road transport can be assert from the fact, that every facets of life i.e. Jal, Jangal, & Jamin which require for holistic development of nation can be accesses via road. Road transport is not meare pavement of bitumen or concrete rather it's a mode which mainstream remotest part of nation to frontlines. Following are few significance of road transportation for economic development of nation. Road transportation take economic opportunities at door step of remotest part of nation. Road transportation boost industrial activities, as one of crucial factor for an industry is accessibility towards market area. Road transport toll plaza fetches revenue for Govt. of India in from of tax which boost economy of nation. Road infrastructure provide livelihood to lower strata of society like : fery services, street food stalls, exhibition of products belongs to lower strata. Affordable mobility services provided by road transports, facilitated construction industry with abundant supply of cheap labour and vis a vis livelihood for labour also.

MGNREGA scheme of Govt. of India working on the same theme of **"Constructive Employment"** i.e. tackle both concern at one stake. 1) employment 2) Infrastructure. In this Govt. of India opted for construction of **"Road Infrastructure"** in most of the cases and provide livelihood o unemployed hands.

Road Infrastructure help to enable economic empowerment of women.

Road Transportation promote to tourism via efficient connectivity between tourist circuits.

Road Transportation take banking services to remotest part of nation.

Road Infrastructure take agricultural products, dairy products, horticulture products to market area.Road Infrastructure can be use for advertisement purpose which fetch worthy amount revenue.

Lacunas in Road Infrastructure:

Loss of 1 life/ in every 4 minutes highlight there are some issues attached with failure of road infrastructure **(Reference 4).** few among them enlisted below. In-appropriate designing of road characters i.e. alignment of highways, sharp curves, bends, super elevation design leads to road traffic accident. Infrequent availability of signals and availability of dummy signals i.e. unfunction condition of signal cause clash between vehicles. Long unnecessary queue at toll plaza indicate inefficiency of road transportation to accommodate crowed of vehicles. Infrequent maintenance of road infrastructure create pot holes in roads which sucked blood of adult road accident victims. Lower frequency of public transport forced to opted for personalised motor vehicle which create pollution in all sphere i.e. noise, air, soil, pollution to some extent. Unpaved roads in remotest part of an area create troubles in monsoon season, and simultaneously affect mobility of people.

Way Forward :

The bidding process for Road construction shall be transparent and include maintenance bidding at this phase itself. Provide intelligent traffic signals in working condition instate of dummy unworking models. Increase frequency of public transport thus people will not go for use of persnalised vehicle. Construct hard pavement roads i.e. effective in monsoon season also under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, effective utilization of Meri Sadak App will caters loopholes in Road construction. Use social media App for Raising concern regarding defects in road construction.

Use RFID QR code techniques at toll plaza which will make payment within few seconds and reduce unnecessary delay and long queues. Efficient sinage and direction boards will reduce road traffic accidents to some extent surely. Effective implementation of **Hybrid Annuity Model** and **PPP** project for maintenances and construction of roads.

Conclusion:

Road transportation is crucial factor for economic development of nation. there is positive co-relation between increasing length of national highways and revenue collected

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from road tax. However other road viz state roads, district and other village roads, also having strong significance in economic development of nation. After all road transportation can ensure **3E'S Employment, Entrepreneurs, and Empowerment** of all strata of society. It will ensure inclusive development as quoted by UNESCO Report **"Inclusive development is one which consider all, Here all means all".**

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Review of "PM Jan Dhan   Yojana" a Union Government Campaign in India

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Abstract:

There are many Champaign which have been introduced by Union Govt i.e. Modi led NDA1 and NDA2. Out of the many schemes which have been launched by the Govt. ''PM Jan Dhan Yojana'' is one of the important campaigns. It was launched by the Union Government of India in the year 2014 to boost the savings and investment habits of households and to cater to the unbanked area of the country. Main purpose of the campaign to promote small savings of the households of India and to enable and start financial relationship of the banks with the people of India through which unused fund can be collected and mobilize in the further production of goods and services in the country. Another purpose of the scheme is to provide small financial assistance to them through banks and financial institutions. In this paper we have reviewed literature on this scheme. We will examine whether it has put any impact on mobilizing the saving and investment with the banks and financial institutions in India. We will collect secondary data from the authentic government publishing agencies for the last 5 years from 2014 to 2019 to see the impact of ' PM Jan dhan Yajana' campaign. We have taken 4 data houses i.e. 1) Tayler and Francis, 2) Emerald, 3) Web of Sciences, 4) Springer, and will review the articles which have been published in these data houses and written on 'PM Jan Dhan Yajana'

Keywords: Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana, Policies launched by Union Govt. of India, PMJDY, GDP.

Introduction

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY, translation: *Prime Minister's People's Wealth Scheme*) is a financial inclusion program of the Government of India open to Indian citizens (minors of age 10 and older can also open an account with a guardian to manage it), that aims to expand affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and pensions. This financial inclusion campaign was launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 28 August 2014. He had announced this scheme on his first Independence Day speech on 15 August 2014 Run by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, under this scheme 15 million bank accounts were opened on inauguration day. The Guinness Book of World Records recognized this achievement, stating: "The most bank accounts opened in one week as a part of the financial inclusion campaign is 18,096,130 and was achieved by the Government of India from August 23 to 29, 2014". By 27 June 2018, over 318 million bank accounts were opened and over □ 792 billion (US$12 billion) were deposited under the scheme. The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 August 2014. Slogan of the Scheme is *"Mera Khatha, Bhagya Vidhatha"* (meaning *"My account brings me good fortune"*) The scheme was launched after the failure of previous government schemes, including Swabhimaan.Swabhimaan was a 2011 campaign of the Government of India which aims to bring banking services to large rural areas.

Scheme Details

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely, a basic savings & deposit accounts, remittance, credit, insurance, pension in an affordable manner. Under the scheme, a basic savings bank deposit (BSBD) account can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet, by persons not having any other account.

Benefits under PMJDY

One basic savings bank account is opened for unbanked person.

There is no requirement to maintain any minimum balance in PMJDY accounts.

Interest is earned on the deposit in PMJDY accounts.

Rupay Debit card is provided to PMJDY account holder.

Accident Insurance Cover of Rs.1 lakh (enhanced to Rs. 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018) is available with RuPay card issued to the PMJDY account holders.

An overdraft (OD) facility up to Rs. 10,000 to eligible account holders is available.

PMJDY accounts are eligible for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Bank (MUDRA) scheme.
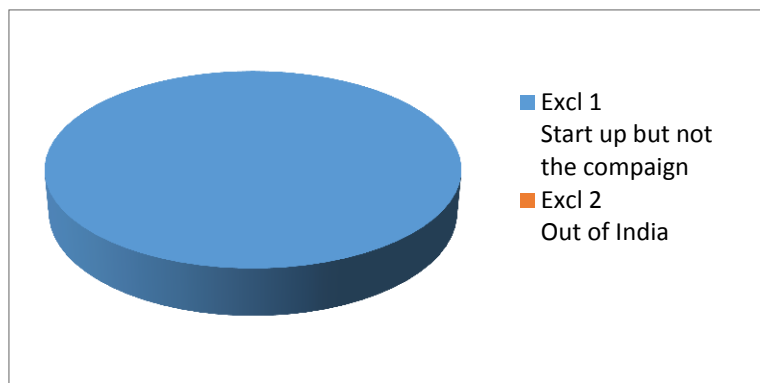
Literature Review

In this paper we have done review of papers/articles published on "Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojna" in 4 Data Houses i.e. Taylor and Francis, Emarald Insights and Web of Science and Springer. We

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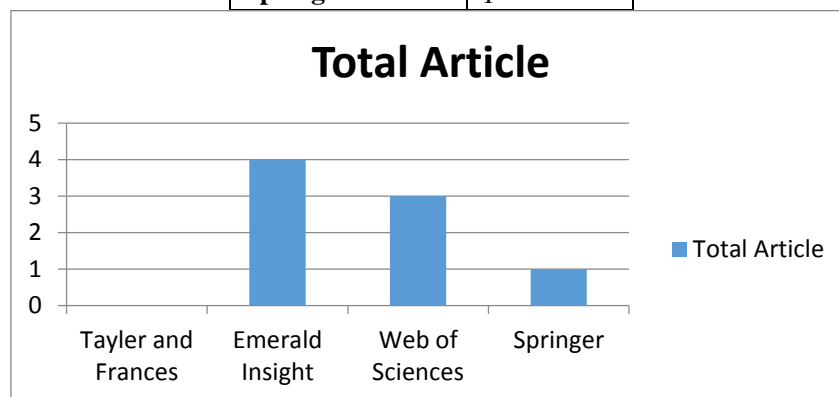
found and reviewed total 8 Articles. Then we have exclude and include papers based on some variables and we have exclude the 3 papers and finally we found that there are only 5 papers which are written on this topic and are relevant to this topic

Exclusion and Inclusion criteria/parameters mentioned below in details:

Sr. No.	Data House	Search	Total Articles	Excl 1 Jan Dhan Yajana but not the compaign	Excl 2 Out of India	Relvent Article
1	Tayler and Frances	Pradhan Mantri Jan dhan Yojana	0			0
2	Emerald Insight	Pradhan Mantri Jan dhan Yojana	4	2	0	2
3	Web of Sciences	Pradhan Mantri Jan dhan Yojana	3	0	0	3
4	Springer	Pradhan Mantri Jan dhan Yojana	1	1	0	0
	Total		8	3	0	5

Data House	Total Article
Tayler and Frances	0
Emerald Insight	4
Web of Sciences	3
Springer	1

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Data House	Total Article	Relevant Article
Tayler and Frances	0	0
Emerald Insight	4	2
Web of Sciences	3	2
Springer	1	0
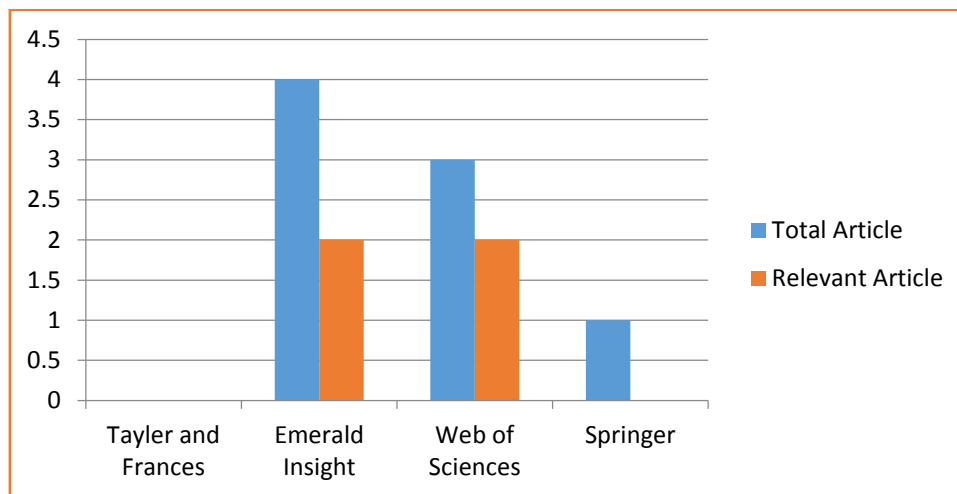
Sudarshan Maity and Tarak Nath Sahu (Oct 2020) - Role of public sector banks towards financial inclusion during pre and post introduction of PMJDY: a study on efficiency review. This paper aims to attempt to examine the efficiency of public sector banks in financial inclusion during pre and post introduction of PMJDY. The study finds that overall average efficiency towards financial inclusion increases significantly during post-phase, though all the public sector banks are not performing equally. There is a significant variation in efficiency level between them and even between the two periods. Further, there is a huge opportunity to enhance technical efficiency with the same quantity of input which will help to achieve the target of financial inclusion

Banerjee, A (Banerjee, Ashok)[1] ; Gupta, A (Gupta, Arindam)[2] (Dec 2019) - Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana as a financial inclusion drive: a case study of West Bengal. It is observed that PMJDY could enhance merely the arithmetic bank account ownership. The real objectives like overdraft-enabled small entrepreneurship or more insurance benefits could hardly be achieved. The much hyped bank account-induced family happiness could not be identified after analysis of response. Severe lack of awareness among the common people about the scheme or its benefits has been noticed.

Dipasha Sharma, Sonali Bhattacharya and Shagun Thukral (Aug 2018) - Assessment of financial inclusive policy in Indian economy. This study attempts to critically assess one of the financial inclusion policy "Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna" introduced by the government of India in 2014. Andaman and Nicobar, Puducherry and Chandigarh came out to be the top three State indexes for Financial Inclusion under the policy. Status of infrastructure (such as number of roads) was found to be the most significant determining factor. Other factors were labour force participation, poverty and regional disparity.

Goyal, M (Goyal, Mini)[1] ; Khera, M (Khera, Maninder)[1] (March 2016) - Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana: A Step Towards Financial Inclusion. The present study seeks to investigate the current status of the PMJDY in India. The results showed that the contribution of rural sector in terms of accounts opened under PMJDY was relatively higher than the urban sector in all the banking sectors namely, public sector banks, regional rural banks and private banks. The results further revealed that 60 percent (1106.52 lakh) accounts were opened in PMJDY, mobilized the deposit of Rs. 24939.22 crores and rest 40 percent (747.71 lakh) accounts under PMJDY were opened with zero balance as on September 30, 2015. From the public sector banks and RRBs, the State Bank of India played an important and leading role in the opening accounts under PMJDY. The state-wise scenario of PMJDY showed that the highest number of accounts were opened in Uttar Pradesh both in rural and urban sectors due to its highest population rate.

Shahid, A (Shahid, Amita)[1] ; Singh, T (Singh, Taptej)[2] (June 2015) – PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA: A VEHICLE FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION. The present study seeks to investigate the current status of the PMJDY in India. The results revealed that the contribution of rural sector in terms of accounts opened under PMJDY was relatively higher than the urban sector in all the banking sectors namely, public sector banks, regional rural banks and private banks. The results further revealed that more than 70 percent of the accounts opened under PMJDY were opened with zero balance (626.34 lakh) depicting the weakness in the implementation strategy of the plan regarding easy access to banking system. From the public sector banks and RRBs, the State Bank of India plays an important and leading role in the opening accounts under PMJDY. The state-wise scenario of PMJDY shows that the highest number of accounts was opened in Uttar Pradesh including both rural and urban sectors due to its highest population rate. Whereas, Punjab has become the third state after Kerala and Madhya Pradesh where all households have at least one bank account.

Objective of the paper
1. To critically review the Campaign of Union Government of India i.e. 'Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana"
2. To check the Impact of union Govt. Campaign "PM Jan Dhan Yojana" on growth of the nation

Research Methodology
Descriptive research has been done to find out the research questions.
These are
 Is the 'Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana"campaign has impact the Growth of India?
To review the 'Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana" campaign in India

 Data Collection and Analysis
Data has been collected through secondary sources. Total account opened and balance maintained collected from official website of PMJDY and Data for GDP growth rate of India has been collected for last 5 years and data of growth of manufacturing sector in India has been collected for 5 years through secondary data

Jan dhan Yojana announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 August 2014 and the scheme was launched on 28 August 2014.

The objective of starting the scheme is about 59% of rural women in the name of women, more than 50% of the accounts of facilities assured in the country.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana statistics as on 14 Jan 2021 (All figures in crore)

Bank Type	Number of Accounts				Balance in Accounts	Number of RuPay Cards
	Rural/SemiUrban	Rural Female	Urban	Total		
Public Sector Banks	20.21	18.09	12.77	32.98	106471.60	26.13
Regional Rural Banks	6.51	4.29	0.92	7.43	26547.44	3.39
Private Banks	0.69	0.69	0.56	1.25	4176.90	1.12
Total	**27.40**	**23.07**	**14.25**	**41.65**	**137195.93**	**30.65**

As on January 27, 2021, a total number of 41.75 crore accounts have been opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) out of which 35.96 crore accounts are operative.

GDP growth in India in last 5 years

Year	GDP Growth	Change
2015	8.00%	
2016	8.26%	0.26%
2017	7.04%	-1.22%
2018	6.12%	-0.92%
2019	4.18%	-1.94%
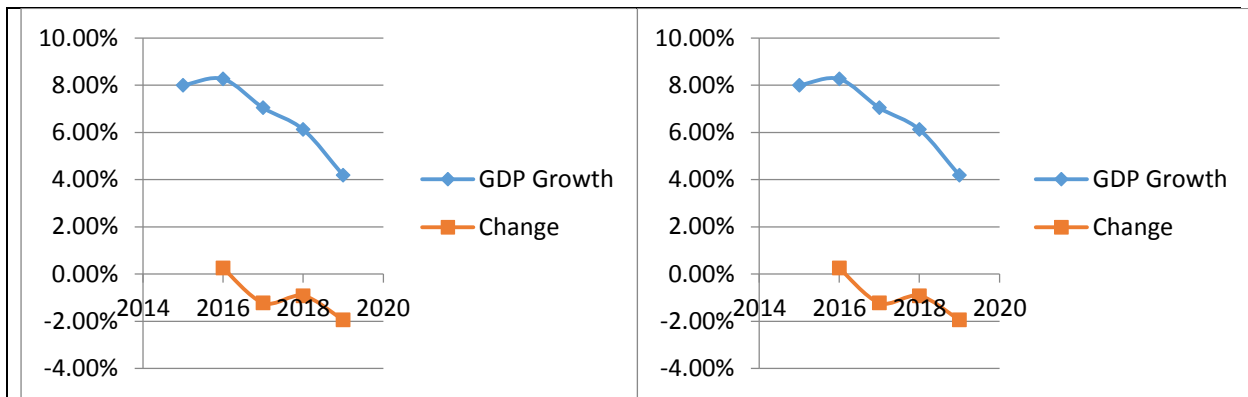
Criticism

The scheme has been criticized by opposition as an effort to please voters that has created unnecessary work-burden on the public-sector banks. According to the experts, offers like zero balance, free insurance and overdraft facility would result in duplication. Many individuals who already have bank accounts may have had accounts created for themselves, lured by the insurance covers and overdraft facilities. As per the scheme, a very few people are eligible to get the life insurance worth ⬜ 30,000(US$420) with a validity of just five years. The claimed overdraft facility has been completely left upon the banks. As per the government notice, only those people would get the overdraft facility whose transaction record has satisfactory operations in their account for some time

In addition, while the Indian Government was actively attempting to promote financial inclusion through this scheme, the Reserve Bank of India, permitted banks to charge customers for conducting ATM transactions beyond a certain number of times per month. This effectively prevented people from easily accessing their own savings and discouraged them from using formal banking channels

Findings and Conclusion/Suggestion

We found that there are only 5 relevant articles out of total 8 articles about Prime Minister Jan dhan Yojna. In these data houses

Public sectors banks were more efficient in implementing this scheme (Opened 32 Crs of account with balance of 1.06 lacs crs) followed by regional Rural Bank (opened 7.43 Crs account with balance of 26500 Crs) and Pvt Sector banks are least (Opened 1.25 Crs with Balance of 4100 Crs)

Despite of getting funds in the financial system approx Rs. 1.40 Lacs crs from the unbanked people, "PMJDY" campaign is not able to proved a very good tool in terms of enhancement in the Gross domestic product, even it is declined gradually post 2015

There are a few article written on to review this scheme in India, hence there is scope for further research

Limitation

There are following limitation of the study:

1. We have taken 3 Data Houses for review i.e. Tayler and Francis , emerald, web of sciences and Springer
2. Total Articles found & reviewed in these data houses are only 8
3. There may be some other reasons for steep fall in the GDP growth rate of the nation, that may be the Demonetization which was done in Nov 2016, GST which was launched in July 2017 in India.

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The Changing Patterns of Reading Habits during Covid -19 Pandemic

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Abstract:

The reading habit is one of the important virtues of human beings. It helps to develop positive thoughts in the mind, explores to the unknown world and builds a well balanced personality. The people across the world read for different reasons based upon their interests. The reading habits are developed according to the age group of the people. However; the rapid digitalization of the world has reduced the reading habits of people. The use of social media now plays a vital role in the development of reading habits among the users but such reading habit cannot satisfy the users' needs. The spread of Covid-19 pandemic has affected the normal public life. It has put the people into the state of isolation which in any situation is not bearable now. However; the reading habit of the people has provided a strong relief from the unbearable pain of lockdown. It has been found the people of different age group have developed their reading interests in different reading materials. The numbers of readers has continuously gone up as the people found satisfaction through reading. It has also been observed that people have created various forms and patterns of reading habits in the Covid-19 pandemic. The present paper focuses on the changing patterns of reading habits of people during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Key Words: Covid – 19, Lockdown, Anxiety, Reading Habits, Relief.

Introduction:

The Government of India had declared the nationwide lockdown on 22nd March, 2020. The people locked themselves in their homes; many migrated to their villages on feet. The offices, schools, colleges, libraries, picnic spots, hotels, cinema theatres and temples were closed within a period of a night. Everything in the world had stopped functioning. People were in deep anxiety about their critical condition due to the pandemic situation. It was very much important to motivate the people towards maintaining good mental health. Fortunately the governments and medical experts could succeed in motivating people for developing reading habits as a great relief from anxiety and depression. It has been observed that during the nationwide lock down, the people from the different sections of society had developed their interests in different activities playing indoor games, watching web series, movies, drawing pictures, cooking different food items and reading is one of them. People found that the reading habit provided them great satisfaction from daily ominous news of Covid-19. There are many reasons such as fun, gaining knowledge, food recipe etc, behind reading habits. However; the fact that reading for various reasons for which the people developed the reading habits during the Covid-19 pandemic has unique importance as far as the anxiety is concerned.

Patterns of Reading Habits:

The impact of lockdown due to Covid-19 upon children is very much weird. They do not access to the schools, parks, grounds and other public places hence, they have become more arrogant, undisciplined, lazy and unhealthy. Many of them have addicted of watching televisions continuously. Many of them do not obey their parents to attend their online classes regularly and sincerely. They make hue and cry in the home. Their quarrel with the grandparents has become a really very worried problem for their parents. It resulted into many negative things happening to them. Naturally, the children feel to walk, run, make noise, use mobile for fun and disturb the parents if they are kept in isolation in lockdown. However; the reading of many story books is the way out of their anxiety. It has been found that the children have generated a very remarkable interest in reading different materials such as story books, comics, history books, drawing books etc. which reduced the level of their boredom. In the globalised era, the children cannot keep them away from technical devices. They use laptops, mobiles, tablets and personal computers as well while reading the online books. The reading habit among the children has helped them in various ways. They can engage themselves in getting moral values through the different stories that they read. They can get the information about sports, animals, electronic devices, fruits and flowers and environment around them through the reading habits. It has been found that many children discuss with their parents and grandparents about whatever they read and they become happy to get more information from their parents. It has also been observed through some surveys that during the lockdown, the children read about different topics at least 2 to 3 hours in a day. They may not sit continuously for reading but their average reading in a day has been mentioned. This habit of reading plays a very important the life of children as we have witnessed that the overall reading capabilities are declining rapid not only

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among the adults and seniors but in the children as well. Hence; the development of reading habit during Covid-19 lockdown shall help the children throughout their life. The reading habit among the adult has been a bone of contention as they are criticized for their lack of reading ability. It is said that the youth of today is very far away from the reading out of their academic syllabus. Unfortunately, it is true. Many of them prefer to read the content of the specific topic online. They are not interested in reading in detail about anything. However; during the nationwide lockdown, this scenario has changed drastically. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the work from home facility has been provided to all the departments of public and private sectors. It means the adults may get much time apart from college and job activities. The nationwide conducted survey says that the adults have developed the reading habits during Covid-19 pandemic. This age group is very much choosy about reading books. Many of them read love, horror, suspense or thriller and adventurous stories. Very few of them are interested in reading about technology and inventions as such books require prior knowledge of some technical aspects. The age group is very much fond of reading the books of their regional languages. They also prefer English books but they are in the view that whatever they read that touches their heart if it is written in regional language. Here, one thing should be taken into consideration that very few of the readers of this age group started reading the newly published books during the Covid-19. However; the large numbers of readers preferred to read some of the old books about which they have heard but have not read them ever before. The adult age group is very active on social media and the other online platforms hence; they have enhanced their reading habits through that online mode as well. The large section of this age group used their electronic devices for reading as many of them do not like traditional way of reading hardcopies of books. E-books reading with the help of mobiles, laptops, tablets and desktop applications are very common things in this age group. Since the lockdown was imposed for many months, the average reading hours of this age was 4 to 5 hours in a day. The development of reading habit during the pandemic is good sign for this age group as the infection and death rates of Covid-19 was high in this group. The reading habit not only helped them to divert their attention but saved them from depression and anxiety. The age group of senior citizens is most important part of family and society as well. It is said that very few senior citizens have witnessed such horrible and weird pandemic in their life. The fear of getting infected of corona virus and death in the hospital was the highest in the age group. Besides this pandemic, generally the people from this age group suffer of many diseases. The family structure plays very important role in their maintenance of health. Diversion of mind towards positive things and daily exercise is must for them. Unfortunately, the nationwide lockdown created unbearable problems for this age group. Their condition was not different than the condition of the children in the home. Fortunately, the large section of this age group is literate hence; they found interest in reading either books, comics, magazines, etc which could reduce their stress of mental imbalance. This age group is highly experienced about the ups and downs of life hence; they are not as choosy as the adult group is. The senior citizens preferred to read whatever gives pleasures to their mind, reduce their anxiety and keep them happy. The retired professionals of this age group would read about new development in their sectors and guided the new comers as per their experiences. The most important thing is that the senior citizens also became very much familiar with the advanced technology. Besides reading hardcopies of books, they used the electronic devices to reading the e-books. This shows their ability to adopt the new and developing technology. The reading habit could create positivity in the minds of senior citizens during the pandemic. It also helped them to stay home and stay safe. The female section of the society should be mentioned separately as their reading habit has proved their hidden qualities of cooking of various food items. The news of cooking of different food items by women in homes used to be published in the various news papers. The women had taken keen interest in preparing different dishes. In order to make some delicious food items the women would read the recipe from the different cookery books again and again. This section of society has made the proper use of online reading about their interest. They used the electronic devises such mobile phones, laptops, tablets, and e-books. The interest of cooking created technological literacy among the female section of society. In this way, besides making various dishes, they developed their reading habits as well. They found great pleasure in reading and watching about food items.

Conclusion:

The deadly Covid-19 pandemic has very adversely affected the normal life of human beings. It put them in the exile. Everyone experienced hell like situation. Everyone experienced darkness everywhere. However; the reading habit could at least fetch a ray of hope for all of us to get out of the negativity, anxiety and depression that we all have experienced. Through reading we all came across the different things about

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which we had no information. It added not only into our knowledge but increased our confidence level to fight the pandemic with positive approach. The development of reading habits in the different age group is the most important thing that has happened in this pandemic. Many of us have forgotten our hobbies and interests but this pandemic has given us an opportunity to maintain our hobbies and interests in the proper way.

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Libraries: Status and Trends

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Abstract:
Information is an important for human development as air is important for the survival of all living organisms on earth, including human beings. In the present era of ICT, information and knowledge explosion, users increasing demands, limited budgets, and libraries have to adapt various technologies, tools and techniques to acquire, process, organize and provide services. There is no second opinion to accept the different management tools to acquire the data economically and qualitatively.

Introduction:

The organization of libraries and providing services is essential factor and management tools are also proved useful. Though management tools are proved fruitful in industries and service sector, they are equally useful in managing libraries economically, effectively and efficiently. Different tools if applied in libraries the management of it might be more beneficial. To modernize the libraries use of ICT is no doubt essential but use of management tools and techniques too are beneficial when applied effectively. The traditional concepts regarding libraries have changed and now libraries are not mealy act as a storehouse of books but now called as knowledge dissemination canters. Consequently, in an academic organization, a library is not only considered as a centre for the creation and recreation of information product and services , but also a dynamic catalyst of R&D and innovative activities having academic excellence in an organization. This fact has brought a major shift in the responsibilities of librarians and the libraries not only engaged in collection development, and provide routine normal services to the end users but also to provide advanced services as well as generate financial resources for their respective institutions. Libraries and librarians are busy in finding ways and means of exploiting the use of information and communication technology to access their own and other libraries data. In addition to these they have to apply the management tools for different activities to be carried out in the libraries efficiently and economically. Mallapur and Naik (2009) (http://dliskud.over-blog.com/article-36027433.html) rightly pointed out that, academic libraries are facing challenges with managing hybrid resources (print and electronic) and acquiring the necessary skills for modernizing the academic libraries. The evaluation technique, marketing technique, achieving cost effectiveness and cost benefits, capacity building, reengineering, SWOT studies, TQM etc are the major role playing tools in management of libraries. Electronic information resources and digital libraries are eroding the monopoly of academic libraries as these media is sole access point to getting reliable information but equally management tools and techniques are also essential to reengineer libraries. Academic libraries in future have to face challenges to manage changing practices in the education system and accordingly user needs due to involvement of distance learning, e-learning etc.

Weakness of Traditional Libraries:

Traditional libraries were providing services based on the print media and the developments were based on the manual power and traditional practices of running libraries where cataloguing, classification and indexing were treated essential along with management and providing reference and information services to users. The main weakness of traditional libraries were (Sudge 2012)

Information sources available in print medium only, which do not have more access points

The development was slow and static many times Services based on collection of a single library and had many limitations

More ILL dependent environment, without having location tools

Information access was through secondary sources only and have limited access points through indexes

Maintenance of the physical volume of print material was a challenging task and was costly even

Catalogue has limitations in its handling and using More repetitive task involved in library functions and operations which takes time and management of library issues were not properly utilized due to want of time and finance Static collection, less trace on content management, analysis of documents etc. were limited and terms were coined form the tittles only.

Maintenance cost is more, communication is slow

Sudge (2012) rightly pointed out that information technology made the scenario different and removed these weaknesses to maximum level. The technology application proved fruitful in LIC due to many reasons like

Quick access to information due to emergence of digital documents

Pinpointed search to the information current as well as retrospective

Internet and network based information resources and its access

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Development of databases and availability of free data bases

OPAC creation and web based searching, Preservation of the rare documents

Consortium and e-journal subscriptions, Better and efficient management

Along with ICT usage libraries were also applying different management tools like citation analysis, bibliometric laws, cost effective and cost benefit analysis, PERT, CPM, TQM etc and recently Score card, evaluation technique, LibQUAL , Serve Qual, six sigma etc for the effective management of libraries to get the benefits like

Selective and qualitative collection development in libraries

Achieving resource sharing using networking of libraries

Cost effective and benefit collection using DDS and consortium, evaluating information resources reengineering libraries using best practices, operation research, system analysis techniques

providing useful services applying Information Seeking Behavior technique, applying use and user studies, ServeQual etc.

Many tools in management proved very useful.

Present Status of Libraries and Library Profession:

In the past the librarian played the role as a facilitator who facilitated in transaction of books and maintaining their records. But today there is a remarkable change in their roles and practices. There is a tremendous growth in volume and variety of information resources available on the internet and in digital form. Users are getting advanced and extended services in day-to-day life without physically visiting to library or using the service facilities. These changes in libraries are also shifting their collections, services, facilities and practices based on e-resources. Users are happy in getting the information in digital form from digital libraries. Libraries are providing information at user's desktop. Librarians are shifting their roles from facilitator to service provider and information broker etc. Use of internet, web tools, portals, gateways is properly managed and shares the information which is the present and future need. Librarians educates users in searching information using modern tools and techniques and termed himself as website designer, blog builder, database manager, policy maker, business manager while negotiating with publishers and aggregators. From time to time librarian adapted the technology and management tools in the area and supported to the user needs.

Future of the Libraries and Library Profession:

impact of all round technological development is visible in the academic, R and D and special library systems, where current and retrospective literature is provided for the research and educational improvements. New challenges and technologies developed Library 2.0 and Librarians 2.0. User needs are now shifting and academic libraries have to play an important role in educational process and independent learning methods, where more e-resources may need to support user needs. New user generation is ICT aware and needs open access to information. Expectations of users from future of libraries can be predicted like

User needs information but not in print form

User needs information at different locations away from home and workplace

Learning processes is changing from formal to informal online etc

Electronic media, internet based resources are preferred due to accurate information filtering

There is an acute need of redesigning libraries due to

Information explosion

Development of new information resources and products and services based on it

Information searching problems

Fast developing technology at affordable cost and its increased usage

User expectations and demand for e-literacy due to e-learning process

Library profession is also becoming dynamic and with help of ICT and web 2.0 technology becomes Librarian 2.0.

Ability to accept change and use technology

Find out user needs and assess the demands

Apply new methods and services

Restructuring the library

Set up internet and Wi-Fi facilities with proper networking

Develop libraries web page and portals which is properly linked and also develop library blogs

Establish Institutional repository

Introduction of library orientation and information literacy programs

Provision for user centric services

Support to e-learning facility

Libraries in the Digital Era:

It has no doubt that future academic libraries have to function as information vending centers, community capacity builder, supporter to modern education system, information and knowledge navigator, and digital information holder and mediator etc. The role of the library in following years from now is still a mystery and it depends on technology, but libraries have to put together creative spaces so staff, library users, and the community at large can experiment the benefits from libraries. Some possible uses for these creative spaces are act as a podcasting stations, blogger stations, imagination rooms, knowledge breeding stations etc, The issues faced by academic and research libraries today is changing due to academic and technological landscape. Technology is changing fast and new tools like web 2.0 and web 3.0 are being used for scholarly communication both by users and libraries and interacting communication. Digital technology has revolutionized not only the way information is packaged, processed, stored, and disseminated, but also how users seek and access information. Academic libraries no longer restrict themselves to print media services such as collection development, cataloguing and classification, circulation and reference services, current awareness, selective dissemination, and other bibliographic services, but have extended their efforts to interdisciplinary concepts like computer software, hardware, telecommunication and other technologies. Numerous creative and useful services have evolved within academic libraries in the digital age, providing quality learning spaces, creating metadata, offering virtual reference services, teaching information literacy, choosing resources and managing resource licenses, collecting and digitizing archival materials, and maintaining digital repositories. Academic libraries presently are faced with not only the decision on which books and journals to acquire to satisfy faculty and students but also how to remain relevant in the digital era, in low budgets. There is an issue of library users opting for alternate, more convenient, and qualitative information sources. Users will prefer more computer or digital content, more and more digital repositories of articles, online access to data and newspapers, etc. Libraries also struggle with when, how, and where to begin for modernization and digitization efforts. The consequence is repositioning of academic libraries resources, operations, services and skills. Resources today in libraries are generally available in hybrid form, print, electronic, and therefore services provided and skills possessed by professionals in libraries should reflect to that trend.

Social networking is a way for people to connect and share information with each other online. Millions of people worldwide regularly access these types of services from mobile devices, applications, and websites. According to statistics published by some of the most well-known social networking services, there are more than 500 million active users on Facebook1, 175 million registered users on Twitter2, more than 100 million users on MySpace3, and more than 80 million members on LinkedIn4. There are more active users on Facebook, Twitters, Instagram, LinkedIn. Through this social networking many users are attached with library services. Social media marketing of libraries is way of advertising library.

Restructuring of Academic libraries:

Since past two decades library professionals of all types of library were busy in automating their library using library application software's. Automation of libraries is the first step in modernizing the library due to its multifold advantages in LIC and library sector. It is observed that many libraries have been automated and many are in the process of completing automation as they noticed the importance of it. The human element is a very important aspect in implementing new concepts like automated system and re-reengineering the libraries. The library and its staff is the focal point and play a very important role in modernizing libraries. During the course of automation project, it is crucial for any library to assure a coordinating role and to be aware of what is going on at all times. Staff awareness and participation before installation is crucial for the successful implementation of new systems or services. The existing library staff should have computer literacy and professional experience and motivation for the involvement at all levels for developing new system/service. These are the prerequisites for the successful implementation of modern systems in any library. The trends in LIS are always inflating and new techniques and technologies are being implemented after completion of automation and more facilities like digital library development, e-journal and e-books subscriptions etc. Now there is a need for the academic libraries to change the practices and maintain their status in the educational society and for this purpose modernization and re-engineering aspects are to be considered as a top priority. There is also a need to shift the activities form local to universal access to information so as to provide strong base for developing the research concepts in users and increase use of libraries and this could be achieved using information technology freely in the area of LIS. The development of electronic resources, internet use a as information provider and resources available over the net are very beneficial and economical for procurement and storage, as well information retrieval is fast.

Modernization of Libraries Trends:

Libraries are changing their practices and processes using technological developments since past. The technology initiated with printing and followed successive changes like reprography, micrography, to suit the requirements of both libraries and users. Further to this the latest trends of information technology made the drastic changes in the scenario of libraries. Though technologies were introduced in LIS and LIC's but its impact was not affecting to the users or the professionals but the impact of IT forced to change the practices and procedures and also special skills are required for its proper usage. In the present context ICT, management techniques, internet usage, networks and networking technology, digitization all such technologies made the library and its components to follow trends for the benefits of both libraries and users. Traditional libraries using technologies becomes digital and virtual and providing access to users.

Vision for future Academic Libraries:

The future of the academic libraries are predicted by many thinkers indicating that

E-learning system in practice and accordingly needs of user

Use of multiple media extensively

Visual infrastructure use like video displaying on wall, room theaters, learning cafeterias, and theme centered constructions etc may be more popular.

Use of e-books, multimedia books, knowledge based packages, exhibits more used

Virtual conferencing leads the profession, webinars, and remote participation in debates.

Extensive media storage, virtual reality,

Academic librarians perform activities like "Cybrarians in InfoSapce", use of V-mails and diagnostic tools to customize the resources for user centric needs.

Development of problem solving groups of library professionals

Digital harvesting of information and knowledge, Extensive content building, advanced internet usage might play big role

Conclusion:

Last but not the least, the concepts of libraries are changing due to revolutions. The use of Information Technology in Library & Information Services has changed the way of library functions. All libraries and attached departments must use Information Technology for the best practices to improve the Library & Information Services for the users.

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Covid-19 and marketing challenges of the Indian retail food industry

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Abstract

It is a well known fact that Covid-19 has created a catastrophic effect on the society and the economy all over the world. This global pandemic has brought a paradigm change in our experiences- as customers, employees, citizens and most importantly, as humans. As a result, our attitudes and behaviour towards life are changing. Basically the crisis has accelerated an immense shift in the consumer buying behaviour. Owing to such emerging new consumer buying habits, organizations are considering to redesign their marketing strategies and programmes, such as, providing contactless delivery, focusing on digital commerce, etc. In this context, the present study endeavours to analyze the impact of Covid-19 on the marketing mix of retail food industry in India. The study is confined to the food retailers operating in the Indian market. The paper has considered the seven marketing mix variables, viz., product, price, place, promotion, people, process and physical evidence for analysis. The study is a pure theoretical analysis of the facts garnered from personal observation/experience as well as secondary data.

Keywords: *Covid-19, pandemic, consumer, buying behaviour, marketing mix, retail food industry, food retailers, India*

Covid-19 and marketing challenges of the Indian retail food industry

Introduction

The world at large is presently at war against an unprecedented virus, popularly called Covid-19 or Coronavirus. The disaster brought about by the virus across the globe is a well known fact. Barely a year ago, there was the first wave attack of the pandemic which brought the entire world to a standstill with the imposition of lockdown by governments of various countries. This led to a sudden change in the then prevailing environment and brought a 'new normal' in the lives of the people- as homemakers, employees, entrepreneurs, wage earners, students, and as citizens. Thus the pandemic has never been considerate to any section of the society and it shattered the entire economy of the countries. However, by the end of 2020 the global economy was beginning to revive against the ill-effects of the virus. Then there came a second wave attack by March (early) 2021. Most of the major world economies are now reeling under the effects of the second wave. In this regard, it is noteworthy to mention that businesses, big or small, across the world have been experiencing an unanticipated change during this crisis period. Although this change has dominantly created havoc for some industries, there are also a few businesses that have been boomed during the pandemic such as online retailing, workspace solutions, supermarkets, hand sanitizing products, liquor stores, and entertainment (Arora, 2020) . However, in order to survive in this challenging business environment, organizations had to take a review their marketing policies and strategies. Faced by the challenges of changing consumer behaviour, contactless delivery, maintenance of hygiene and sanitization, increased expenses, etc. successful and opportunistic businesses focused on redesigning their product marketing mix. A deliberate review of the Marketing Ps in the context of this temporary new normal helps to ensure that the marketing strategy remains on the best possible course (Raymond, 2020). Retail food products are all food items, other than restaurant food, that are purchased by consumers for off-premise consumption (Chron, 2020). With the onset of Covid-19, consumers have become increasingly sensitive towards the hygienic intake of any food product. This led to the closure of many unorganized food retailers in India mainly the street food vendors. Hence, this paper tries to understand the impact that Covid-19 has exerted on the marketing mix of the food retailers. In other words, it studies the reforms that have been implemented in marketing of retail food products by businesses due to Covid-19.

Theme or idea

The present study purports to analyze the impact of Covid-19 on the marketing mix design of the food retailers in India. The Indian retail food market is characterized by four main retail formats, viz., Hawkers/Mobile retailers, Kiranas/Mom and Pop stores, Supermarkets/Superstores/Combination stores and E-tailers/Online retailers. The first two formats are referred to as Traditional retailing whereas the latter two are referred to as Modern retailing. Product marketing mix entails the marketing decisions taken with regard to various marketing variables, viz., Product, Price, Place (Distribution), Promotion, People, Process and Physical Evidence. Thus this paper presents an overview of the changes implemented in the marketing mix variables by the traditional and modern food retailers under the pressure of Covid-19 challenges.

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Product mix: It refers to the assortment/variety of products and/or services offered by a firm. The assortment is defined based on the several characteristics of the product such as size, colour, shape, packaging, model, brand, etc.

Hawkers- They mostly sell perishable food products like vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, milk, etc. Some sell ready to eat food items like chats, pani-puris, samosas, momos, etc.

Kiranas- They mainly deal in groceries and FMCG products. Some even sell vegetables that can be stocked like, potatoes, onions, garlic, ginger, etc.

Supermarkets- These stores sell all kinds of food products ranging from beverages and bakery products to groceries and vegetables. The products are mostly packaged and canned.

E-tailers- People can buy all sorts of packaged food items, especially the ones having long shelf life, from the online sites such as cereals, beverages, snacks, sweets, etc.

Owing to the covid 19 pandemic, consumers now prefer packaged food items to the non-packaged or loose ones. This is due to the advantages of sanitizing the packets before use, clear knowledge of the date of manufacturing of the product and limited contamination inside the packets. The coronavirus pandemic has increased sales of packaged foods in India (Krishna, 2020). It is evident from the fact that post the first lockdown in the country the street food sellers have reported a dip in their sales. Even people now resist from buying sweets and confectionery items from the local halwai shops. This signifies a shift in consumer food buying habits towards the branded commodities (Goyal, 2020). Following the outbreak of coronavirus, consumers have become suspicious about the loose commodities available in the Indian market with regard to their hygiene, safety standards and source credibility of the commodities. In this context, the modern retailers seem to have an upper hand relative to the traditional ones.

Price mix: It is the value of the product which is determined by the producers.

The retailers selling loose commodities generally add a profit margin to the price at which they buy the product from the wholesalers/producers. For instance, rice, cereals, spices, meat, egg, fish, vegetables, etc. These kinds of products are also highly price-elastic. Whereas, the retailers selling packaged food items have to sell them at the MRP printed in the package. However, food prices in India surged 3 times during first wave of Covid-19 as supply chain took a hit (Haq & Dutta, 2020). There are a host of factors responsible for such hike, for instance, restrictions in travel, rise in transportation costs, labour shortages affecting loading, unloading and sorting of commodities, supply-side factors, etc.

Place mix: It is concerned with the distribution of the product in the market so as to ensure the product reaches the hands of its customers conveniently.

Hawkers- Due to the unorganized nature of such businesses, they go for direct sale at places accessible to the consumers.

Kiranas-They also undertake direct sale of products at their respective shops/stores. In recent times, some kirana stores having huge varieties of merchandise are also sellers registered at e-commerce platforms (Mathur, 2020) .

Supermarkets- These are self-service stores located at urban areas where customers can visit for one-stop stopping. Supermarkets are also traders at e-commerce platforms.

E-tailers-Although the online sites are individual businesses, they act as partners to the kiranas and supermarkets by helping them to sell their products to a large customer base. They even tie up with delivery partner firms to arrange for the delivery of the product at the doorsteps of the customers.

Adhering to the social distancing norms, consumers now mostly opt for home delivery of the products. This has increased the incidence of opting for the e-commerce platforms rather than going outdoors for purchases from the local kirana stores. This is due to movement restrictions and social-distancing norms (Hoekstra & Leeflang, 2020). Besides, lockdown and curfew-like situations during the crisis largely affected the business of the mobile retailers. Realizing the impact on their businesses, most of the kirana strores have therefore started adopting digital modes to cater to the needs of their customers. They have started accepting orders via mobile SMS/call or Whatsapp and thereby make arrangements for home delivery of the products. However, resource availability is a huge impediment in this regard.

Promotion mix: It refers to the blend of promotional methods adopted by the firms to popularize their products in the market.

Hawkers-They use personal selling techniques and are driven by word-of-mouth promotion. Nevertheless, during the pandemic these techniques are largely affected with the imposition of lockdown and curfew.

Kiranas-These stores also rely on personal selling and word-of-mouth promotion which has been affected by the imposition of several government restrictions and social distancing norms. Moreover, some kirana stores have now arranged for promotion of their offers via SMS/Whatsapp/newspaper advertisements. Of course this is subject to availability of resource.

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Supermarkets- They employ television/mobile/newspaper/online advertising which is unaffected during the times of crisis.

E-tailers- These stores are dependent on television/mobile/online advertising mediums which are by and large unaffected by challenges of Covid-19.

People mix: It refers to the people involved in the delivery of a product to the consumer. Human resources play a pivotal role in the retail food industry.

Hawkers-They sell their products themselves.

Kiranas-The proprietors generally are the salesmen themselves. Some large scale ones may employ separate salesman/men in their stores. However, during the pandemic, some stores have employed delivery personnel for their orders.

Supermarkets- These are self-service stores. Nevertheless, due to increasing demand for home delivery of products during the pandemic, they have also employed delivery personnel.

E-tailers-Home delivery of orders by delivery agents is the very concept behind the origin of such businesses.

Unlike the usual business environment, during the pandemic all kinds of food retailers are compelled to invest additional resources in the form of orientation for self/delivery personnel on Covid protocols and ensuring their compliance.

Process mix: It is the process involved in the delivery of service to the consumer.

Generally speaking, Covid-19 has affected the process mix of all food retailers. Be it hawkers or e-tailers, every business has to maintain Covid protocols at the time of delivery of the products to the customers like social distancing norms, wearing of masks, contactless delivery, frequent sanitization, etc.

Physical evidence mix: It implies the tangible elements associated with a service which measures the quality of the service.

In times of the pandemic, the physical evidence mix has been largely impacted as food retailers are now focusing on hygiene and frequent sanitization, wearing of masks and gloves, maintenance of social distancing norms, contactless delivery, cashless payments, improved packaging and so on. However, subject to the scale of business and availability of resources, the modern retailers seem to outperform the traditional ones in this regard.

Conclusion

As per UNCTAD report 2020, the pandemic has accelerated a shift towards a more digital world and triggered changes in online shopping behaviour that are likely to have lasting effects. Online purchases of groceries, food and beverage items grew rapidly during Covid in 2020 (Palmer, 2021). E-commerce companies selling retail food items are thus the big gainers following the outbreak of the pandemic.

Nonetheless, with the world's second largest population and more than two-thirds of it hailing from rural areas, the traditional or unorganized retailers happen to be the foundation of the Indian retail food supply chain which under the present circumstances appears to be shaken.

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"Photo grafting of 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate onto   polyurethane backbone having a pendent N, N-Diethyldithio carbamato group"

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Abstract

Photoinitiated polymerization can be controlled with high precisions by controlling the intensity of the initiating light. In most cases photopolymerizations were initiated by photoinitiators. The dithiocarbamate groups are known to act as photoinitiators in the free radical polymerization of vinyl monomers. The photolability of this group is due to the breaking of the C – S bond by UV irradiation. A photoinitiator, N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamato-(1,2)-propanediol (DCPD) with a pendent N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamato group was synthesized from sodium N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamate (NaSR) and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol(CPD). A polyurethane macrophotoinitiator was then synthesized by a two step process where N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamato-(1,2)-propanediol was used as the chain extender. Other compounds used included 4, 4'- diphenyl methane diisocyanate (MDI), polypropylene glycol(PPG), M.W 1000. This polyurethane macrophotoinitiator having this pendent N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamato group was then used to polymerize the 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate(HEMA) in a photochemical reactor (Compact- LP-MP 88) at 254 nm. The resultant graft copolymer, polyurethane-g-poly2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate was freed from the homopolymer by standard procedure. The graft copolymer was characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, ^{1}H- NMR spectroscopy, thermogravimetric analysis and scanning electron microscopy.

***Keywords** : graft copolymers; macrophotoinitiator; photopolymerization; polyurethane; thermogravimetric analysis(TGA); scanning electron microscopy(SEM).*

Introduction

Polyurethanes are a broad class of polymers having only one aspect in common – the presence of urethane linkage.
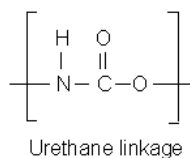
Urethane linkage

But the urethane linkage may constitute only a portion of the total number of linkages in the polymer chain.

The structure has some resemblance to polyamides because both of them contain – CONH – groups. The presence of additional oxygen in the chain increases its flexibility and thus, the melting point of polyurethane is much less than that of the corresponding polyamide. Segmented polyurethanes are block copolymers of the $(AB)_n$ type consisting of alternating rigid and flexible segments. They are a unique class of thermoplastic materials. The soft segments of segmented polyurethanes are usually derived from linear polyether or polyester macrodiols having molecular weight between 600 and 3000. The hard segment is often an aromatic diisocyanate that has been chain extended with a low molecular weight diol. The alteration of the physical properties and morphology of the polyurethanes can be achieved by changing the nature of diisocyanate, diols, vinyl monomers etc. It is this potential for tailoring the properties of polyurethanes to suit a specific purpose, has made it a highly versatile class of polymer. These compounds are widely used to control the stability of disperse system, as compatibilizers for improving the compatibility of polymer mixtures, thickeners, film-forming coatings, protective coatings, and so on[1]. Polyurethane-g-polyvinyl copolymers constitute an important class of copolymers that is both academically and commercially important. The commercial importance arises from its wide- ranging applications in coating materials, adhesives and sealing compounds.

Modification of polymeric materials to improve their performance as well as to widen their field of application has been a fascinating field of research. The scope of utility of polyurethanes can be widened by its modifications. One way of modification may be its block and graft copolymerization[2-3] with vinyl monomers. For controlled incorporation of vinyl blocks into polyurethane blocks, iniferter concept developed by Otsu[4-5] can be employed.

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In recent years, a number of polymeric system based on reversible termination of growing radicals were reported in order to improve the radical polymerization, such as iniferters[6] where the same species served the purpose of initiator, transfer agent and/or terminator. Photoiniferter was investigated for graft copolymerisation[7-8]. The N, N-diethyl dithiocarbamato[9-12] group is known to act as photoinifeter. A photoinitiator diol with pendent N,N-diethyl dithiocarbamato group was synthesised. from sodium N,N-diethyl dithiocarbamate (DDC) and 3-chloro-1,2-propane diol (CPD). This diol was used for the photopolymerization of MMA, AN, St, HEMA.etc. In this paper, we report the incorporation of pendent photolabile N, N-diethyl dithiocarbamato groups into a polyurethane macromonomer. This polyurethane macrophotoinitiator was then UV- irradiated with 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA) to synthesize polyurethane-graft-poly2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer (PU-g-PHEMA).

Experimental

Materials and methods

4,4′-diphenylmethanediisocyanate(MDI; Aldrich), 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA; E.Merck), 1,4-butanediol(BD; E.Merck), polypropylene glycol,M.W.1000 (PPG; Aldrich), were distilled under reduced pressure before their use. Dibutyltindilaurate (DBTDL; E.Merck) was used as received. Dimethylsulphoxide(DMSO; E.Merck), N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF; E.Merck) were dried over barium oxide, distilled under reduced pressure and stored at $0 - 4^0$C Ethylmethylketone(MEK; E.Merck) was also distilled before its use. Other analytical grade reagents were used as received.

The Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded in Perkin Elmer spectrum RX1 FTIR spectrophotometer (Norwalk, CT). The ^{1}H-NMR spectra were recorded in a Varian FT NMR AS 400-MHz spectrometer (Netherlands). Scanning electron microscopic (SEM) studies were done with a Leo 1430 VP electron microscope (Cambridge,UK). The thermogravimetric analysis(TGA) was carried out with a TA instruments series STD 2960 (Switzerland).

Synthesis of N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamato-(1,2)-propanediol (DCPD)

N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamato-(1,2)-propanediol (DCPD) was synthesized from 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol (CPD) and sodium N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamate (Scheme 1) details of which are reported elsewhere [13].
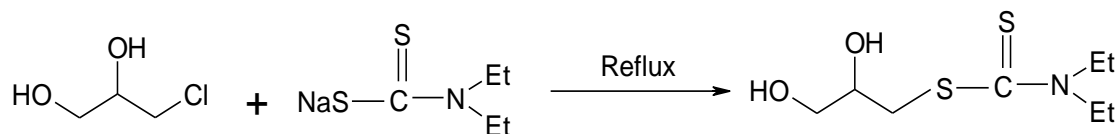
3-chloro-1,2-propanediol sodium N,N-Diethyldithiocarbamate + NaCl

Scheme 1: General reaction scheme for the synthesis of DCPD

Synthesis of polyurethane macrophotoinitiator(PU-MP)

Polyurethane macrophotoinitiators were synthesised by a two-step procedure. MDI and PPG were reacted at 70^0C for 1½ hours under nitrogen atmosphere. Then the temperature of the reaction mixture was lowered to 50^0C. The chain extender mixture of BD and DCPD at different compositions were dissolved in 20 ml DMSO and slowly added from a pressure equalising funnel to the reaction mixture. This was followed by the addition of catalyst dibutyl tin dilaureate and then the reaction mixture was again heated at 90^0C. At the end of five hours the reaction mixture was poured into water to precipitate the resultant polymer. It was then dried in a vacuum oven for several days. The amounts of MDI, PPG, BD and DCPD used are listed in table1

Table 1 : Synthesis of PU-MP with different percentage of DCPD

Sl. No.	PU-MP	Amount of MDI (g)	Amount of PPG (g)	Amount of DCPD (g)	Amount of BD (g)	DCPD (%)
1	PU -MP$_1$	1.5042	1.9952	0.8810	Nil	100
2	PU -MP$_2$	1.5042	1.9952	0.4455	0.1797	50

PU-MP= Polyurethane macrophotoinitiators

Photograft copolymerization

This polyurethane macrophotoinitiator (PU-MP$_1$) was then used to initiate polymerisation of HEMA to synthesise polyurethane-graft-poly2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate copolymers [(PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA]. The photochemical reactions were carried out in the Heber multilamp photochemical reactor (COMPACT- LP- MP

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88) at 254 nm. A mixture of PU-MP$_1$(0.2050 g) and HEMA in various amount (from 0.4411 to 2.6424 g) in DMSO(10 ml each) was first purged with dry nitrogen. The reaction tubes were then sealed and photoirradiated in photochemical reactor at 254 nm for 6 hours. The resultant polymers were isolated by precipitation in water and filtered. The graft copolymers were freed from the PHEMA homopolymers by soxhlet extraction with methanol-water system.

The graft copolymer was characterized[14] by monomer conversion (M%), grafting (G%) and grafting efficiency (GE%) as follows.

M(%) = [F$_1$(g) − PU-MP$_1$(g)] / F$_3$(g)   x 100
G(%) = [F$_2$(g) − PU-MP$_1$(g)] / F$_2$(g)   x 100
GE(%) = [F$_2$(g) − PU-MP$_1$(g)] / [F$_1$(g) − PU-MP$_1$(g)]   x 100

Where F$_1$ is the weight of dry polymer product, F$_2$ is the weight of dry polymer after removal of homopolymer and F$_3$ is the weight of monomer (HEMA) added.

The effects of reaction conditions on the conversion percentage of HEMA (M%), grafting percentage (G%) and grafting efficiency (GE%) on PU-MP$_1$ were investigated.

Results And Discussion

Polyurethane macrophotoinitiator (PU-MP$_1$) and polyurethane-graft-poly2Hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymers [(PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA] were characterized by FTIR, 1H-NMR spectroscopy. The polymers were further investigated by thermogravimetry and SEM.

Effect of monomer concentration

The effect of the change in monomer concentration on M%, G% and GE% were investigated by varying the monomer (HEMA) concentratio The percentage conversion of monomer (M%), grafting percentage (G%) and grafting efficiency (GE%) on PU-MP$_1$ are shown by Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively. The conversion percentage of HEMA (M%) and the grafting (G%) increased with rise in monomer concentration. The grafting efficiency(GE%) also increased and finally attained a maximum value at which it changes to a small extent or remained almost unchanged.
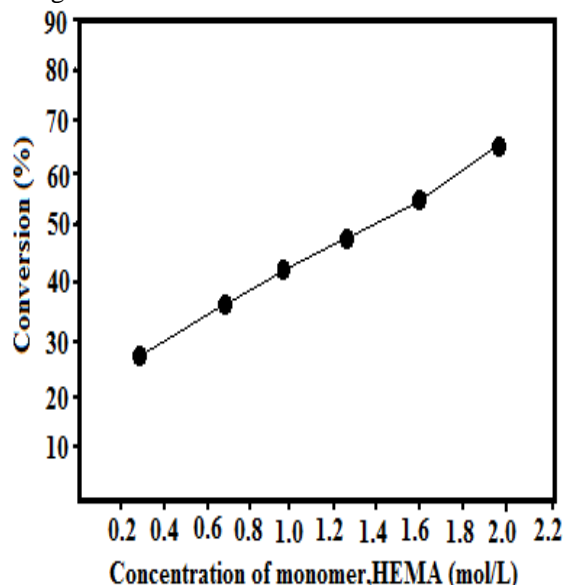

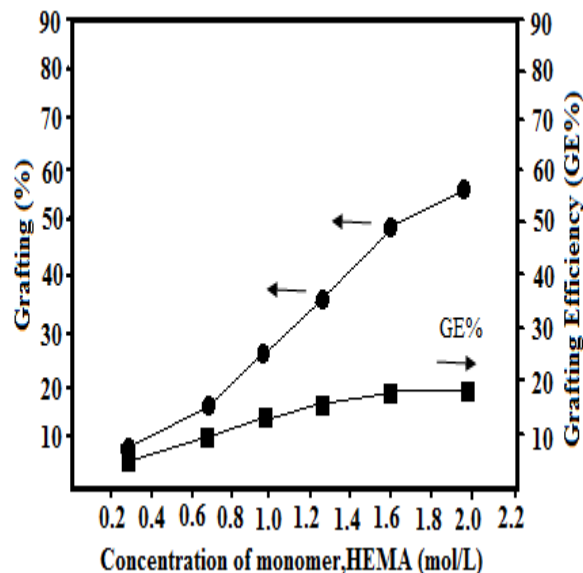Figure 1: M% of HEMA as a function of the HEMA monomer concentration

Figure 2 : Effect of G% and GE% of HEMA on PU-MP$_1$ as a function of the HEMA monomer concentration

. Spectroscopic analysis

In our case, PU-MP$_1$ was photoirradiated in the presence of HEMA. The formation of (PU-MP$_1$)-graft-PHEMA copolymers was observed from the FTIR spectrum (Figure 3 and Figure 4),   ^{1}H-NMR spectrum (Figure 5) and ^{13}C-NMR spectrum (Figure 6).

The FTIR spectra of PU-MP$_1$ and PU-MP$_1$ -g-PHEMA are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively. A broad and intense peak at 1734.50 cm^{-1} arises due to overlapping of C = O stretching of both PHEMA[15] and polyurethane macrophotoinitiator units. The nature of the peaks due to C = O groups were different from that

in the polyurethane macrophotoinitiator. This is because of additional hydrogen bonding with the hydroxyl group of PHEMA block. As a result, there was an increase in the intensity of the peak. The peak at 1165.35 cm^{-1} (C – O – C) is also observed. The peak appeared at 3400 cm^{-1} is due to urethane N-H stretching and all other peaks are appeared in their respective regions. Further, the presence of broad peak at around 3462.62 cm^{-1} was due to overlapping bands arising from urethane N – H stretching and -OH group in PHEMA in the graft copolymer. Further, the peak at around 1261.88 cm^{-1} corresponded to –SC(S) N group[16] in the (PU-MP$_1$)-graft-PHEMA copolymer.

The ^{1}H-NMR spectrum of (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA copolymers is shown by Figure 5 and it also indicated the expected resonance for the – CH$_3$ protons (δ 0.73 ppm and δ 0.92 ppm), the – CH$_2$ protons (around δ 1.02 ppm) of the PHEMA unit. The peak appeared at about 9.5 – 8.5 ppm reveals the urethane –NH of polyurethane backbone. The NMR peaks of aromatic ring protons are resonated at arround 7.0 – 7.3 ppm. The Figure 5 also shows a characteristic peak of methoxy protons (δ 3.53 ppm) of PHEMA unit in the resultant graft copolymer. The resonance peak at arround 3.74- 3.85 ppm is due to –COOCH$_2$-CH$_2$- protons from PHEMA. The other peaks in (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA are same as in PU-MP$_1$.

Figure 6 showed the ^{13}C-NMR spectrum of (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA copolymer. The peak appeared at 151.4 ppm was due to the carbon from C= O unit of the urethane in the polymer chain[17]. The peak at 17.7 ppm was due to the methyl carbon from the PPG unit. The peaks at around 40.4 ppm and 66.7 ppm were due to CH$_2$ and CH group of the PPG unit respectively. The peaks appeared in the range 75 – 80 ppm were probably due to the presence of carbon atoms attached to benzene rings of the polyurethane. The peaks at around 129 – 140 ppm were due to aromatic carbon atoms present in the polymer chain. The peaks at around 177.6 ppm[18] indicated the presence of ester C = O group from PHEMA unit in the polymer chain. The peaks appeared at 51.28 ppm and 59.02 ppm were due to the presence of –OCH$_2$ and CH$_2$–OH from the PHEMA unit in the (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA copolymer respectively. The peaks appeared at around 129 – 140 ppm also indicated the presence of aromatic carbon atoms present in the polymer chain.

Scanning electron micrographs (SEM)

SEM investigation were carried out to study the surface morphology of the polymers. Scanning electron microscopic investigations[19-21] carried out on different types of polyurethanes revealed a two- phase morphology with a spherulitic or granular surface originating from a hard aromatic urethane microphase dispersed in the soft elastomeric phase of the polyester or polyether segment.

The Figure 7 and Figure 8 are scanning electron micrographs (SEM) of the PU-MP$_1$ and (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA copolymer respectively. The scanning electron micrographs of the (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA copolymer (Figure 8) shows a different morphology from that of the macrophotoinitiator(PU-MP$_1$). The nucleation process of the hard segment spherulites in the polyurethane segment was influenced by the growing PHEMA chain. This indicates the different surface morphology of the two polymers. This is due to incorporation of some growing chains of PHEMA into polyurethane backbone.

Thermogravimetry analysis (TGA)

The TGA- thermograms of PU-MP$_1$ and (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA copolymer are shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10 respectively. The difference in the nature of the thermograms indicated differences in their chemical composition which was the result of graft copolymerisation of PHEMA on polyurethane backbone. The macrophotoinitiator showed the one stage degradation at 375 ^{0}C. On the other hand the graft showed degradation at 398.88 ^{0}C. Apparently the thermal stability was marginally increased as a result of graft copolymerisation.

Conclusions

The study demonstrates the successful synthesis of polyurethane macrophoto initiator (PU-MP$_1$) with pendent N,N-diethyldithiocarbamate groups and (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA copolymer. The characterisations of polymeric materials synthesised were done by the different spectroscopic analysis, SEM and Thermogravimetric analysis. The effects of reaction conditions on the conversion percentage of HEMA (M%), grafting percentage (G%) and grafting efficiency (GE%) on PU-MP$_1$ were investigated. The conversion percentage of HEMA (M%) and the grafting (G%) increased with rise in monomer concentration. The grafting efficiency(GE%) also increased and finally attained a maximum value at which it changes to a small extent or remained almost unchanged. This indicates the living radical fashion through the terminal [– S – C (= S) –N Et$_2$] group.

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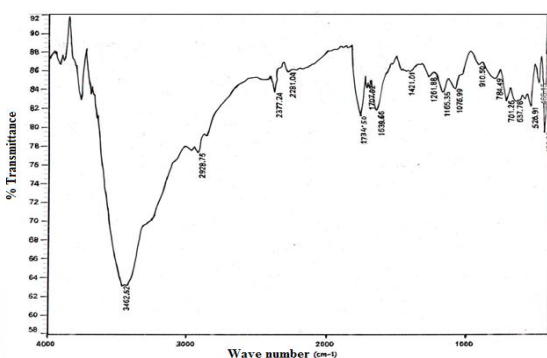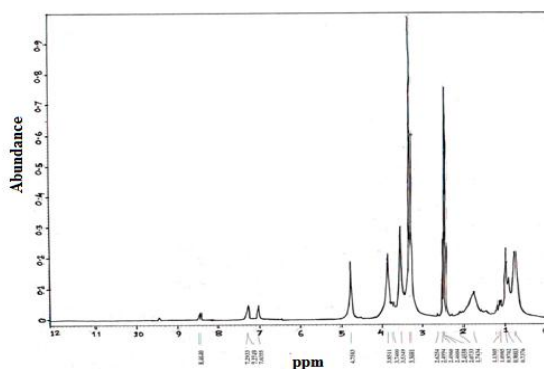Figure 3: FTIR Spectrum of polyurethane macrophotoinitiator (PU-MP$_1$).

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Figure 4: FTIR Spectrum of (PU-MP$_1$) –g- PHEMA copolymer.
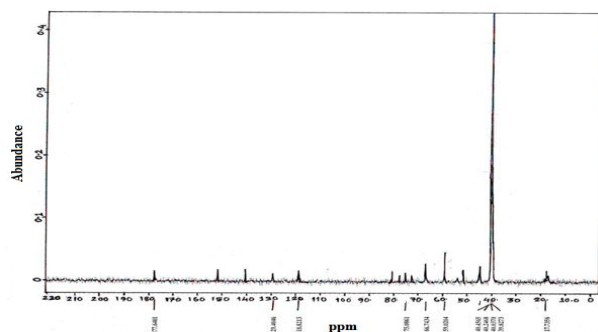
Figure 5: ^{1}H-NMR Spectrum of (PU-MP$_1$) –g-
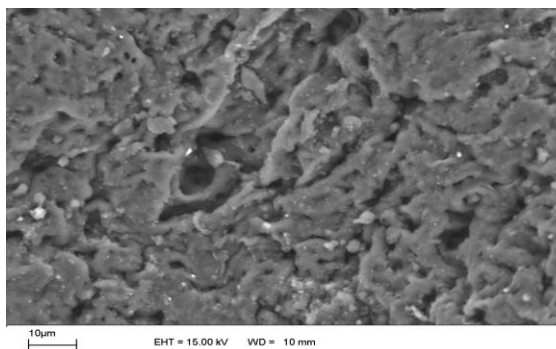
Figure. 6: ^{13}C- NMR Spectrum of (PU-MP$_1$) –g-

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PHEMA copolymer.

PHEMA copolymer.

Figure 7: Scanning electron micrograph of PU-MP$_1$

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Figure 8: Scanning electron micrograph of (PU-MP$_1$)-g-PHEMA copolymer.

Figure 9: TGA-Thermogram of polyurethane macrophotoinitiator (PU-MP$_1$).

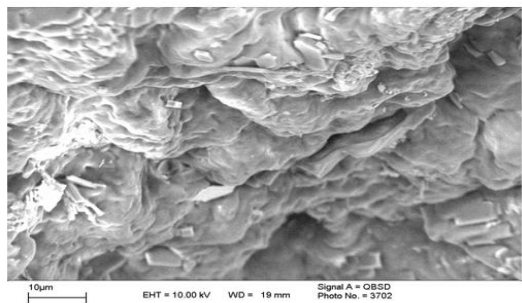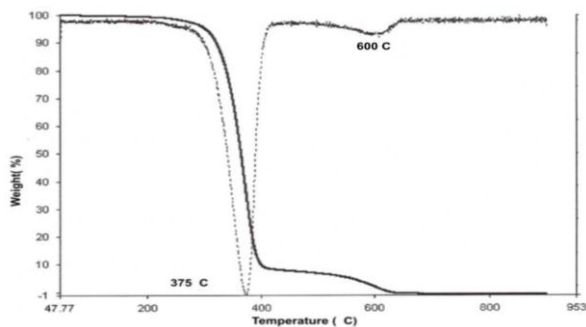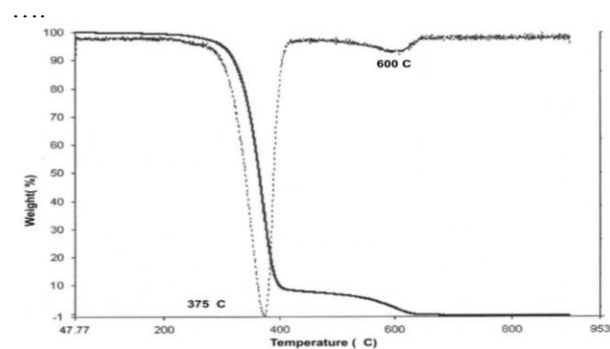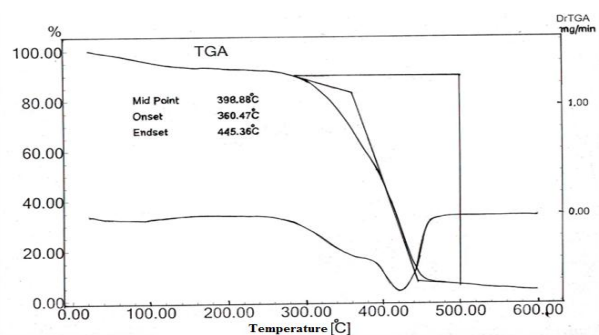Figure 10: TGA-Thermogram of (PU-MP$_1$) -g-PHEMA copolymer.

A Study of Arun Joshi's Novel *the Foreigner* from the Spiritual Perspectives

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Abstract

The present chapter discusses the role of spirituality which leads the man through the light of knowledge to the heart of peace. The emphasis is on finding out the spiritual hollowness occurred among the characters and the situation in which they are placed themselves. In order to live authentically in the world the attainment of spiritual wisdom is must so an attempt is made to analyze the role of the protagonist and the characters around him. The novel under consideration is 'The Foreigner' and so is the main focus of the study. Arun Joshi himself says that he is greatly influenced by the Bhagavad-Gita and so it is essential to see certain verses from it which is applicable to the rootless situation of the protagonist.

Keywords: spiritual, spirituality, karmayoga, bhaktiyoga, poised intelligence, knowledge, wisdom etc.

Spiritual Crisis in *The Foreigner*

Spirituality is a process of reformation of one's soul to gain knowledge and the transference of this knowledge into wisdom to lead to the right and conscious path of life. The lack of this knowledge leads the man to misery, pain, and detachment. The Foreigner is Arun Joshi's first novel. It is written in the form of things past. Sindi Oberoi is the protagonist as well as the narrator of the novel. It is a story of this young man who is detached and alienated from all the humanity. He is rootless and directionless. He is in search of happiness and wants to achieve solace through his actions. He is in search of his 'self'. He wants to realize his own self to enjoy the freedom in his world. The Bhagavad-Gita preaches three ways for the dawn of knowledge (gnana). They are hearing (sravana), reflection (manana) and contemplation (nididhyasana). Sindi Oberoi tries to follow these ways to reach to his goal. The Lord Krsna explains the concepts of 'Jnana Yoga', 'Karma Yoga', 'Bhakti Yoga' and 'Raja Yoga' to his disciple Arjuna. Sindi tries to follow these concepts to become a true Yogi. It is seen when he quotes from the Bhagavad-Gita. However he has no control over his senses and so cannot become a Karmyogi. The Karmyoga preaches virtue in work that is performance of prescribed duties without attachment to results. The Bhakti Yoga is the path of devotion to God; it unites the individual being with the divine being to attain a perfect spiritual life. The Jnana Yoga is the path of wisdom and knowledge. It renounces all the desires. The Rajyoga is possible through meditation and contemplation.

The narration of the novel moves from one place to another. It begins from the recent past in Boston and ends up in Delhi. Sindi Oberoi, the central character as well as the narrator of the story has a negative outlook towards his self. Babu Khema, his friend had an accident on Mass Turnpike in Boston. He died in that accident and Sindi arrived there. The girl asked if he wanted her to call a cab, his reply to her reveals how pessimistic approach he has developed in himself. He says, *"I didn't know where I was going; so there was no point in getting a cab"*. (p.8.) this utterance shows that he has not achieved a poised state of mind through his intelligence. Babu was his close friend still he says, *"I wanted to get the whole business over with as soon as possible"*. (p.8.) it is this hollowness which makes him egoistic and self-centered. It makes him ignorant to bring his spiritual downfall.

The novel is Sindi's battle against the memories of the past. He is unable to forget his past and past experiences. Actually experience is not an event in the past but it is our way to respond that event and overcome in this way, to sustain our thinking power. Due to his past memories Sindi finds his life meaningless and rootless, therefore valueless and purposeless. 'Nothingness' has become the feature of his life. Sindi is a child of mixed parentage. His mother was English and his father a Kenyan-Indian, a skeptic. His parents died early in an air crash near Cairo. Sindi is brought up by an uncle settled in Kenya. However he does not like to expose his history to anyone. He considers himself rootless and does not have the courage to face reality. His life takes him to London, Boston and New Delhi. When Mr. Khemka asked about his parents, he said, *"I hated to talk about my parents. I hated the pity I got from people"*. (p.12.) Again in Boston when he met June in the party, her question about his 'whereabouts' looks silly to him. Such questions make him restless and instable. He goes on hopping from one place to another in search of his identity. He has been leading a depressed life since his childhood. After the death of his parents he finds his life a burden and so he contemplates suicide. Even his friendship with Babu is also a burden for him as he commented behind him, *"God had given me greater strength for enduring the burdens of friendship"*. (p.18.) He seems to be reluctant to talk about Babu with Sheila.

Sindi Oberoi is an educated young man. He is a Mechanical Engineer. He was in London for his education and then spent six years in America. In order to learn new things he works as a dishwasher and barman to a nightclub in Soho. Then he works at a small village library in Scotland and discusses religion, god and mysticism with a catholic priest. In Boston he is doing his PhD where he meets June and Babu. Ultimately we see him settles down in Delhi. He is like a pilgrim and his journey is pilgrim's journey. A pilgrim always travels from unreal to real, from darkness to light, from death to immortality. Here Sindi's journey towards his destination is his soul's progress. He wants to achieve a state of happiness which he finds nowhere. This is because of a lack of faith in himself and the world around him. Faith leads man through the light of knowledge to the heart of peace. He feels that the world around him is absurd and so meaningless. He leaves Kenya and goes to England for his education. He wants to do something meaningful in his life but he cannot understand how. When Mr. Khemka asked what he wanted to do in his life he tells that he does not believe in himself. This distrust leads him to utter-barrenness. Even he lies to Mr. Khemka by saying that he wants to do something challenging and productive. A true aspirant never lies whatever may be situation he has to face. His faithless nature causes him pain and detachment. Sindi a highly educated man, should be constant and must a have faith in his self but he seems directionless. His journey towards his destiny is not planned and he takes decision on the spur of the moment. He changes the places only to forget his past memories which he cannot forget. He travels like an aspirant but spiritually it is a hollow journey. This spiritual hollowness makes him depressed and lonely in his life.

Sindi is a cynical man. He quickly recognizes that Mr. Khemka is a pretentious man. No doubt he is a successful businessman but Sindi realizes that he has accumulated wealth by unfair means. Mr. Khemka is confident of being a wealthy man; he is full of pride and non-wisdom. He cannot overcome the obstacles and is on the way of losing his business. This is because of lack of moral values and disintegration. Spirituality develops humility and removes the pride. It resists the person from being egoistic and self- centered as when the ego is shed, the outlook changes. So a man who is spiritual must have a faith in himself and in the world around him. He must believe in God because God is everywhere; it is ubiquitous. Dr. Paul Brunton says in his "*The Spiritual Crisis of Man*", that the God is the world-mind. It is all conscious, all knowing and all present; it is the origin of all existence. So it is our faith that strengthens us to face the reality and overcome the difficulties. However Sindi does not seem to have a faith in several inevitable aspects of life. He gets bewildered when he comes across a dilemmatic situation in his life. It is Sindi's moral hollowness that takes him away from the world he is looking for. When June asks him whether he believes in God he replies *"every Hindu believed in God". (p.30.)* He does not tell her his own opinion on the other hand he speaks generally. His love for June Blyth is also filled with hollowness and moral weakness. The way he expresses his inner feelings reveals the hollowness. When he meets June in the student's party he says*, "I first saw her back". (p.21.)* when she compels him to dance with her he feels the softness of her limbs. He wants to forget his past self but while dancing with June he feels a lot of resemblance between June and Kathy. This is his moral weakness which augments in him unfairness and unrighteousness. Actually he does not want her sexually while dancing with her but he cannot have a control over senses. A man who is disciplined, spiritual, wise does not even thinks the way he does. His ideas about love, life, death are irrational. He is fed up with puerile demonstrations of love and self- importance. He thinks that he exists only for dying. He is suffering from asthma- an impending misery. In asthma it becomes difficult for him to breathe, so he gets nervous, and feels that life is meaningless. He has no courage to face that reality. He is living in his own world. As he himself confessed Mr. Khemka that, *"he had no social life, he had only one life". (p.42.)* His approach towards his life is thus pessimistic leading him to nowhere. Neither has he had faith in love nor in friendship. He tells Karl, his close friend, that love is like a debt that we have to return sooner or later and if we don't we feel very uncomfortable. This shows that his involvement with June, Kathy, Anna is not true, so unfair. He doesn't believe in marriage as he says that marriage is more often a lust for possession than anything else. He says, *"People got married just as they bought new cars. "And then they gobbled each other up". (p.60.)* He believes no possession in love at all because possession causes pain and misery. He tells that he wants to possess Kathy, a married woman and so is suffered. He does not love Kathy, on the other hand he wants to possess her but Kathy thinks that marriage is sacred and has to be maintained at all costs. So she goes back to her husband. Sindi's attachment results in this way to misery, pain and sorrow. He forgets his sense of detachment when June accompanies him. Even he forgets his loneliness, his strangeness

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but he does not marry with her. He has no faith in himself and in others also. He does not believe in love as he remembers what his uncle once said, *"to love is to invite others to break our heart". (p. 69)*
Sindi is a pleasure-seeker and it is evident from his developing illicit relations with Anna, Kathy, Judy, Christine and June. But whenever there is a question of marriage he evades it on the name of detachment. This shows that he has no commitment and he does not want to involve in anything. If love is inviting others to cause pain then why does he fall in love with five girls and is in the process of falling in love with the sixth when the novel comes to an end. This is his spiritual hollowness, his ignorance, his moral weakness. And ignorant man does not find action in inaction and inaction in action. He is a man who has an escapist tendency. He forgets his duty but remembers his detachment. Like a true aspirant he has not the capacity of looking upon joy and pain with an equal eye. He is an engineer and intellectual man but he is not poised in his intelligence. However Sindi has neither faith nor commitment and so he suffers internally.

The next stage in the soul's progression toward the destination is man's consorting with the men he met in his life. Karl is his close friend and roommate. They are living together and share their ideas with each other. Karl is an Austrian and like Sindi he is also an estranged young man. He suffers a lot due to the immoral behavior of his stepmother. He hates his stepmother because of her illicit affairs after the death of his father. He leaves the house as one day she tries to seduce him while she gets drunk. This is his tragedy, his inner crisis. However he is enjoying his life in Boston by developing illicit relations with as many girls as possible. The friendship of Sindi and Karl is not true and moral. This is seen when they shared the landlady between them. It is actually the beginning of their friendship. Both are selfish and immoral. Karl has developed total materialistic views it is seen when he talks about his own physique. He decides that it will be the last affair but he is running after the girls' every time. This is his moral weakness and Sindi's positive responding to him is his spiritual hollowness. Even Karl hates Indian philosophy not because of any prejudices against India but because of the effects of war on him. He is also a pleasure seeker who goes on making affairs to suppress his past memories. He sings a song about a girl in a beer party. There is no other thing in his world except girls and love. Like Sindi he is also unknown about his future and that is his trouble. Sindi's friendship with him brings neither happiness nor any wisdom. They are only roommates and share their thoughts with each other.

Sindi then meets Babu Rao Khemka in Boston at Logan Airport when he is doing the job for the foreign student's office to look after new Indian students. He is doing this job because it makes him important and he can make new friends also. In addition he would add a few dollars to his meager resources. Sindi comes in contact with Indian students who are lonesome and emotionally strained. Babu is one of them lonesome and homesick. Babu is only son of his rich father. Sindi notices that Babu is interesting in girls; actually he is arrived in America to enjoy life. Sindi advices him not to fall in love as it does nobody any good. As a friend he has given suggestions to Babu neatly as his purpose is to keep away Babu from mistakes which many others made. He even discusses his plan of studies with him but Babu does not concentrate due to his flexuous nature. Babu is sent to America for higher education in the hope that Babu, on his return, will be an asset to the family's social status. However, he is unable to cope up with the American system of education. His letters to Sheila, his sister reveals that he will never do well in his exams. He fails all his courses the second time and thrown out of the college. He considers America to be a dreamland where he can have the free sex. Then he gets stuck with June and his emotional involvement with her leads to his death. Babu is innocent and naive and has not the wisdom to discriminate between pain and happiness. However he is charming and handsome youth. His closeness to June is torturous to Sindi. It is like a 'small death' for him. June, in reality wants to marry with Sindi, but he declines her offer on the same name of detachment and she gets attached with Babu. Sindi tries on his level best to help Babu in his every difficulty. When he fails in his exam Sindi meets the dean of the university and requests him to give Babu another chance. However it is Babu who is caught in a dilemma. When he wants to marry June his fastidious, strict and domineering father restrains him from marrying June. Then Sindi while talking with Babu scolds him on his puerile behavior. When Babu asks him about his choice of June Sindi's reply to him is nonsense, he says, *"She has nice breasts".* (p.125.) it seems that June's attachment with Babu makes him morally bankrupt. Even he cannot put up with their love affair, he leaves for New York. He promises Babu to attend his engagement party not for his love but to see June again. Thus his friendship with Babu is not pure though he has helped him many times. If he is faithful to Babu he won't sleep with June and leads him driving himself to death. Thus Sindi is held responsible for the death of Babu. A poised, disciplined man will not behave in this way. During his stay

in Scotland he has a plenty of time. He has gone there to work in a small village, in Scotland. He reads there several books and meditates also. He makes friendship with a catholic priest and has a talk with the priest on religion and God and mysticism. This is only the period in which he gets the company of spiritual man to become happy and to search his self. The discourse to be friendliness by catholic priest brings him closer to the mystic world of religion. He has started finding the meaning of life. Everything in this world seems to be illusionary to Sindi which leads to pain. His love and friendship lead him to possessiveness, greed and attachment and that is why he is detached. He does not understand that the detachment or escape from the bitter realities of life won't solve his problem; hence he leads to spiritual hollowness though he has knowledge of it.

Sindi is often seen talking on 'Karmyoga' in the novel but he himself tries to elude from it. He has developed his concept of 'detachment' and 'non-involvement' in himself. On the contrary Muthu, his office assistant is really a *'Karmyogi'.* He is really a spiritual man and mentor for Sindi. He though leading a penury life opens the eyes of Sindi. It is from him that Sindi learns his real duty to self and to others. He teaches him that some persons mistake the action of their senses for their own actions. Muthu, a poor employee of Mr. Khemka is living near the Western edge of Delhi where the government has constructed one room tenements for low income groups. He has plenty problems, his wife has tuberculosis, his brother is jobless, and he fears that he will lose his job if the company losses. He has to feed eleven members of his family and still he is not detached or evaded from his involvement. He suggests Sindi that illusion keeps the reality hidden. He wants Sindi to take over the charge of the office which he has left. But Sindi has no desire to get involved. Muthu says, *"It is not involvement, sometimes detachment lies in actually getting involved".* *(p.188.)* Then Sindi realizes that the detachment in the real sense of the term should not only be from the world but also from one's self. It is only when one is detached from one's self that one can do some good to others. Only then Sindi comes to realize that his detachment causes the death of Babu and June. Sindi's meeting with Muthu has brought a vital change in his outlook and he decides to stay with him in the office.
As a spiritual aspirant it is also necessary to see whether Sindi has the courage to overcome the obstacles in his life and whether he can face the harsh realities of life. He wants to forget the past but it is he who seeks an opportunity to revive it. He gets bewildered while facing the humdrum notions of right and wrong, truth and light. He cannot forget Babu and his own affairs with Anna, Kathy, and June though he wants to escape from his memories. While talking with Sheila he does not like to speak about Babu. His inner voice acknowledges that he is the man who has driven Babu and June to death. But he himself does not admit it and goes on blaming Mr. Khemka and Babu. He has no courage and develops blaming attitude and hollowness. Instead of speaking about Babu he wants to talk about him. He is interested in his own world and not in the world around him. He quotes verses from scriptures but there is doubt whether he himself follows it.

The Bhagavad-Gita preaches that the soul is immortal but for some people it is a strange and mysterious thing. And Sindi is a stranger, a misfit in this absurd world. He has not capacity of making any resolutions. He knows that he does not like to involve in June still he cannot control his lust and sleeps with her against his inner voice. He cannot suppress his emotions and goes on doing mistakes several times. This is because of his lack of firm determination and courage. He is like a reflector which reflects different things and objects as they are but cannot change them. If he does have the strength of courage he will have saved the life of June and Babu. But like a mere observer he goes on reflecting his views. When he arrives in Delhi and observes inequality in India, he realizes that people like Mr. Khemka are leading an affluent life while poor like Muthu is leading penury life in one room, along with eleven other family members. Even the rich people are evading paying the taxes of the government. His talk with Mr. Ghosh is full of his hollow nature as when Mr. Ghosh talks about sacrifice in a revolution Sindi says,
There is never a beginning, nor there an end. There is no end to suffering, nor end to the struggle between good and evil (p.39.).
It is Muthu who realizes the ultimate futility of human effort but Sindi can't. Sindi is afraid of marriage and marriage responsibilities. Friendship for him is a burden. This shows his coward attitude towards his both inner and outer life. If he would have shown the courage to marry with June, he could save the lives of both Babu and June. His inaction brings obstacles not only in his life but also in others life. This inaction has developed pessimistic approach in him and he cannot enjoy even the happiest moments of his life. He says, *Birthdays*

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always depress me. (p.64.) and he makes a calculation of his life. He is pleasure seeker, not pleasure giver; it is only at the end of the novel when he realizes his right action.

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Influence of Water Pollution on Stomatal Density of the Plant Growing on the Banks Of River Kadawa (M.S) India

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Abstract:

The stomatal studies of plant growing along the bank of river kadawa viz **Alternanthera sessillis , Amaranthus spinosus , Acmela oppositifoloa , Ricinus communis** *were carried out the and it was found that the stomatal density increase on both the leaf surface and it was higher on the lower surface as compared to upper surface.*

Key-words: *effluent; pollution; stomata.*

Introduction:

Pollution is the result of undesirable changes in our environment which have harmful effects on plants, animals and human beings; No dought the pollution is the outcome of urban industrial technological revaluation and fast exploitation of natural resources. Polluting is due to it increased rate of exchange of matter and energy and ever -increasing industrial wastes, urban effluents and consumer goods. Pollution means Jowering of environmental quality at local scale caused exclusively by human activities. According to *Y. S. Khan (2006)* pollution may be defined as an average changes in the physical, chemical or illogical characteristics of air, water and land in our environment that may cause harmful effects on various forms of life and property. Water is most significant element on the earth. Water is vital for the maintenance of all forms of life because it helps in the movement, circulation and recycling of nutrients in the biosphere. Water is also essential for power generation, navigation, irrigation of the crops and disposal of sewage. According to Savindra Singh (1991) 'Water pollution refers to deterioration of physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water from various storages, through natural and anthropogenic processes to such an extent that it becomes harmful to human beings, plants and animal communities'.

Stomata

Stomata are the microscopic pores found in the leaf and stem epidermis of higher plants that are used for gas exchange. The pore is formed by a specialized epidermal cell termed guard cell, which controls the opening and closing of the pore by changing their turgidity, and thus regulates the gaseous exchange between the plant and environment. Stomata are found on all above the ground parts of plants including the petals of flowers, petioles, soft herbaceous stems and leaves. Stomata allows gases such as carbon-dioxide, water vapour and oxygen to move rapidly into and out of the leaf. Stomata occur most abundantly on all parts of the leaf lamina except over the veins. But in some cases where the lamina is very thick, stomata may be found along the veins. They are found in both upper and lower surface and such leaves are called amphistomatous leaf. The leaves are said to be hypostomatous where stomata occur on the lower surface only. The leaves are called epistomatous where stomata are located on the upper surface only. Normally upper surface of the leaf contains fewer stomata than the lower surface. *De-candole (1827)* first called the epiderml pores of stomata in Greek means mouth. The pores are the inter cellular spaces between the two guard cells, which together with the pore constitute the stomata. In many plants some epiderml cells are associated with the guard cells. These are subsidiary cells. The term stomatal complex refers to the guard cells and subsidiary cells collectively. Below each stoma there is a large intercellular space, directed towards to the mesophyll, called Sub-stomatal chamber.

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Material and Methods:
Material:
Plant species like *Alternanthera sessillis , Amaranthus spinosus , Acmela oppositifoloa , Ricinus communis* etc.

Growing along the bank of the river kadawa which was affected by the effluent (Textile,Industrial,sewage etc) were taken for the present study.

Method:
Method described by Stoddard (1965) was followed for stomatal studies total no. of stomata were estimated in the pre-calibrated microscope on films obtained by nail paint application. Nail paint was applied to the middle portion on te lower surface as well as upper surface after drying the nail paint films were removed. The stomatal investigations were made from morning to noon that is from 10 am to 2 pm . Maximum care was taken to select green and mature leaves from identical position on the plants.

For the study of influence of effluents on the stomatal behavior the plants like *Alternanthera sessillis, Amaranthus spinosus , Acmela oppositifoloa , Ricinus communis* growing along the bank of the river kadawa where effluents was released were selected and for control, plants growing in the near by fields were selected. A comparison of both i.e. control and affected was studied. The peels were taken in triplicate to minimize the error.

Table no.1: Effect of effluents on stomatal density of *Alternanthera sessillis.*

Sr.No.	Time	Control leaf No.of stomata/mm2		Effluent affected No.of stomata/mm2	
		Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
1	10 am	110	141	70	90
2	11 am	125	150	89	108
3	12 am	135	160	95	115
4	1 pm	145	165	110	135
5	2pm	165	189	129	149

Table No.2: Effect of effluents on stomatal density of *Amaranthus spinosus.*

Sr.No.	Time	Control leaf No.of stomata/mm2		Effluent affected No.of stomata/mm2	
		Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
1	10 am	82	104	40	59
2	11 am	90	112	71	91
3	12 am	102	122	89	95
4	1 pm	100	115	70	81
5	2pm	120	137	75	81

Table No.3: Effect of effluents on stomatal density of *Acmela oppositifoloa.*

Sr.No.	Time	Control leaf No.of stomata/mm2		Effluent affected No.of stomata/mm2	
		Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
1	10 am	98	120	67	100

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2	11 am	111	130	91	112
3	12 am	133	142	103	119
4	1 pm	147	160	111	141
5	2pm	152	170	118	150

Table No.4: Effect of effluents on stomatal density of ***Ricinus communis.***

Sr.No.	Time	Control leaf No.of stomata/mm2		Effluent affected No.of stomata/mm2	
		Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
1	10 am	110	130	83	92
2	11 am	140	170	60	75
3	12 am	166	180	130	135
4	1 pm	180	199	155	170
5	2pm	198	217	125	190

Result:

Alternanthera sessillis increased on both the surfaces of control as well as effluent affected . *Amaranthus spinosus* increased on the both surfaces except slight decrease in the stomatal density has been observed at 1 pm.

Acmela oppositifoloa increased on the both the surfaces of control as well as effluent affected. *Ricinus communis* decresed on both the surfaces except slight increased in the stomatal density has been observed upper surface at 12 am & 2pm.and lower surface 1 pm.

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To Study the Online Teaching and Learning At Graduation Level Students and Teachers During The Covid-19 Period

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has forced the closure of school, colleges and students and teachers have been confined in their homes. Due to closure of schools, colleges, the course of formal learning in the form of teaching-learning of curriculum, including academic calendar these all things has been disturbed. Learning occurs naturally with interaction with nature, objects and individuals. Sometimes learners not even realising it. During the pandemic, formal learning taken place the use of various alternative modes- online, TV, mobile, radio, textbook, formal education takes place in schools, colleges. The objectives of the study is to study about online teaching at graduation level. To study about online learning at graduation level. To find out the problems in the online teaching-learning at the graduation level. Type of the research is quantitative research. The present research is descriptive in which the researcher use survey method. The survey method use for to identify the problems in online teaching and learning and also to study the online teaching and learning. Questionnaire have used for the data collection of the research. The present research data have obtained quantitative. The researcher have used percentage for data analysis. Conclusion of the study is Students as well as teachers are also facing the problems in online teaching-learning. So teachers try to teach very effectively, try to keep busy in learning. Students facilitates some educational tools. Students also learn to give attention then the problems will be minimize. Because in the period of covid-19 learning is important, and it try to complete through the online mode

The education system in India compasses a student population of each of the countries located in the European and African continents. The Covid-19 pandemic has forced the closure of school, colleges and students and teachers have been confined in their homes. Due to closure of schools, colleges, the course of formal learning in the form of teaching-learning of curriculum, including academic calendar these all things has been disturbed. Learning occurs naturally with interaction with nature, objects and individuals. Sometimes learners not even realising it. During the pandemic, formal learning taken place the use of various alternative modes- online, TV, mobile, radio, textbook, formal education takes place in schools, colleges, the interaction between teachers and students are face-to-faces well as among the fellow learners. The states or ministry of education have been making efforts for providing education to children at their homes through alternate means for providing education to children at their homes of learners, telephonic guidance by teachers, online and digital content through various media, online classes conducted by the teachers, activity based learning. The alternative modes do not convince equitable quality learning for all students due to various factors such as unequal distribution of time of teachers, students having differential access to technological devices and lack of support for learning at homes in several cases. Since teachers are expected to contact their students online as well as develop audio-video programmes and share through internet. Teachers need to support with latest tools of information and communication technology. But all the teachers have computers or additional devices such as camera, printer, microphone and other gadgets required for developing multimedia materials. Supply for the production of short video and audio programmes need to be created in schools. The CIET, NCERT has been conducting various live programmes.

- Personalised teaching strategies as per the learning style of the individual students.
- Digital induction in teaching- online/ offline blended learning design, prudent selection of contents and curating the contents from various resources.
- Keeping track of the learning of students who use various digital sources.
- Emotional support to learners.
- Enhanced parent-teacher interaction to support the children in their effective learning.
- Social responsibility and accountability.
- Continuous training and learning for professional development of teachers in various subject areas(online/offline).
- Teachers can themselves make efforts to become proficient in the use of ICT.

Objectives-

1. To study about online teaching at graduation level.

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2. To study about online learning at graduation level.
3. To find out the problems in the online teaching-learning at the graduation level.

Need

According to the condition, during covid-19, the education is going through the online mode. Students are learning online and teachers are teaching through the online mode. But in the online teaching-learning, there are some problems. We need to identify the problems and modify the teaching-learning.

Assumptions

Online teaching-learning at the graduation level during the period of covid-19

SCOPE

1. The conclusion of the research will be applicable to graduation level.
2. The conclusion of the research will be applicable to all teachers who are teaching at graduation level.
3. The conclusion of the research will be applicable to all students who are learning online at the graduation level.

Delimitations

1. The present study is delimited to the Kolhapur district.
2. The present study is delimited to the only graduation level.
3. The present study is delimited to the duration of Covid-19.

Plan and Procedure Of The Study

Type of the research

The present research is quantitative research.

Research methodology-

The present research is descriptive in which the researcher use survey method. The survey method use for to identify the problems in online teaching and learning and also to study the online teaching and learning. Tools for data collection

Tools for data collection

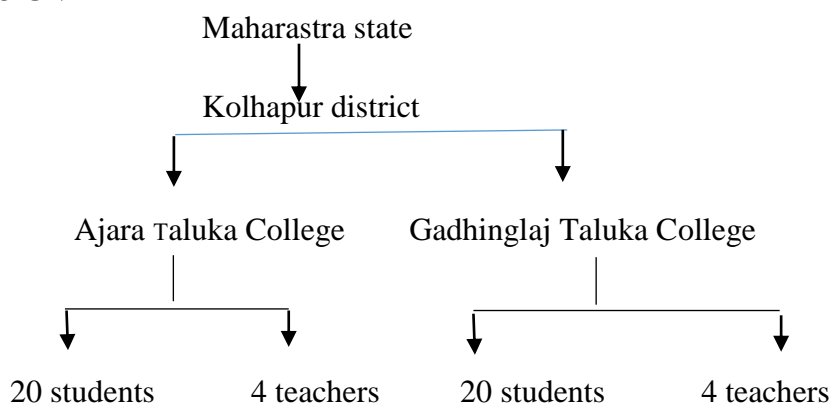Questionnaire have used for the data collection of the research.

Type of data obtained

The present research data have obtained quantitative.

Analysis of data

The researcher have used percentage for data analysis.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For the present study, sample selected as per probability and also non-probability methods. The researcher selected Talukas in Kolhapur district by purposive sampling method. Students and teachers have selected incidental sampling method.

Findings

1. Students as well as to teachers have problems in online education.
2. Students cannot learn like offline classes. They cannot satisfy with online learning. Students are feeling joyful learning. Students are facing to internet connectivity. Some students have not smartphones. Mostly all students are learning through the mobile, they have not laptops. Not understanding the concept through the online learning like face-to-face learning.

3. Teachers also not satisfied from the online teaching. They are facing the problems in the assessment also. Teacher cannot watch on the students learning. When teacher asking questions students are listening properly.

Conclusion

Students as well as teachers are also facing the problems in online teaching-learning. So teachers try to teach very effectively, try to keep busy in learning. Students facilitates some educational tools. Students also learn to give attention then the problems will be minimize. Because in the period of covid-19 learning is important, and it try to complete through the online mode

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Interface Between Technology and Legal Education In India: An Overview
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Abstract

Excellence in legal education and research is extremely important, because it will help to shape the quality of the rule of law. Legal education has been basically through traditional classroom teaching. Over the years, changes in the legal educational system, curriculum, and teaching methods have been slow. However, in contrast, the availability and use of technology teaching tools is expanding rapidly in the 21st century. Technological progress will continue to fundamentally alter how we relate to each other and to our work, necessarily shaping the future of legal education. In this research paper an attempt has been made to highlight the interrelation between technology and legal education. Similarly it is also discussed about the teachers and students responsibility in adopting and updating with technology in their learning's and challenges posed during the pandemic to the educational institutions related to law, especially to the teachers and students community.

Keywords: *Technology, Utilization of technology, Legal Education, Legal research and Challenges.*

I. Introduction.

"A study of law becomes an imperative if societies with their members, high and low, are to be civilized, stable and humanist. The profound significance of jurisprudence, which is but the science of law, finds its foundation in the excellence of legal education".[1] This statement becomes imperative today when we revisit the contouring of legal education, when the nation unexpectedly is facing the pandemic which brought all the sectors to standstill including the legal education and legal sector. Legal education is inescapably subject to technological forces, both in the context of new modes of delivery as well as substantive knowledge and disciplinary insights informed by technological progress.[2] The legal education sector prepares the judges, practitioners and scholars of tomorrow. The quality of justice delivery in the future is dependent on the training and exposure that we are able to provide to present students. Hence, the provision of high quality legal education is a pre requisite to high quality legal practitioners, judges and government law officers. The need for such education is felt not only in the developing and underdeveloped countries but also in the developed nations who have deemed it necessary to assess and revise curricula and methodologies of law courses with an objective to update them for meeting new challenges and needs of their societies[3] as per the changing circumstances.

II. Law Teachers and Required Skills

"If a law teacher today is not technologically literate - and is unwilling to make the effort to learn more - it's equivalent to a teacher 30 years ago who didn't know how to read and write ."[4] Raising the quality and scale of innovations in education will positively affect education itself and benefit the whole society. The need for educational innovations has become acute. It is widely believed that countries' social and economic well-being will depend to an ever greater extent on the quality of their citizens' education: the emergence of the so-called 'knowledge society', the transformation of information and the media, and increasing specialization on the part of organizations all call for high skill profiles and levels of knowledge. Today's education systems are required to be both effective and efficient, or in other words, to reach the goals set for them while making the best use

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[1] Remarked the eminent jurist V.R. Krishna Iyer, cited by Susmitha P. Mallaya, Contouring Legal Education In India: An Analysis Of Challenges, ILI Law Review, Special Issue 2020, P.147, see also in G. Mohan Gopal (ed), Professor N.R. Madhava Menon's Reflections on Legal and Judicial Education Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. 2009.

[2] Allan Collins and Richard Halverson, Rethinking Education in the Age of Technology: The Digital Revolution and Schooling in America (Teachers College Press, 2nd ed, 2018); Andreas M Kaplan and Michael Haenlein, 'Higher Education and the Digital Revolution: About MOOCs, SPOCs, Social Media, and the Cookie Monster' (2016) 59(4) Business Horizons 441.

[3] Mayank Shekhar, Challenges of Legal Education in The 21st Century, Available @ https://www.legalbites.in/challenges-legal-education-21st-century/

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of available resources"[5] Innovations in teaching have the potential to provide and liberate, but there exists also a responsibility on lecturers to ensure that they do not prevent and restrict access to learning. The increasing pervasiveness of ICT into the realm of the law teacher or lecturer, offers an opportunity for increased engagement with a wider variety of learners. However, this does not mean that creativity need be limited, or that materials that are inaccessible to some cannot be used to bring benefits to others.[6]

Every new technological development in teaching history has received some sort of pedagogical criticism, often based on an initial fear of a replacement of the teacher, as well as a general lack of knowledge and/or familiarity regarding the new technology. However, most of those feared detrimental effects never materialized. Indeed, those concerns often were forgotten or the new technology was absorbed into teaching in various forms. With respect to computer display technology in the classroom, because history is again likely to repeat itself, display technology should not be feared as a modern replacement of the teacher, but instead should be accepted as a natural step in the inevitable evolution of classroom teaching.[7]

III. Employment of Technology in Legal Education and Legal Research

The technology helps the law teacher in many ways like the kinds of skills that can most effectively be taught online; personnel requirements for developing and offering online courses; the pros and cons of asynchronous online formats; differing online social norms of behavior; optimum class size for online delivery; access and administration issues etc.[8] Among many law professors, technology is warily accepted, but only for the purpose of achieving traditional educational objectives. If educators viewed technology as a competency that teachers and students needs to master in order to succeed in practice it will change the ways what we teach, and the way we teach, to address the disparity; considers the benefits and drawbacks of developing new courses, or infusing technology-related outcomes throughout the curriculum; and proposes methods to encourage teachers to teach with technology in ways that model the practices of successful attorneys.[9]

The most common use of technology in the legal education at present is not only the uses of certain devices such as computers, scanners, photocopy and fax machines etc.[10] but everything from the scratch. Computers have a very important role to play in the modern legal education and research. Managed learning environment or systems (MLE or MLS) have also had a huge impact on education and many law faculties/schools have employed it in teaching[11]. A managed learning environment can contain student contact information, details about courses and modules which the student has enrolled on, and grades/awards achieved as well as course materials and asynchronous forums.[12] With the help of MLS, announcements can be made to students with a guarantee that everyone is notified immediately. Lecturers can also share lecture materials including audios, videos and presentations.

Today, law students also can easily get online teachings and online study materials through websites such as Legal Bites, Indian kanoon, etc. Moot Courts are being organized online. Students are able to seek guidance from lawyers and judges through webinars and interviews. Students can publish their articles on such

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[5] Peter Serdyukov, Innovation in education: what works, what doesn't, and what to do about it?, Journal of Research in Innovative Teaching & Learning, Volume 10 Issue 1, Available @ https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JRIT-10-2016-0007/full/pdf?title=innovation-in-education-what-works-what-doesnt-and-what-to-do-about-it

[6] Simon Ball, Supra note 4.

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platforms and participate in different competitions without even investing any time into travelling. From scanning documents to using case management tools, basic useful technology taught in law school curriculum can go a long way for law students.[13] Nowadays, computers are being considered as valuable aids in the law teaching. As a matter of fact, there are so many ways in which computers can be of a great help and utility in the modern legal education."

Computer assisted legal research is a quintessential development in the profession. This has produced the famous research sites/services- Westlaw and Lexis. They consist of a plethora of cases, statutes, judicial decisions and academic articles that are useful to both the lawyer and law student. They have become a must-have for every law faculty and firm as they enable enormous amount of relevant information to be accessed within seconds and easily.[14] Earlier every researcher working for a post-graduate essay, an M.Phil. or an LL.M. dissertation, or for a Ph.D. thesis has to prepare a working bibliography. In the normal practice, researcher writes down the names of the references and bibliographical sources on plain pages or on reference cards. But now technology made this task very simple, means through computer one can add, remove or make any type of modification in them without re-writing anything.[15] Thus the use of technology is very much essential in making the teaching learning effective and interesting.

IV. Remote Learning During Covid-19

All over the world, school shutdowns have seen teachers, students and families get together to achieve great things with relatively simple technologies**.** The pandemic ushered in a pressing need to improve the digital literacy of children, teachers, and parents.[16] The sudden outbreak of a deadly disease called Covid-19 shook the entire world. This situation challenged the education system across the world and forced educators to shift to an online mode of teaching overnight.[17] The privileged class of society and institutions within a few days of national lockdown suddenly responded to the calamity positively by organizing and circulating links to "webinars" being hosted on various legal topics, various workshops on legal education, national and international seminars through webinars what not even the online internship programmes were offered by legal firms. However the pandemic situation highlighted some of the unfortunate reality of legal education. In spite of lack of proper infrastructure, many legal educational institutions forced its faculty members to take the online lectures to complete the syllabus. No doubt, the National Law Schools in our country and other private law schools with good infrastructure who already provides laptop and other facilities might not have burdened with this new phase of teaching. There are many institutions, though recognized by the Bar Council of India (BCI), where majority of not so privileged students with bright legal acumen are studying and aspiring to be part of bar and bench. They might have faced a huge problem to access the online classes or may be cannot afford the cost of technology.[18] The platform used for online teaching posed challenges because of lack of institutionalized platform to impart the lectures. Those who were technically savvy used this opportunity and became the masters of online teaching without analyzing the impact of the same. Especially the teaching learning communities from the rural areas are major victims during the pandemic.

V. Technology in Legal Education and Challenges

Despite the huge benefits conferred by the use of technology in legal education and practice, there are some challenges that make the effective utilization of technology in the legal profession.

- The first challenge is the lack of internet or technology culture among law teachers and their students.

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[13] By Komal Harsh, Technology and Legal Education: Inextricable Entities, available @: https://www.legalbites.in/technology-and-legal-education

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[18] Susmitha P. Mallaya, *Supra* note 1, P.148

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- The high cost of technology may also be responsible for the low response to it. Not only do computers and other ICT devices or hardware need to be purchased but a constant upgrade and maintenance will also be required from time to time.
- Most law faculties within the country do not have adequate computers, projectors or internet connectivity within the classroom.
- In addition, quality online legal research is not usually free. Money is required to subscribe to sites such as Westlaw, LexisNexis Manupatra etc.
- Academic journals also require subscription fees whether individual or institutional which many law faculties and firms cannot afford.
- The non-availability of fast high speed internet also adversely affects the use of ICT in legal education, research and practice. Some mobile networks are also unavailable or not good in certain locations. The high cost of internet service must also be taken into consideration.
- The internet and technology makes it easy for students to plagiarize the works of others by simply copying and pasting information found on the internet as theirs.
  Besides this, there is a strong movement to digitalize education sector as well with the objective of promoting digital India movement. UGC framed and notified the regulations in this regard to recognise and streamline the granting of online degrees at the undergraduate and post graduate levels.[19] It encourages self-learning mode through online platform like MOOCS, SWAYAM which will enable the learner to learn through e-module which is inter alia self-explanatory, self- contained, self-directed at the learner, and amenable to self-evaluation, and enables the learner to acquire the prescribed level of learning in a course of study. This approach from the part of UGC shows the need to implement certain measures in tune with the same in the field of legal education as well and there is a need for BCI to prepare a roadmap and discuss the same with all stakeholders of legal sector.[20]

VI. Conclusion

In the modern era, technology and the legal education system, both are inseparable elements. The object of legal education needs to be the development of professional skills. The term "professional skills" should encompass all the skills expected from law professionals. The usage of technology within the legal education is a fundamental requirement in the present as well as in future. In India only few institutions and all the law schools were using the technology. The Covid-19, not only taught us to use but to understand the benefits of technology. Many law schools and colleges using technology for variety of purposes like for legal research, to conduct their regular classes, conferences, seminars, other events etc. or as a teaching learning aid. However there is urgent need that government has to prepare a roadmap for providing technological assistance to the weaker institutions and for giving a effective training to all the teacher and student community in this regard.

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[19] University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020, Sept. 04, 2020, available at: https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/221580.pdf .
[20] Susmitha P. Mallaya, *Supra* note 1, P.154.

Impact of Covid-19 on Indian economy

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Abstract:

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Indian economy. The economy was already in a parlous state before Covid-19 struck. With the prolonged country-wide lockdown, global economic downturn and associated disruption of demand and supply chains, the economy is likely to face a protracted period of slowdown. The magnitude of the economic impact will depend upon the duration and severity of the health crisis, the duration of the lockdown and the manner in which the situation unfolds once the lockdown is lifted. In this paper we describe the state of the Indian economy in the pre-Covid-19 period, assess the potential impact of the shock on various segments of the economy, analyse the policies that have been announced so far by the central government and the Reserve Bank of India to ameliorate the economic shock and put forward a set of policy recommendations for specific sectors. Keywords: Covid-19, pandemic, economic downturn, aggregate demand, supply chain, informal sector, financial institutions, fiscal policy. JEL Code: E2, E5, E6, G2

Introduction:

The impact of coronavirus pandemic on India has been largely disruptive in terms of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been adversely affected as domestic demand and exports sharply plummeted with some notable exceptions where high growth was observed. An attempt is made to analyze the impact and possible solutions for some

Keyward-Sectors, Agriculture, Aviation, Telecom, Pharmaceuticals, Food & Agriculture

Since agriculture is the backbone of the country and a part of the government announced essential category, the impact is likely to be low on both primary agricultural production and usage of agro-inputs. Several state governments have already allowed free movement of fruits, vegetables, milk etc. Online food grocery platforms are heavily impacted due to unclear restrictions on movements and stoppage of logistics vehicles. RBI and Finance Minister announced measures will help the industry and the employees in the short term. Insulating the rural food production areas in the coming weeks will hold a great answer to the macro impact of COVID-19 on Indian food sector as well as larger economy.

Aviation&Tourism:

The contribution of the Aviation Sector and Tourism to our GDP stands at about 2.4% and 9.2% respectively. The Tourism sector served approximately 43 million people in FY 18-19. Aviation and Tourism were the first industries that were hit significantly by the pandemic. The common consensus seems to be that COVID will hit these industries harder than 9/11 and the Financial Crisis of 2008. These two industries have been dealing with severe cash flow issues since the start of the pandemic and are staring at a potential 38 million lay-offs, which translates to 70 per cent of the total workforce. The impact is going to fall on both, White and Blue collar jobs. According to IATO estimates, these industries may incur losses of about 85 billion Rupees due to travel restrictions. The Pandemic has also brought about a wave of innovation in the fields of contactless boarding and travel technologies.

Telecom

There has been a significant amount of changes in the telecom sector of India even before the COVID 19 due to brief price wars between the service providers. Most essential services and sectors have continued to run during the pandemic thanks to the implementation of the 'work from home' due to restrictions. With over 1 billion connections as of 2019, the telecom sector contributes about 6.5 per cent of GDP and employs almost 4 million people. Increased broadband usage had a direct impact and resulted in pressure on the network. Demand has been increased by about 10%. However, the Telco's are bracing for a sharp drop in adding new subscribers. As a policy recommendation, the government can aid the sector by relaxing the regulatory

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compliances and provide moratorium for spectrum dues, which can be used for network expansions by the companies.

Pharmaceuticals:

The pharmaceutical industry has been on the rise since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in India, the largest producer of generic drugs globally. With a market size of $55 billion during the beginning of 2020, it has been surging in India, exporting Hydroxychloroquine to the world, esp. to the US, UK, Canada, and the Middle-East.

There has been a recent rise in the prices of raw materials imported from China due to the pandemic. Generic drugs are the most impacted due to heavy reliance on imports, disrupted supply-chain, and labour unavailability in the industry, caused by social distancing. Simultaneously, the pharmaceutical industry is struggling because of the government-imposed bans on the export of critical drugs, equipment, and PPE kits to ensure sufficient quantities for the country. The increasing demand for these drugs, coupled with hindered accessibility is making things harder. Easing the financial stress on the pharmaceutical companies, tax-relaxations, and addressing the labour force shortage could be the differentiating factors in such a desperate time.

Oil&Gas:

The Indian Oil & Gas industry is quite significant in the global context – it is the third-largest energy consumer only behind USA and Chine and contributes to 5.2% of the global oil demand. The complete lockdown across the country slowed down the demand of transport fuels (accounting for 2/3rd demand in oil & gas sector) as auto & industrial manufacturing declined and goods & passenger movement (both bulk & personal) fell. Though the crude prices dipped in this period, the government increased the excise and special excise duty to make up for the revenue loss, additionally, road cess was raised too. As a policy recommendation, the government may think of passing on the benefits of decreased crude prices to end consumers at retail outlets to stimulate demand.

Beyond,Covid-19:

In view of the scale of disruption caused by the pandemic, it is evident that the current downturn is fundamentally different from recessions. The sudden shrinkage in demand & increased unemployment is going to alter the business landscape. Adopting new principles like 'shift towards localization, cash conservation, supply chain resilience and innovation' will help businesses in treading a new path in this uncertain environment.

The impact of coronavirus pandemic on India has been largely disruptive in terms of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been adversely affected as domestic demand and exports sharply plummeted with some notable exceptions where high growth was observed. An attempt is made to analyze the impact and possible solutions for some keysectors.

Measured relaxations have been permitted in areas outside the 'containment or high-risk zones' including opening of non-essential establishments, and businesses. Domestic flights have been allowed subject to the guidelines issued by the government to ensure safe travel of the passengers amidst the pandemic. However restrictions on educational institutions, places of public gathering such as shopping malls, gymnasiums, swimming pools, cinema theatres, entertainment parks, places of religious worship, operation of metro train services etc continue. While vehicular movement within states is allowed there remains in place a nightcurfew period in almost all states. The re-imposition of the lock-down has delayed any chance of economic recovery that was anticipated once the first phase of 'unlocking' had begun in June. The lock-down was primarily intended to buy time to prepare the health system and to put together a plan of 5 Data on Indian cases are from https://www.covid19india.org/ and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. D 3 how to deal with the

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outbreak once the case-load started accelerating. India's public health system is relatively weaker than other countries. The government spends only 1.5% of the total GDP on public health as a result of which the system remains grossly under-prepared to deal with a health crisis such as this. Confirmed Covid-19 cases in India To the extent possible, the lock-down period was used to ramp up testing, contact-tracing, isolating confirmed patients in designated quarantine centres and setting up treatment facilities including makeshift hospitals. However the health care system continues to be overwhelmed by the rising number of patients every day especially in the worst affected states.

Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Agriculture:

As Rabi crop harvest season coincides with the coronavirus pandemic lockdown, the ready to be harvested crops unabatedly stands in the fields, on account of the dearth of agricultural laborers. Already reeling under an unprecedented confluence of pressure, the agrarian economy is now struggling to keep its head above water. However, timely intervention by the center and state govt. has brought a big respite to the farmers of India.

The Center and State Governments are now working in harmony to redress the grievances of farmers by introducing a hantle of measures every day such as subsidies, including crop insurance to farmers, free flow of agricultural credit, unemployment allowance to rural landless/migrant workers under MANREGA, etc. The govt. is using every arrow in its quiver to ensure the health of farmers by continuously sensitizing the farmers about working in fields with covered faces while maintaining social distancing.

In order to reinforce a zero hurdle harvest season, the govt has exempted the movement of farm machinery from lockdown. But there are some discrepancies here, for instance, the farmers in Punjab and Haryana, the 'food bowls' of the country, await 'combine harvesters', the machinery to harvest the grain crop, while it remains stuck in Madhya Pradesh due to the lockdown. Despite enlisted as an essential service, the movement of combined harvesters has not been a smooth sailing operation. This is mainly because the order has not made its way to the people on the ground.

The absence of transport facilities clubbed with vigilant blocking roads has a limiting effect on the movement of migratory harvest labor and agri-machinery. Also, trucks and tractors are not inclusive of 'farm machinery' by definition. Although, many state governments have regulated the free movement of trucks, a nation-wide regulation is yet to be seen.

Currently, tractors are in high demand for sowing and land preparation for Kharif crops.

Due to a lack of transportation and logistics facilities, the produce remains to lie on the fields at the grace of Almighty. This leaves the crestfallen farmer with no alternative other than feeding the fresh produce to the cattle. Railways can play a turnkey role here by transporting farm inputs – including seeds, etc. from seed processing units to all states and farm output from the rural pockets to the cities.

The new features of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Platform launched by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj aims to strengthen agriculture marketing by reducing the need for farmers to physically access the wholesale mandis for selling their harvested produce; is a welcoming move to decongest mandis.

Although equipped with smartphones, the uneducated and naïve farmers are not able to reap the benefits of this ingenious measure. As a result, streamlining of crop procurement and mandi operations continues to be a challenge. NGOs can volunteer to educate the farmers on the usage of these new features of the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Platform.

Major destinations like China, the U.S, and Europe may grapple with COVID-19 for some coming months. As a result of global embargo and port hurdles, the exportable produce will also bear the brunt of low consumer demands. As industries pulled down their shutters, there has been a slump in the domestic demand as well. Most state governments are now buying their respective farm produce from the farmers on respective Support

Price and above. Thus ensuring optimal prices for domestic and export produce and restoring farmer's faith. This will further restore farmer's interest in Kharif season and therefore food production will not be impacted. To pump up the morale of the farmers, more such creative yet safe and pragmatic solutions are needed.

I urge my fellow citizens and media to come together to appreciate the farmers of India as much as the doctors and nurses, who are risking their lives to ensure that food reservoirs are well stacked amid the lockdown.

Amid border closures, quarantines, and market, supply chain and trade disruptions, the food reservoirs are not going to last forever. Despite a purported food crisis, the trial and error based experimental cooking are trending, causing enormous food wastages. At such a time when some people are running out of food and are on the brink of starvation due to the lockdown, it is our moral duty to restrict our diet to plain and simplistic food.

With a 16.5 percent contribution to GVA (Gross Value Added) and 43 percent population engaged, the food and agriculture sector has immense potential to wean India out of the economic crisis abyss. The incessant fast lane solutions and swift actions by the govt. to empower the farmers, will surely succor India in winning the war against the life and livelihood pulverising coronavirus pandemic.

Conclusion:

Covid-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge for India. Given the large size of the population, the precarious situation of the economy, especially of the financial sector in the pre-Covid-19 period, and the economy's dependence on informal labour, lockdowns and other social distancing measures are turning out to be hugely disruptive. The central and state governments have recognized the challenge and have responded but this response should be just the beginning. The eventual damage to the economy is likely to be significantly worse than the current estimates. On the demand side, the government needs to balance the income support required with the need to ensure the fiscal situation does not spin out of control. The balance struck so far seems to be a reasonable one but the government needs to find a greater scope for supporting the incomes of the poor. Involvement of the state and local governments may also be crucial in the effective implementation of further fiscal initiatives. Policy makers need to be prepared to scale up the response as the events unfold so as to minimise the impact of the shock on both the formal and informal sectors and pave the way for a sustained recovery. At the same time they must ensure that the responses remain enshrined in a rules-based framework and limit the exercise of discretion in order to avoid long-term damage to the economy.

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Eco-Tourism Development and Medicinal Quality of Hot Springs: A case study of *Vajreshwari (Thane)*

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Abstract:

This research paper is giving emphasis on the geographical and tourist aspects of hot spring of Vajreshwari which are located in Bhivandi tehsil of Thane district in Maharashtra state. The study area is a part of the Sahyadri hills at the entire of the districts plateau region created by volcanic formation. Its location is on bank of Tansa River. This spring is famous for its religious and medicinal applicability.

Key Words: *Temperature, Medicinal, Geology Spring, Parameter.*

Introduction:

A spring of warm water, usually having a temperature greater than that of the human body is called as hot spring. The hot water springs can be defined as the natural spring water with water temperature a bit above than the surroundings. The water of the hot spring is said to have heated due to the heat inside the earth's interiors. This phenomenon is known as the geothermal phenomenon. Basically the temperature of the rocks in the interiors of the earth increases with the increasing depth. The water that comes in contact with such rocks gets heated up and thus the water gets hot in the hot springs. The water of such hot springs are said to have medicinal properties. With additional mineral contents than the normal water these hot spring waters are held for therapeutic usage. According to the scientists, the water in the Vajreshwari hot water springs is hot due to the concurrence of these waters to the former volcanic eruption in this area.

The hot water springs in Vajreshwari are said to be rich in sulphur contents; which makes it ideal for medicinal usage. Hence people from many parts of India, visit this place to bath in this water springs. These hot water springs are believed of curing out all the skin ailments. The hot springs stretch out around 7 km finally into the river Tansa. The temperature of these hot water springs is around 43°C to 49° C. The peculiar, Kothawala baths have facility of complete exclusive bathing for people in private. There are provisions of even long tubs and showers here. According to our Report "Water" is essential part in life and so I took this hot spring subject for study. Basically geology is the function of science and the main mechanism of "hot water medicinal". Geomorphologic processes are generally complex and reflect interrelationship among the variable such as, climate, geology, soils, and vegetation. Occurrence and movement of ground water depends on many factors like physiographic, drainage, geology structure and hydrology.
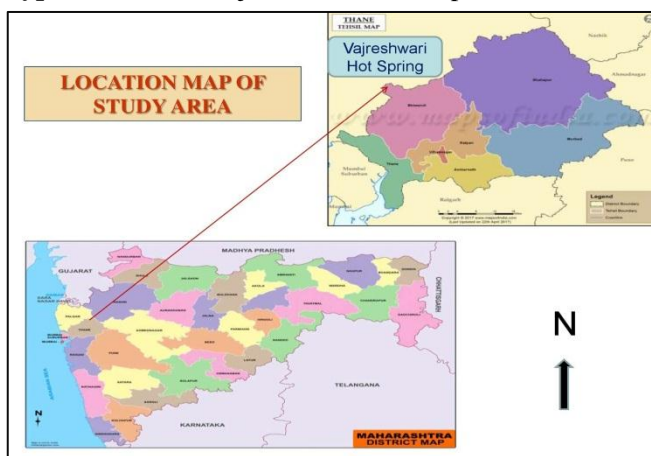
Aims And Objectives:

i. To study the Geological structure of hot spring.

ii. To study the medicinal use of hot spring water.

iii. To study the Eco-tourism development of study area.

Hypothesis: The Vajreshwari is developed as a tourist centre due to the hot water springs and its fully medicinal quality.

Geographical Location of Study Area:

The Vajreshwari hot spring is located in Bhiwandi tehsil of Thane District. A selected area for the present study is the surrounding of Vajrashwari represent distinct geomorphic unit like hilly area and located in Tansa River basin administratively this area is located in Bhiwandi tehsil of Thane District. Vajrashwari located 2 to 5 Km to the North direction of Bhiwandi Village. It is located on 20° 35' 50" North latitude and 73° 30' 50" East longitude.

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Relief:

The study area is a part of Sahyadri hills of to the south West of Thane district. The area is characterized by hilly terrain and shows reared nature in terms of relief. It exhibits moderate to high relief. The heights decreasing hot springs towards surrounding area. The slope increases the south west area. Tansa River is rises from the hills of sahyadri and flowing east to west direction. Hence, the slope of the study area is east to west.

Geology:

A hot spring is a spring that is produced by the emergence of geothermally heated groundwater from the Earth's crust. The great trap region of the Deccan covers the whole district it is entirely of volcanic formation. The volcanic portion consists of compact, stratified basalts and earthy trap. Their waters have high content of sulphur in it which is supposed to have curative properties. One can spend a relaxing weekend at the springs whose waters have soothing effect on body and soul. This place of solitude is located in splendid natural beauty. The springs are also known by the name Kundans.

Database And Methodology:-

Database

The primary and secondary data have been utilized for present research work. The whole research is a concern with the Vajreshwari Hot Spring of the study region. The data of Hot Spring water sample have been taken from the location of study area. The present study took to consider the opinion of water Testing Laboratory. The methodology is adopted to fulfill the objectives of the present study, which can be divided into two major components viz. fieldwork and laboratory components. In the fieldwork component collecting primary and secondary data from water testing Laboratory and personal visits to case study location for intensive field survey.

Methodology

The present research work follows the water testing Laboratory, a statistical technique of water sample the process, analyzes and outputs in the form of result maps and diagrams. The information and data is collected surveying. Spring water sample are collected from Vajreshwari Hot Spring profiles Instructed by geological survey of India. The water sample of spring water tested at **"Hydrological project water quality laboratory Level II Nashik".** The total 35 parameters are analyzed in the laboratory test .for the geographical information of spring.

Water Testing Laboratory Report

Sr. No.	Parameters	Vajreshwari	Desirable Limits	Permissible Limits	Units
1	Colour	Clear	Colourless	-	-
2	Odour	Odourfree	Unobjectionable	-	-
3	Temperature	47.3	-	-	0 C
4	pH Value	7.59	6.5	8.5	-
5	Electrical Conductivity	3400	-	-	
6	Suspended Solids	100	-	-	mg/L
7	Dissolved Solids	2960	500	2000	mg/L
8	Total Solids	3060	-	-	mg/L
9	Turbidity	3.1	5	10	N.T.U.
10	Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	20	200	600	mg/L
11	Carbonates (as CaCO3)	0	-	-	mg/L
12	Bicarbonates (as CaCO3)	24.4	-	-	mg/L
13	Chlorides (as Cl)	1131.4	250	1000	mg/L
14	Sulphates (as SO4)	46.7	200	400	mg/L
15	Fluoride (as F)	0.98	1	1.5	mg/L
16	Calcium (as Ca)	360.72	75	200	mg/L
17	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	810	300	600	mg/L
18	Sodium (as Na)	650.2	-	-	mg/L

19	Potassium (as K)	53.1	-	-	mg/L
20	Nitrite (as NO2-N)	0.041	-	-	mg/L
21	Nitrate (as NO3-K)	6.139	45	100	mg/L
22	Ammonia (as NH3-N)	0.133	0.001	0.002	mg/L
23	Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N)	3.812	-	-	mg/L
24	Orthophosphorous (as O-PO4 as P)	0.056	-	-	mg/L
25	Total Phosphorus(as P-TOT)	0.6	-	-	mg/L
26	Chlorophyll – A	0	-	-	mg/L
27	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (3 days at 27 C)	6.8	-	-	mg/L
28	Chemical Oxygen Demand	40.4	-	-	mg/L
29	Dissolved Oxygen	0.7	-	-	mg/L
30	Boron (as B)	0.6	1	5	mg/L
31	Aluminum (as Al)	N.D.	0.03	0.2	mg/L
32	Iron (as Fe)	0.01	0.3	1	mg/L
33	Manganese (as Mn)	0.23	0.1	0.3	mg/L
34	Silica (as Sio2)	2.5	-	-	mg/L
35	Total Coli forms (M.P.N.)	300	10	0	MPN/100ml
36	Fecal Coli forms (M.P.N.)	27	0	0	MPN/100ml
37	Total Coli forms (Mem)	290	10	0	TCC/100ml
38	Fecal Coli forms (Mem)	25	0	0	FCC/100ml

Source: Tabulated by Researcher

Conclusion:

1.The hot water springs of the study area are said to be rich in sulphur contents; which makes it ideal for medicinal usage. 2. The temperature of these hot water springs are around to 43°C to 49° C.

3.Tourists are took baths in these spring. 4. The visitors are visited this holy place for spiritual purpose. 5. Availability of Transport accessibility. 6. The spring water pollution is going to increase by the tourists.

Suggestions:

1.To plan to maintain the tourist centre. 2. To stop the pollution of spring water, 3. To establish a scientific counseling centre for giving information about hot springs. 4. To establish a geothermal power station. 4. To develop the transport network to reach the study area. 6.To solve the problem of accommodation.

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Heath Benefits of Yoga
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Abstract

Present paper attempts to understand the health benefits of Yoga. Based on primary information obtained through questionnaire and personal interview of Yoga practitioners, the study reveals that, there are enormous health benefits of yoga. However, there should be consistency in its practice.

Key words: Health, benefits, Yoga, respondents, questionnaire

Introduction:

Yoga, a group of physical, mental and spiritual practices, originated in ancient time literally means union. It is an experiential science and a philosophical system of exercise and meditation. Considering its health benefits, today, it is being practiced all over the world. Patanjali defines Yoga as a "Yagaschittavritti nirodhah" (Malhotra, et. al. 2017) There are many forms of yoga which differ in specific practices, while maintaining the purpose of directing the mind and body (Birdee et. al 2009). As it gives comfort to the restless mind, Yoga is becoming popular in various communities all over the world. For sick person, it is a boon. It keeps fit and beautiful to the person. It is helpful to develop memory. With this background, the present paper attempts to understand the health benefits of Yoga.

Objective:

The main objective of the present study is to know the health benefits of yoga.

Materials and Methods:

Present study is based on the primary data obtained through quetenites and personal discussion held with the Yoga practitioners. In all 162 Yoga practitioners from different age groups were interviewed for this purpose.

Result and discussion:

The consistent practice of Yoga yields many health benefits. Some of them are:

1. It maintains blood pressure

Persons those suffering from hypertension can be benefited by practicing Yoga. As Yoga reduces stress and tension, persons engaged in stressful activities, those are middle aged and overweight, get benefit of it. Both systolic and diastolic blood pressure can be controlled considerably by Yoga. Respondents with high blood pressure when practiced Yoga at least four times a week experienced control of blood pressure.

2. It corrects the posture

It is well known that, the prolonged bad posture leads to the compromised vertebrate alignment. Yoga if practiced consistently may help better the alignment of spine as well as shoulder and neck relief.

3. It relaxes body system

As Yoga slowdowns breathing one's body can be relaxed by practicing it. It also lowers the heart rate.

4. It maintains the nervous system

Yoga helps regulate the nervous system. It stimulates the autonomic nervous system in different ways. The practice of Yoga includes body movement and breathing exercise, it triggers sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. Yoga helps train brain and body to enhance the human ability to find balance more quickly.

5. It strengthens bone

Daily practice of yoga help in bone health. It strengthens the bones and reduce rate of osteoporosis. The risk of bone fracture can also be reduced by practicing Yoga.

6. Maintains blood sugar

Diabetes Mellitus (DM), a group of metabolic disorders results into hyper glycemia due to insulin deficiency and increases the level of blood sugar. Regular practice of Yoga help maintains blood sugar level.

7. It increases the blood flow

Body movement in Yoga gets blood flowing in the body and brings more oxygen to the cells. While, relaxation helps blood circulation. Twisting of body brings fresh and oxygenated blood to various body organs.

8. It builds muscle strength

Some of the Aasanas use body weight to tone body muscles as well as strengthen the muscles. Young respondents have gone through this experience.

9. It improves the flexibility of body

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Flexibility of body is one of the important characteristics of good health. Sedentary lifestyle, aging, high stress level and abnormal body movement may lose flexibility of the body. The consistent practice of Yoga boosts the body flexibility.

10. Minimizes the risk of joint breakdown

The regular practice of Yoga help in minimizing the risk of joint breakdown.

11. Perfects the spine

Yoga helps in perfecting the spine. It is of great help in strengthening the back muscles. It helps the body maintain proper posture.

12. It improves sleep quality

Over 60% of Yoga practitioners reported improved sleep. Quality or deep sleep includes feeling energized for the day. From children to the adults, Yoga promises various sleep benefits.

13. It increases immunity

It is well accepted fact that, stress weakens the immune system. Yoga reduces the stress level, calms nervous system, conditions the respiratory tract and lungs as well as stimulate the lymphatic system and thereby enhance the immune system.

14. It Ups the heart rate

Consistent practice of Yoga gets the heart rate up.

15. Founds healthy lifestyle

Yoga is a simple and effective exercise to have a healthy lifestyle. It relaxes the mind and body, reduce stress, improves breathing and sleep quality. All these benefits of Yoga help in maintaining healthy lifestyle.

16. It helps improve concentration

Out of the various focus improving options available today, Yoga is one of the time-tested techniques. Along with the physical fitness, Yoga works on the mental level. It also improves concentration and improves productivity at work place. In all   52 % of the respondents have got this benefit.

17. Gives strength to lungs

The regular practice of Yoga controls breath, strengthens respiratory muscles, better exercise tolerance.

18. It makes one happier

The regular practice of Yoga increases the serotonin level and decrease the level of monoamine oxide and cortisol. Thus, the person feels happy.

19. It gives the peace of mind

Today's fast pace life causes anxiety and stress. The practice of simple asanas may offer peace of mind to the person. Yoga help regulate body activity, improves health, calms the mind and one can have the peace of mind.

20. It helps in back pain relief

The practice of Yoga is good as it eases pain and improve mobility with lower back pain.

Conclusion

Yoga, a practice of connecting body, heart and mind offer various health benefits to the person who practice it regularly. It uses physical postures, breathing exercise and meditation to improve overall health. Persons from various age groups from children to adults get benefited of Yoga. In these days of cut throat competition, the average stress level of people has increased noticeably. Yoga is of great help in reducing stress and have healthy long life.

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Yoga: a Powerful Boon to fight with COVID-19

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Abstract:

International Day of Yoga (21 June) not only celebrates an ancient physical and mental practice which originated centuries ago in India, but has many benefits of practicing yoga as a way of living that continues to grow in popularity around the world. Yoga can be a powerful tool to deal with the lockdown's uncertainty and isolation, as well as to maintain physical and mental well-being. During lockdown and in its aftermath, an increasing number of practitioners have turned to online yoga classes to regain balance and strength. It shows the growing importance of yoga to post-COVID-19 wellbeing.

Key Words: Yoga, COVID-19, physical and mental well-being

Introduction

The word *'Yoga'* is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Yuj', meaning 'to join' or 'to yoke' or 'to unite'. It is a scientific practice done with art or skill for healthy living in stressful modern times. According to the scriptures of Yoga its practice leads to the union of self and universe as an integral part of each other, indicating a perfect harmony between the mind, body and spirit.

Yoga is a group of physical, mental and spiritual disciplines which was originated in ancient India. Yoga is one of the six orthodox philosophical schools of Hinduism. There are a broad variety of yoga schools, practices, and goals. There are four paths or types of yoga: Karma yoga, Kriya Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Jnana Yoga. It also refers to variety of methods through which human beings can realize this union. One who experiences this oneness of existence is said to be in yoga, and is termed as a *yogi*, having attained to a state of freedom referred to *as mukti, nirvana* or *moksha*. Yoga, being widely considered as an 'immortal cultural outcome' of Indus Saraswati Valley civilization – dating back to 2700 B.C., has proved itself catering to both material and spiritual aspects of humanity. Basic human values are the very identity of Yoga Sadhana. Yoga is mentioned in the Rigveda, and also referenced in the Upanishads, though it most likely developed as a systematic study around the 5th and 6th centuries BCE.

Research studies have shown that traditional yoga systems that include breathing exercises and asanas or postures, chants, and meditation can reduce stress and improve immunity and lung functions. Traditional forms and modern methods of yoga are practiced worldwide.

It was introduced by Swami Vivekananda in the United States in 1893, and from then on, yoga practice shifted toward the aims of attaining health, beauty, and body therapy, thus initiating the modern yoga age. As modern yoga increased in popularity, its use shifted to mind and body practices. Standard yoga usually combines *asana* (posture), *pranayama* (breathing), and meditation. *Asana* involves whole body movement, which consists of multi-joint stretching and strength-building motions of varying degrees of difficulty and other fitness-based exercises. *Pranayama* requires voluntary control of respiratory muscles and involves different breathing speeds, shortening and elongation of breathing, and breath holding via three phases: *Puraka* (inhalation), *Kumbhaka* (retention), and *Rechaka* (exhalation).[2]

Yoga is a word that became popular across the world in the last few years. Yoga is not only beneficial for the body but also for the mind. It helps to improve blood flow and helps in building mind clarity. For ages, yoga was known to be beneficial for our physical & mental health. It not only helps us to stay calm but also help us to lose weight.

According to McCall, yoga research has been conducted in the context of various health conditions, such as stress/anxiety, pain, depression, cardiovascular disease, blood pressure/hypertension, respiratory conditions, cancer, and diabetes. Moreover, the role of yoga has slowly expanded from complementary and alternative medicine to performance enhancement. Yoga is used to improve physical function (e.g., flexibility) and body coordination through *asana*, which has similar components such as stretching and strengthening exercises. Given its familiarity and similarities with traditional stretching movements, *asana* is used more often in general exercise regimens, but *pranayama*, which is typically used in standard yoga practice, is not widely used in fitness and sports. We hypothesized that, by adding *pranayama* to *asana*, respiratory function would improve and lead to enhanced physical function. However, no such studies have been conducted to date. Accordingly, this study aimed to assess the influence of *asana* and *pranayama* on physical function by targeting healthy inactive middle-aged people.

During this ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, when we are all bound to live a restricted life under the constant fear of infection risks, it is natural for anyone to develop anxiety. The continuous flow of negative news, the inadequacy of daily resources, everything is adding to this growing anxiety and depression. We are confined at home for such long periods of time, which can be mentally challenging for us. When our mind is flooded with the uncertainty of the future, we often experience sleepless nights causing fatigue. Many of us are unable to relax our mind during this time thereby increasing the stress on our minds.

During this time, it is important to understand that mental health is very important for survival. To help with this growing level of anxiety and depression, we must lead a healthy lifestyle, stay connected to our loved ones, and practice yoga at home.

Why Yoga?

Continuous anxiety or stress can manifest many health conditions such as high blood pressure, muscle tension, breathing issues, etc. Stress is the element that triggers our sympathetic nervous system causing all these health issues and in such situations, yoga can help us to stay calm. The posture and asana of yoga help us to reduce muscle tension, joint issues and relax our sympathetic system, resulting in a relaxed mind. There are a lot of yoga poses which help us to manage our blood pressure level and anxiety. Yoga also teaches us to regulate our breath, which can make a person feel relaxed and at peace.

Yoga During The Pandemic

1. To live through this lockdown & pandemic period, yoga is the best thing to adopt as a lifestyle habit. It helps us build a strong physical, mental and spiritual health system. When combined with breathing and meditation, it acts as the best element to take care of our mind, body and soul. There are different forms of yoga that can help us to stay physically strong and mentally balanced. It could also be something you can motivate others in your family & social circle to do, as it could help them get through these times easily & healthily. Just like a normal walk in the park or 30 minutes of hard-core gym exercising, Yoga brings its own flavour and benefits to the table, which can be performed by people of all ages, and provides you with a holistic sense of health, which is especially required during these times. Several yoga techniques are available to develop mastery over the mind by enhancing the willpower that keeps the immune system strong. These include asana, pranayama, meditation with or without using Mantras, and detoxification through kyiyas. Along with these practices, a mental attitude known as Pratipaksha Bhavana (contrary attitude) is recommended in the yoga literature. Yoga recognizes the emotionally charged state of stress response, wherein the mind is in a state of violent spinning speed of thoughts and hence, becomes unmanageable. The techniques train the mind to let go of all violent reactions and replace them by positive thoughts of love and acceptance (prashamana). Such an attitude of love and trust sends signals between the brain and the heart which start working in unison, not letting the stress destabilize the person's biochemistry.

All yoga practices utilize deep relaxation which could release all tensions and stresses to prevent immune suppression that would otherwise have weakened the responses to the onslaught of infectious bacteria and viruses. We need to practice antidote for stress – at work or even at home.

Conclusion

Any holistic therapy should address the entire spectrum of body-mind-consciousness of an individual so that the totality of human personality is ready for the next evolution in human consciousness. The five sheaths of body, prana, mind and emotions, knowledge, and bliss are addressed in the modules developed here with the understanding that an imbalance in any one could bring disorder in all sheaths. The disorder is perceived only when it percolates to mind or body level and mending them in isolation will only bring transitory relief. For a complete cure, all the above sheaths must be addressed and set right so that the person is not only symptoms free but also ready to explore the depths of consciousness moving beyond the frail human condition.

The well understood underlying mechanisms for the use of yoga for stress reduction and immune modulation shall be considered as the basis for its complimentary role in the management of an infectious condition like COVID-19.

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Overall Impact of Yoga on Cadets at NCC-Unit of Adv. M. N. Deshmukh Arts, Science and Commerce College Rajur, Tal- Akole, Dist- Ahmednagar, MS (India).

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Abstract:

The current research paper is focused on studying the effects that the regular practice of yoga has on the lifestyle of a young student (being age range from 18 to 23 years). This paper will be concentrating on examining and exploring the humanely parameters that undergo changes as a result of inculcation of yoga into a daily routine. These parameters are broadly categorized as mental health and abilities, emotional intelligence and well-being, psychology, human behavior, social behavior and physical health.

Keywords: Mental wellbeing, Physical wellbeing, NCC-Unit, Adv. M. N. Deshmukh College Rajur, stress issues.

Introduction:

The conceptual background of yoga has its origins in ancient Indian philosophy. There are various types of yoga having its own distinct emphasis regarding the relative content of physical postures and exercises (Asanas), breathing techniques (Pranayama), deep relaxation, and meditation practices that cultivate awareness and ultimately more profound states of consciousness. The physical exercises (Asanas) will increase patient's physical flexibility, coordination and strength, while the breathing practices and meditation may calm and focus the mind to develop greater awareness and diminish anxiety and thus result in higher quality of life.

The aim of this research paper deals with focused on the impact that the surroundings and society has on any individual, the case of college students had been taken up specially in order to focus on that sector of the society which undergoes maximum transformation with growing and changing environments. To facilitate this motion, a group of 50 NCC Cadets of Adv. M. N. Deshmukh College Rajur, who practiced the yoga from 05th June 2021 to 15th June 2021 at their home along with their parents to celebrate International Yoga Day, were subjected to direct online interaction in the form of a survey and collect data. The questions asked to them answered the main parameters of the research paper and are the basis of this study.

Objectives:

The main objective of this case study are to study the effect of Yoga on mental health and abilities, emotional intelligence and well-being, psychology, human behavior, social behavior and physical health of the NCC cadets.
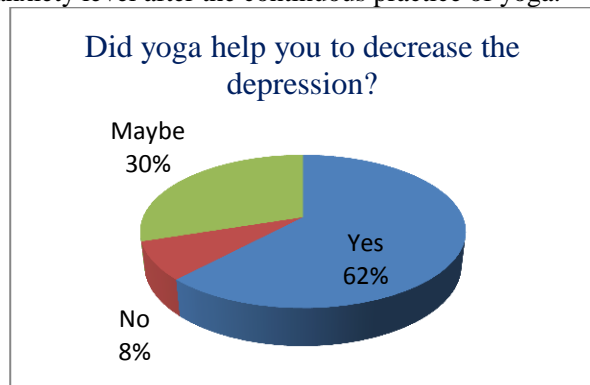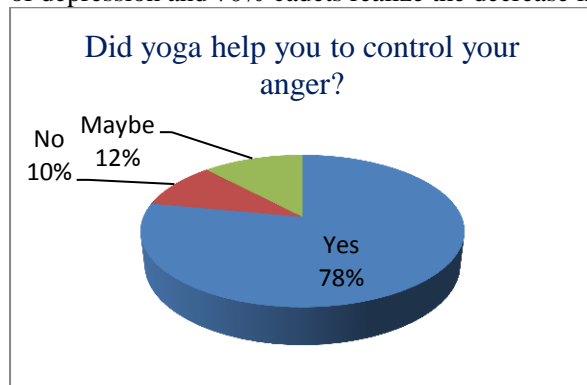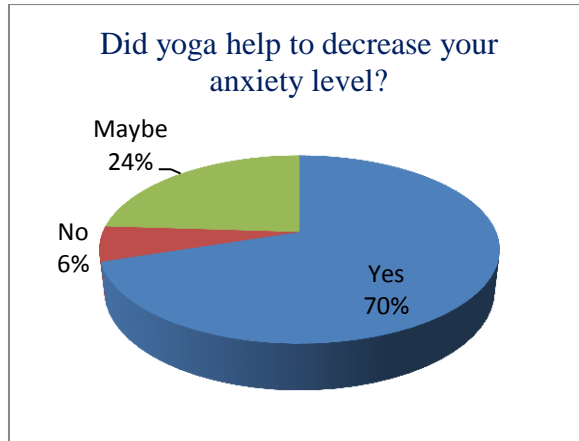
Methodology:

To the proposed case study a group of 50 NCC cadets of Adv. M. N. Deshmukh College Rajur were practiced the yoga for 10 days and an online survey is taken. The questions are asked to cadets and the collected data were analyzed. The questions were asked on stress related issues, personality development, mental health, physical health and spiritual energy.

The results through statistical data:
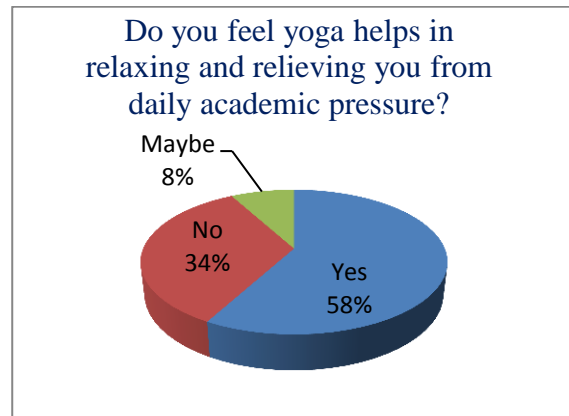
1) Mental Health

Mainly three questions were asked about mental health to the cadets and it has been clearly seen from the results that there is huge impact of yoga on the mental health of cadets. 78% cadets are now able to control their anger after the continuous yoga exercises. 62% cadets are experiencing the decreasing level of depression and 70% cadets realize the decrease in anxiety level after the continuous practice of yoga.

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Did yoga help to decrease your anxiety level?

Maybe 24%
No 6%
Yes 70%

2) Stress related issues:

Two questions were asked about stress related issues to the cadets and it has been clearly seen from the results that there is nice impact of yoga on the stress related issues of cadets. 88% cadets are now experiencing improvement in stress management after the continuous yoga exercises. 58% cadets are experiencing that Yoga helps in relaxing and relieving them from daily academic pressure after the continuous practice of yoga.

Do you experience improvement in stress management?

No 10%
Maybe 2%
Yes 88%

Do you feel yoga helps in relaxing and relieving you from daily academic pressure?

Maybe 8%
No 34%
Yes 58%

3) Personality Development:

Two questions were asked about personality development to the cadets and it has been clearly seen from the results that there is nice impact of yoga on the personality development of cadets. 88% cadets feel change in their personality after the continuous yoga exercises. 84% cadets are experiencing that Yoga helps you to improve their confidence level after the continuous practice of yoga.

Do you feel change in your personality?

No 12%
Maybe 0%
Yes 88%

Did Yoga helps you to improve your confidence level?

No 10%
Maybe 6%
Yes 84%
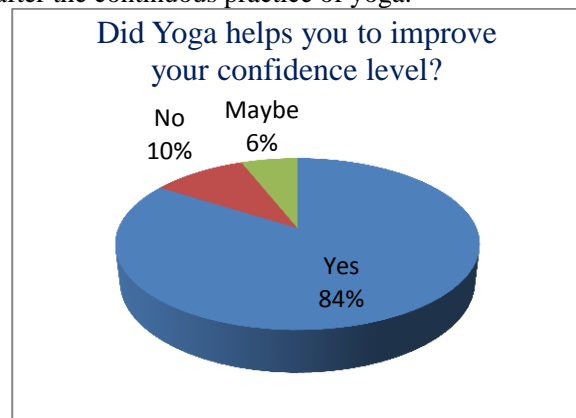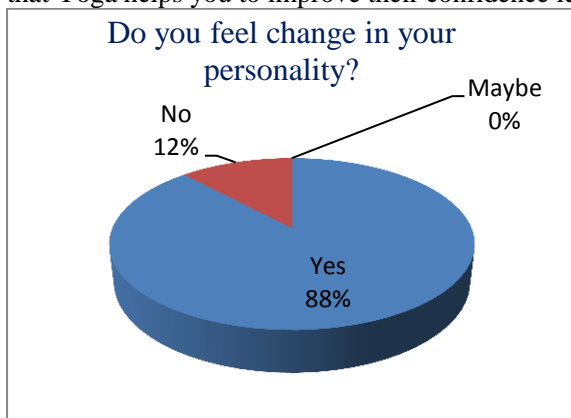
4) Physical Benefit:

Two questions were asked about physical benefits of Yoga to the cadets and it has been clearly seen from the results that there is nice impact of yoga on the improvement in the physical fitness of cadets. 72% cadets realize the improvement in their physical flexibility after the continuous yoga exercises. 92%

cadets are experiencing that Yoga helps them to improvement in physical agility and feel relaxed after the continuous practice of yoga.
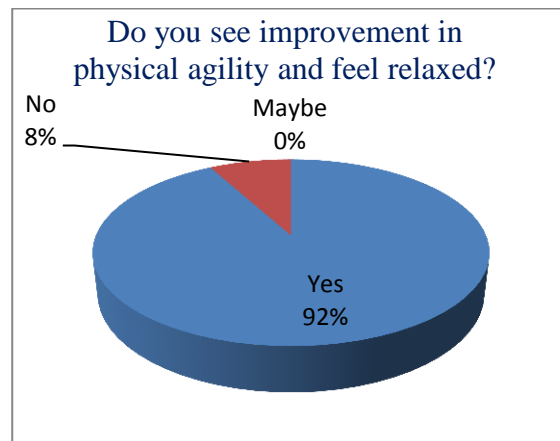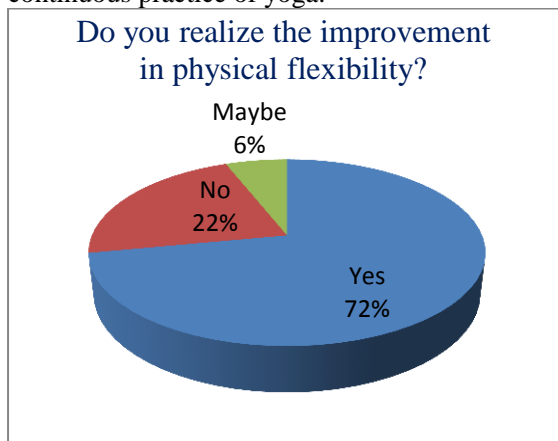
Conclusion:

It is concluded that such experimental practice of Yoga is essentially important to propagate the values that Yoga brings along and create awareness regarding the physical and mental benefits that Yoga brings along itself. The statistics prove that Yoga has been highly beneficial for this segment of the society and acts as a proof to substantiate the fact that Yoga has far more benefits than the NCC cadets are aware of and if this discipline is focused by strategically planning the sessions for a particular segment of the society, they are even more impactful. This was an one of a kind study where the NCC cadets were kept in focus and conclusions were drawn to help cadets for a bright future and developing a progressive behavior in them.

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Contribution of Yoga for Health and Fitness in the Modern World

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Abstract

Yoga has diverse range of things to offer mankind. Hence, the aims and objectives for practicing yoga may be varied and may vary from person to person, depending upon their basic disciplines, trades and professions, needs and requirements and problems they face in their walks of life. Broadly, the objectives are – i) To bring peace and tranquility of mind, freeing it from all stress and strains, worries and anxieties; ii) To bring balance and harmony in the body-mind-soul complex; iii) To explore and unfold the latent talents, by controlling nature both external and internal, annihilating the evils within; iv) To gain sound health; The ultimate goal of yoga is to know one's Self within and bring union between the individual Self (Atman) and the Universal Consciousness (Paramatman), to bridge between the microcosm and the macrocosm, and, thereby, to attain liberation (Moksha or Kaivalya) from the cares and anxieties, pains and sufferings of worldly life and enjoy Truth-KnowledgeBliss-Absolute. For that, it is necessary to have a clear vision of the individual self. That is possible only when the mind (chitta) is made free from modifications. Thus, annihilation of the propensities of mind (Chitta vritti nirodha) becomes the first objective.

Introduction

Yoga is the only science which takes care of the all-round development of three essential elements- body, mind and soul together. Yogic Practice is a holistic science which includes the culture of the body, the mind as well as the spirit. Yoga, not only improves physical and mental health and intellectual ability, but also improves character and behaviour of men by nipping in the bud the devil in them with the help of Yama-Niyama. This provides a strong moral foundation to men's life on which they build their physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual super-structure, and prove themselves to be a man or a woman in the real sense of the term. Yoga is a philosophy which first developed in India, in which physical exercises and meditation are believed to help people to become calmer and united in spirit with God. Yoga is a type of exercise in which you move your body into various positions in order to become more fit or flexible, to improve your breathing and to relax your mind.

Concept of Yoga

The word 'Yoga' is not unfamiliar to us. We have some ideas about it, though the ideas may be wrong or right. At one time, yoga was confined to very few dedicated people, initiated to that order by their Gurus, most of whom were ascetics and hermits. The general belief, even among the educated people, was that yoga was meant only for those people who had left their worldly life and started living in hermitage, and not for the householders. But, after it has been popularised among the masses by yogis like Swami Ramdev, Shri Ravi Shankar and others, through mass-media, particularly through television and mass-yoga-camps, it is now widely practised by the common people, irrespective of gender, religion, caste, birth, age and profession, in order to gain relief from ailments and to lead a healthy, happy and prosperous life.

Asana

In yoga, an asana is a posture in which a practitioner sits. In the Yoga Sutras, Patanjali defines "asana" as "to be seated in a position that is firm, but relaxed". Patanjali mentions the ability to sit for extended periods as one of the eight limbs of his system, known asshtanga yoga. Asana are also performed as physical exercise where they are sometimes referred to as "yoga postures" or "yoga positions".[4] Some asana are performed just for health purposes. Asana do promote good health, although in different ways compared to physical exercises, "placing the physical body in positions that cultivate also awareness, relaxation and concentration

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Pranayama

Pranayama, or breath control, is the Fourth Limb of ashtanga, as set out by Patanjali in the Yoga Sutra. The practice is an integral part of both Hatha Yoga and Ashtanga Vinyasa Yoga but while performing asanas. They are to be practiced and perfected as individual practices of their own. Patanjali discusses his specific approach to pranayama in verses 2.49 through 2.51, and devotes verses 2.52 and 2.53 of the Sutra to explaining the benefits of the practice.[11]Patanjali describes pranayama as the control of the enhanced "life force" that is a result of practicing the various breathing techniques, rather than the exercises themselves.[3][4] The entirety of breathing practices includes those classified as pranayama, as well as others called svarodaya, or the "science of breath". It is a vast practice that goes far beyond the limits of pranayama as applied to asana.[5] improve flexibility[6]

Importance of Yoga

In the present-day world, the diseases of psycho-somatic origin, such as hyper-tension, heart-diseases, asthma, diabetes, insomnia are increasing very fast and the modern medical science has failed to cure these diseases. After a lot of scientific experiments done on patients undergoing yogic treatment, it has been found to be the most effective treatment for all these ailments. Here lies the importance of yogic practice. It is found to be the best means of leading a tension-free life, which keeps men free from physical, mental, as well as, psycho-somatic disorders. Yoga education is a holistic education which includes physical, mental, emotional, intellectual, moral, spiritual, social as well as environmental education, due to which the practitioner of yoga becomes healthy in the true sense of the term. Other than yoga, there is no such system which prepares a man holistically and therein lies the importance of yoga.

Benefit of Pranayam

- Improve balance
- Reduce stress and anxiety
- Reduce symptoms of lower back pain
- Be beneficial for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- Increase energy and decrease fatigue
- Shorten labor and improve birth outcomes
- Improve physical health and quality of life measures in the elderly
- Improve diabetes management reduce sleep disturbances
- Reduce hypertension
- Improve blood circulation
- Reduce weight

Fitness

Physical fitness is a state of health and well-being and, more specifically, the ability to perform aspects of sports, occupations and daily activities. Physical fitness is generally achieved through proper nutrition, moderate-vigorous physical exercise, and sufficient rest. Fitness may refer to:

- Fitness (biology), an individual's ability to propagate its genes
- Fitness (magazine), a women's magazine, focusing on health and exercise
- Fitness and figure competition, a form of physique training, related to bodybuilding
- Fitness approximation, a method of function optimization evolutionary computation or artificial evolution methodologies
- Fitness function, a particular type of objective function in mathematics and computer science

Health

Health is the level of functional and metabolic efficiency of a living organism. The World Health Organization (WHO) defined human health in its broader sense in its 1948 constitution as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."[1][2] This definition has been subject to controversy, in particular as lacking operational value, the ambiguity in developing cohesive health strategies, and because of the problem created by use of the word "complete", which makes

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it practically impossible to achieve.[3][4][5] Other definitions have been proposed, among which a recent definition that correlates health and personal satisfaction.

An alternative approach focuses on avoiding definitions, which demand precise descriptions of the term. Instead, following a three-year global conversation, convened by Alex Jadad[8][9], "health" has been conceptualized as the ability to adapt and self manage when individuals and communities face physical, mental or social challenges.

Mordinity Some Problems

- Stress
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Debates
- Cancer
- Obesity
- High blood pressure
- Muscular problems

Benefit of Yoga

Yoga is a form of exercise that originated in ancient India and is practised widely across the world today. Yoga not only enhances your physical strength but also contributes largely towards your mental health and spiritual growth.

Looking at the popularity of yoga, Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi suggested at the UN Assembly that yoga be given a special day as it is beneficial for everyone and making it a world event would help in spreading awareness about its benefits. So, on 21st June 2015, World Yoga Day was observed for the first time across the world and has since been celebrated annually.Yoga not only keeps you fit but also has a lot of long-term benefits when you make it an integral part of your lifestyle. Some benefits of yoga include:

1. Better posture

Yoga helps in keeping the spine erect, enabling you to sit straight and not slouch. It also helps alleviate the stress on your spine, exerted through incorrect posture. Consistent practice of Yoga helps in keeping the spine strong and prevents fatigue.

2. Improved bone health

Many postures in yoga require you to lift your own weight which helps in making the bones stronger and helps ward off osteoporosis.

3. Increased blood flow

The inverted and twisting nature of Yoga poses wring out the venous blood from the internal organs and allow oxygenated blood to flow. This also boosts the haemoglobin and red blood cells count.

4. Improved heart health

When you practice Yoga regularly, you get your heart into the aerobic range. This not only lowers the risk of heart attack but also relieves depression.

5. Lowered blood pressure

The savasana (corpse pose) helps people with hypertension. This pose is said to be have resulted in great improvement in people with high blood pressure.

Aims and Objectives of Yoga

Yoga has diverse range of things to offer mankind. Hence, the aims and objectives for practising yoga may be varied and may vary from person to person, depending upon their basic disciplines, trades and professions, needs and requirements and problems they face in their walks of life. Broadly, the objectives are –

1. To bring peace and tranquility of mind, freeing it from all stress and strains, worries and anxieties;
2. To bring balance and harmony in the body-mind-soul complex;
3. To explore and unfold the latent talents, by controlling nature both external and internal, annihilating the evils within;

4. To gain sound health;

5. To train the body and mind in a way to avoid rigidity and bring flexibility;

6. To develop immunity and resistance power;

7. To master the secrets of doing work efficiently and excel in tasks taken up;

8. in the social complex, as well as, the global complex;

9. To keep the internal body clean and detoxified and thereby render it free from disease;

10. To transform a mundane life to a blissful godly life.

The ultimate goal of yoga is to know one's Self within and bring union between the individual Self (Atman) and the Universal Consciousness (Paramatman), to bridge between the microcosm and the macrocosm, and, thereby, to attain liberation (Moksha or Kaivalya) from the cares and anxieties, pains and sufferings of worldly life and enjoy Truth-KnowledgeBliss-Absolute. For that, it is necessary to have a clear vision of the individual self. That is possible only when the mind (chitta) is made free from modifications. Thus, annihilation of the propensities of mind (Chitta vritti nirodha) becomes the first objective.

Conclusion

It is concluded that Yoga occupies a highly esteemed place, from time immemorial. Our worldly lives are always full of pain and suffering. We give in our endless efforts in order to gain or overcome relief from such sufferings and also to gain happiness. And as a result of our efforts, pleasure comes to our lives, although for a temporary period. The universal importance of yoga lies in the fact that its regular practice with sincerity and devotion drives away worldly pains and sufferings for good and the practitioner enjoys permanent peace and bliss. In the present-day world, the diseases of psycho-somatic origin, such as hyper-tension, heart-diseases, asthma, diabetes, insomnia are increasing very fast and the modern medical science has failed to cure these diseases. After a lot of scientific experiments done on patients undergoing yogic treatment, it has been found to be the most effective treatment for all these ailments. Here lies the importance of yogic practice. It is found to be the best means of leading a tension-free life, which keeps men free from physical, mental, as well as, psycho-somatic disorders.

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A Review on 'Yoga An Effective Strategy For Wellbeing During Covid-19 Lockdown'

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Yoga Sanskrit for "yoking" or "union" is a group of physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines that originated in ancient India. Yoga is one of the six orthodox philosophical schools of Hinduism. There are a broad variety of yoga schools, practices, and goals in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism and there are four paths or types of yoga: Karma yoga, Kriya yoga, Bhakti yoga, and Jnana yoga. Research studies have shown that traditional yoga systems that include breathing exercises and asanas or postures, chants, and meditation can reduce stress and improve immunity and lung functions. Traditional forms and modern methods of yoga are practiced worldwide.

A report by the World Economic Forum estimates that about 2.6 billion people around the world have been in some kind of lockdown that may lead to second form of stress-related disorder epidemic in the second half of 2020. Similar to the World economic forum estimations, a survey by the Indian Psychiatric Society shows that two-fifth of the people is experiencing common mental disorders, due to lockdown and the prevailing COVID19 pandemic in India. This indicates the need for an urgent action to reduce the adverse effects of the COVID19 lockdown on the general well-being of people.

Even though there are some studies supporting that yoga can be used as complementary and alternate therapy for mental health, there is need for empirical research studies to provide evidence for yoga as effective strategy for self-management of stress-related problems during COVID19. Further, to the best of our knowledge the empirical investigation for the effects of yoga and other spiritual practices on illness perception and wellbeing related problems experienced by people during COVID19 has not been examined so far. The present research uses a cross-sectional study design to examine the effect of the practice of yoga and other spiritual practices on illness perception, and wellbeing of adults. In this study, wellbeing has been assessed through measures of depression, stress, anxiety, resilience, peace of mind and the strategies employed to regulate the emotional upheavals. This approach has been reported in earlier studies that have examined wellbeing in terms of anxiety, stress, and depression, emotion regulation and as a measure of peace of mind. Wellbeing has also been shown to positively correlate with resilience.

The study titled 'Yoga an effective strategy for self-management of stress-related problems and wellbeing during Covid-19 lockdown: A cross-sectional study' was recently published in a scientific journal PLOS ONE. The research study was carried out by a team of scientists from the National Resource Centre for Value Education in Engineering (NRCVEE), an academic centre at IIT Delhi. NRCVEE promotes interdisciplinary research in various areas of inner sciences and aims in cultivating a strong value culture among the students and the faculty. The review includes demographics/prevalence of yoga as a practice, Bibliometrics analyses of the yoga publications and the use of yoga for physical fitness and cognitive function. Most of the studies reviewed here involve yoga effects on psychiatric and medical conditions. These include pregnancy, prenatal and postpartum depression; stress, PTSD, anxiety, and obesity; cardiovascular conditions including hypertension; pain syndromes including arthritis, headaches and low back pain; autoimmune conditions including asthma, type II diabetes and multiple sclerosis; immune conditions including HIV and breast cancer; and aging problems including balance, osteoporosis and Parkinson's. The methods and results of those studies are briefly summarized along with their limitations and suggestions for future research.

Basically yoga has been more effective than control and waitlist control conditions, although not always more effective than treatment comparison groups such as other forms of exercise. More randomized controlled studies are needed in which yoga is compared to active exercise groups. Having established the physical and mental health benefits of yoga makes it ethically questionable to assign participants to inactive control groups. Shorter sessions should be investigated for cost-effectiveness and for daily practice. Multiple physical and physiological measures need to be added to the self-report research protocols and potential underlying mechanisms need to be further explored. In the interim, the studies reviewed here highlight the therapeutic effects of yoga, a practice that could come to be called yoga therapy.

The health benefits of yoga

In this technological age, health care paradoxes abound. Computerization, designed to facilitate daily life, carries with it a demand to be externally connected to events at all times. In doing so, paradoxically, we become alienated from reflecting personally upon body, mind and spirit. Use of

pharmacological medication can assuage some of our symptoms, but this approach can also mean that we can carry on as normal with our busy lives, reducing our ability to monitor and focus on our personal health and wellbeing.

At a time when technology and drugs dominate the way we live our lives, it is refreshing that yoga not only persists but that researchers are taking the time to explore exactly how this practice can help us. In a climate focusing upon evidence-based medicine, it is important to be able to substantiate clinical claims made for any therapy, and yoga is no exception. We need to know who would benefit from a therapy, contraindications of use and the extent to which specific medical issues that can be ameliorated by a particular therapy.

There have been some known benefits of yoga. Per Woodard, yoga improves flexibility, can loosen muscles resulting in reduced aches and pain, generates balanced energy, reduces breathing and heart rates, lowers blood pressure and cortical levels, increase blood flow, and reduces stress and anxiety due to calmness. Yoga practices can thus improve pre-existing medical conditions such as arthritis, cancer, mental illness symptoms, and so on.

There is a body of research supporting the use of yoga to reduce depression or depressive symptoms. Mehta and Sharma[6] published a systematic review of literature on yoga and depression, searching research articles in English from 2005 to June 2010. They reviewed 18 studies describing the extent to which yoga has been found to be beneficial as a complementary therapy for depression and depressive symptoms. The purpose of this review was to identify newer studies after 2011 and ascertain the efficacy of yoga on depression. Based on this review, recommendations for future interventions have been developed.

The general wellbeing was reported higher by the long term and mid- term practitioners than the beginners group. Further, the long term practitioners were found to have highest peace of mind, lowest depression and anxiety with no significant difference in the mid-term and the beginner group, according to the findings.

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An Analysis of medical professional's life affected by the covid-19 pandemic with special reference to protection by criminal law.

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Abstract

Healthcare in India features a universal healthcare care system travel by the constituent states and territories. Law is an obligation on a part of society imposed by the competent authority, and noncompliance may cause punishment within the sort of monetary fine or imprisonment or both.[1]The COVID-19 pandemic is the first of its kind that doctors have encountered in their clinical practice, offering several challenges altogether aspects of their lives. The aim of this study was to seem into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the private and professional lives of doctors. While healthcare professionals face a singular set of obstacles and dilemmas that need special attention, many have also experienced a bright side amidst this chaos within the sort of family life and lifestyle changes. Regardless, COVID-19 has been a game changer for everyone![2]The corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) global crisis has thrown life as we want to realize it into disarray. Health care professionals (HCPs) are first-line response workers and thus exposed to direct and indirect contact to patients and infectious materials. Concerns about biohazards within the healthcare environment, infection prevention and control, occupational safety, and wish to revamp safeguard measures are widespread.[3]These days, almost in every case when a patient dies or suffers some mishap, there's a bent responsible to the doctor for this by lodging FIR. Under various provisions of Indian legal code against the medical professions unnecessarily involving them in arrests, investigations and trial where-as it's widely been seen in most of the cases, the medical professionals are found to be acquitted for the alleged negligence.

Keywords: Coronavirus, COVID-19, Doctors, healthcare professionals, Lifestyle, psychological state, criminal law

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic in India may be a part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The primary case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020.[4]Currently, India has the most important number of confirmed cases in Asia.[5]As of 12 June 2021, India has the second-highest number of confirmed cases within the world (after the United States) with 29.3 million reported cases of COVID-19 infection and therefore the third-highest number of COVID-19 deaths (after the us and Brazil) at 367,081 deaths.[6],[7] The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted healthcare workers physically and psychologically.[8] Healthcare workers are more susceptible to COVID-19 infection than the overall population thanks to frequent contact with infected individuals. Healthcare workers are required to figure under stressful conditions without proper protective equipment, and make difficult decisions involving ethical implications. Health and social systems across the world are struggling to cope. Things are particularly challenging in humanitarian, fragile and low-income country contexts, where health and social systems are already weak. Services to supply sexual and reproductive health care risk being sidelined, which can cause higher maternal mortality and morbidity.[9]For most practicing doctors, this was their first experience of an epidemic of this magnitude. Shielding themselves while fighting for his or her patients, updating their knowledge and treatment strategies, adapting their practices and bearing the burden of being a threat to their own families, were just a few of the challenges faced by this community.

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Object

To analyse the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the personal and professional lives of doctors, the frontline workers during this pandemic.

To Aware the front line workers about the criminal law

Methodology

For the Article I used the secondary data due to covid-19 time, I used what's app for collecting views and news paper, books, online articles and journal for preparing this paper.

CoronaVirus infection risk of doctors

Most Doctors facing the infection problem in the world according to the World Health Organization one doctor out of ten is affected from corona disease.[10] Not only in India but also all over the world doctors are more affected from the Corona Virus and have died. First and foremost reason for Doctors deaths is lack of equipment in the healthcare Industry like personal protective equipment, medicine, n-95 mask, sanitizers, beds and isolation hospitals etc. According to Indian Medical Association, the number of deaths of doctors in India due to COVID-19 734.[11]

Frustration and Depression impact

Corona Warriors like nurses, doctors and medical staff facing frustration and depression problems like anxiety, sleeping problems, post traumatic stress, fears of falling ill and insomnia.[12]

Attack, assault and violence against doctors

In this crucial time one sided Corona –Virus spreading and other side Doctors are facing the violence problem by their patient and attendant while they are working day and night to save their country and their people. Many physicians are still facing the significant risk of physical injury.[13]

Moral Impact of Doctors

It is very difficult to refuse any one patient because we have no ventilator and bed in ICU due to limited sources it creates moral injury to doctors and this pandemic forces doctors to make difficult ethical decisions. Recently in the second Corona-19 faced the oxygen problem in the hospital not only in Rajasthan but also all over India every patient faced the oxygen problem. The Government of India tried to solve it and established an Oxygen Plant in every district according to their demand and supply them proper oxygen but in the hospital where the oxygen cylinder is becoming empty their Doctors face the moral injury in this position doctors have no idea what they do? Because every patient needs oxygen and ventilators.[14]

Criminal Law impact on medical community

The Indian legal code enacted and made applicable as far back as within the year 1860 and at the purpose of your time also, when litigation was nominal. For the protection of Medical professionals some provisions are enacted within the legal code . in order that Doctors perform their obligations for the battlement of society and the medical community can perform their duties with none fear of unnecessary litigation and prosecution.

Criminal Law Provision

Sec.-88 IPC

Act not intended to cause death done by consent in straightness for person's benefit-

Example-A a surgeon, knowing that a specific operation is probably going to cause the death of Z, who suffers under a painful complaint , but to intending in straightness , Z's benefit, performs that operation on Z, with Z's consent. A has committed no offences.

Sec.-92 IPC

The Act wiped out straightness for advantage of an individual without consent.

A surgeon sees a toddler suffering an accident which is probably going to prove fatal unless an operation is immediately performed. there's no time to use the child's guardian. A performs the operation in spite of the entreaties of the kid , intending, in straightness , the child' benefit. A has committed no offence.

Sec.-93 IPC

Communication made in straightness-

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A surgeon, in straightness , communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. A has committed no offence, though he knew it to be likely that the communication might cause the patient's death.

In the case of Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab & others, 2005-6 SCC 1 ,Supreme Court give the certain protection to the medical professionals which is as-

i. A personal complaint shouldn't be entertained unless the complaint has produced clear evidence before the court within the sort of a reputable opinion given by another competent doctor to support the charge of rashness or negligence on the part of the accused doctor.

ii. The investigation officer should, before proceeding against the doctor accused of rash or negligent act or omission, obtain an independent and competent medical opinion, preferably form a doctor in government service, qualified therein branch of practice who can normally be expected to be impartial applying the Bolam test.

iii. A doctor accused of negligence shouldn't be arrested during a routine manner just because a charge has been leveled against him. Unless his arrest is important for furthering the investigation or for collecting evidence or unless the investigation officer feels satisfied that the doctor proceeded against wouldn't make himself available to face the prosecution unless arrested, the arrest should be withheld.[15]

Law To Guard Corona Warriors

The Union Cabinet declared an ordinance making acts of violence and harassment against healthcare personnel deployed in combating Covid-1Criminal Law impact on medical community

Conclusion

When a patient dies or suffers from Covid-19 pandemic, there's a bent responsible for this. Things have gone wrong and, therefore, somebody must be punished for it. However, it's documented that even the simplest professional sometimes has failure. A lawyer cannot win every case in his professional career but surely he can't be penalized for losing a case provided he appeared in it and made his submissions. So within the present situation where Covid-19 pandemic is spreading everywhere on the planet and our doctors as a god trying to save the lifetime of everyone day and night. Everyone should understand this situation and respect our doctors. If any doctor does wrong and not attend the patient and don't follow their code of ethics than he should be penalized consistent with the law because law is equal for everybody.

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[15] Indian Penal Code-1860

Yoga in Global Pandemic

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Abstract-
Yoga has become popular across the world in the last few years. Yoga is not only beneficial for the body but also for the mind. It helps to improve blood flow and helps in building mind clarity. For ages, yoga was known to be beneficial for our physical & mental health. It not only helps us to stay calm but also help us in loss of weight. During this ongoing corona virus pandemic, all of us are bound to live a restricted life under the constant fear of risk of infection, so it is natural for anyone to develop anxiety. The continuous flow of negative news, the inadequacy of daily resources, everything is adding to this growing anxiety and depression.Being confined at home for such long periods of time, can be mentally challenging for us. When our mind is flooded with the uncertainty of the future, we often experience sleepless nights causing fatigue. Many of us are unable to relax our mind during this time thereby increasing the stress on our minds. So i have discussed the utilization and benefits of yoga in this paper.

During this time, it is important to understand that mental health is very important for survival. To help with this growing level of anxiety and depression, we must lead a healthy lifestyle, stay connected to our loved ones, and practice yoga at home.

Why yoga?
Continuous anxiety or stress can induce many health problems such as high blood pressure, muscle tension, breathing issues, etc. Stress is the element that triggers our sympathetic nervous system causing all these health issues and in such situations, yoga can help us to stay calm. The posture and asanas of yoga helps us to reduce muscle tension, joint issues and relax our sympathetic system, resulting in a relaxed mind. There are a lot of yoga poses which help us to manage our blood pressure level and anxiety. Yoga also teaches us to regulate our breath, which can make a person feel relaxed and at peace.

Yoga during the pandemic
To be able to live through this lockdown & pandemic period, yoga has been the best thing to adopt as a lifestyle habit. It has helped us build a strong physical, mental and spiritual way of life. If combined with breathing and meditation, it serves as the best way to take care of our mind, body and soul. The different forms of yoga can help us to stay physically strong and mentally balanced. In a way we can also motivate others and their families & social circle to do so. This might help them get through these tough times easily & healthily. In a same way like a normal walk in the park or 30 minutes of hard-core gym exercising, Yoga brings its own flavour and benefits to the table, which can be performed by people of all ages, and provides you with a holistic sense of health, which is especially required during these times.

Demand for yoga has increased alot during the second wave of the pandemic. With the emergence of the third wave it has become our necessity.However, it's not something which would fetch you the perfect body or make perform you complicated contortions. It's good to see people are hitting the mat to counter the ravaging effects of corona virus - be it mental or physical. People are taking up yoga lessons online for better mental health and immunity, with dedicated asanas for each. We are in need of yoga more than ever these days because the entire focus has been shifted on physical and mental wellbeing - especially for those who have been diagnosed with COVID-19 or who have recovered from it.

Celebrities recently took to their social media accounts to show the fans some breathing exercises and asanas for those battling COVID-19 or recovering from it. So many people have revealed that "Yoga has helped them with their breathing issues post-recovery too, and they could regularly perform the asanas to stay healthy". Study was conducted using eight prolonged Yoga breathing procedure which consists of very simple neck muscle relaxation movements and *Asana* with breathing techniques showed a significant improvement in the peak expiratory flow rate by >20% within 30 minutes of the practice, and the patients developed confidence and reduced panic and anxiety

"Nearly 10 per cent of people diagnosed with Covid-19 experience prolonged symptoms, including troubled breathing, blood clots, headaches, nausea, muscle pain, and fatigue that lasts for weeks, months, and possibly years after testing positive," says experts. Yoga is helping prolonged patients in easing pain and stress, maintaining mobility, and breathing easier. Even the WHO has asked people to take up yoga during the pandemic."

Breathing Exercises ,Immunity-Boosting Poses, And More
Yoga teachers are now conducting special classes and offering courses with specific asanas for mental health, immunity and breathing-related issues.

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Changing Perspectives of Language, Literature, Science and Social Science

Yoga instructor suggesting, Pranayama, which is breathing and meditation exercise in yoga, is the main practice to overcome anxiety, stress and breathing issues. The different types of pranayama, such as, chandrabhedan pranayam, suryabhedan pranayam and anulom vilom pranayama, besides meditations like static and guided. A lot of people are seeking online classes that focus on these things. Also several people are seeking yoga lessons for their children - "Since children cannot go down to play, many parents are also seeking special kids' classes for yoga lessons to keep them occupied and healthy."

Asanas for pandemic problems

Yoga instructors lists out specific asanas for different issues that one can perform at home:

For warm-up:

Sukhasana variation, Balasana, Makarasana for 5 to 10 minutes - These asanas will help open up the airways and get the circulation going throughout the body, which will help you feel energised

For lungs functionality and WFH issues:

Cleansing kriyas like Kapalabhati - It helps in improve lung function and cleanse the sinus.

For breathing issues, anxiety and stress:

Pranayama - Usually practise of pranayama is after your asanas and breathing kriyas, because it helps to improve the blood circulation, helps to carry oxygen to be more efficiently through the nasal passages.

End your practice with:

Shavasana and meditation - COVID-19 is physically tiring disease, so meditation will be very effective in recovery process as it helps the body, mind and soul to achieve a relaxed, sleep-like state which promotes healing, recovery, and regeneration.

Immunity boosting poses:

Hero pose: The seating posture can help to find the body's centre. Being focused on your breath may help you to find ease in the stillness of this pose.

Tree pose: This standing pose may help to focus inward, silencing the racing thoughts.

Triangle pose: This pose can help in easing the tension in your neck and back.

Standing Forward Bend:This standing pose may help to relax the mind while releasing tension in your body.

Fish pose:

This backbend pose can help in relieving tightness in chest and back.Yoga is accepted as a potential system in order to address mental, emotional, physical and attributes. The example cited above has demonstrated that it relieves the mental stress and enhances immunity to a disease and can also be helpful in the current pandemic. Yoga helps in maintaining the balance between the autonomic nervous system through enhancing the parasympathetic activity and lowering the sympathetic activity, else it can result in a state of depression and stress. The practice of Yoga does enhance the GABA system, the inhibitory neurotransmitter system in part via the stimulation of the vagus nerve. The stress hormones (such as cortisol) which compromise the immune system can be balanced through Yoga practice because of its inclusion of slow breathing practice which improves the lung capacity and respiratory health for better performance and wellbeing. Integratingly, it has been shown that Yoga assists in improving the blood circulation in order to supply the oxygenated blood to multiple organs for smooth optimal function.

Conclusion-

Recent research on healthcare professionals has shown a significant improvement in personal accomplishment, depression, anxiety, stress, perceived resilience and compassion by practice of Yoga. Research on Yoga techniques has produced some interesting findings about their key role in reducing the levels of inflammatory cytokines. Since the workplaces and hospitals are filled continuously with anxiety, stress and fear of infection and a restricted access to parks, gyms and swimming, an in-house, Yoga practice provides a remedy to an inactive lifestyle and work from home during the current COVID-19 pandemic.

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