Journal of Research and Development

Chief Editor

Dr. R. V. Bhole

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

Address

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CONTENTS

A Study of Yoga, Its Health Benefits

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Abstract: 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. Yoga is the effective way in controlling our mind. Regular yoga 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 any one who has started; he will realize its full potential and also enjoys doing it. Yoga helps in fixing most of our health disorders. Yoga is a spiritual treatment of mind and soul. The great preceptor of yoga says, have friendliness towards who are happy, have compassion for those who are unhappy, delight in good and be indifferent to evil.
Keywords: Meditation, Mental health, Yogasanas, KAP and Diet.

Introduction:

The mantras explained thus are the basic yoga disciplines for control of mind. Practicing meditation is not only an aid to stress but it is also an energy booster. Here energy is referred to mental ability which is in turn rebalances our nervous system. To have controlled breathing, the practice of pranayama is very essential. Have you ever noticed that when our mind is under distressed condition, our breathing becomes irregular and the heart rate becomes faster, pranayama in other words, is deep breathing. Regular yoga of this will help in developing a stable state of mind. Yoga is the basic steps to a healthy mind and a healthy body. Yoga is one of the complete exercise forms for our entire body. Mind related exercise – after the yoga next is the relaxation of the mind. The brathing pattern is changed in such a manner that it calms the mind and which in turn seems to reduce the attack of ailments like diabetes, heart problem etc. Meditation if yoga regularly seems to bring down stress, frustration and anger. Keeping bit and looking good are the two important qualities. Yogic person should have and both seem to be possible with the yoga.

Aim and Objective:

1) To study the yoga person pattern among subjects.
2) To study the frequency type duration and time pattern of difference asanas performed by subjects.
3) To examine the biochemical parameters.

Review of literature:

The most important benefit of yoga is physical and mental therapy. The aging process, which is larger and artificial condition, caused mainly by untointoxication or self poisoning, can be slowed down by yoga person. By keeping the body clean, flexible and will lubricated, we can significantly reduce the catabolic process of cell deterioration. To get the maximum benefits of yoga one has to combine the practices of yogasanas, pranayama and meditation. Regular practice of asanas, pranayama and meditation can help such diverse ailments such as diabetes, blood pressure, digestive disorders, arthritis, arteriosclearosis chronic fatigue, asthama, varicose veins and heart.

Research Methodology:

To present study data were collected from yoga person staying in different areas in Amravati city.

1) Specific objective of the study
2) Locale of the study
3) Sample and sample size
4) Preparation of interview schedule

1) Specific objects of the study:
To assess impact of yoga on yoga person.

2) **Locale of the study:** Amravati district situated in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state.

3) Sample and sample size:
The present study was undertaken in Amravati district. Total sample 300. Sample were taken for the study. Available yoga person performing regular yoga in the age between 30 – 60 years.

4) Preparation of interview schedule:
Keeping the objectives of the study in view, structured interview schedule was prepared. The schedule consists of information about the independent variable namely sex, age, marital status, age at marriage religion, education, family annual income, main source of income, type of family and number of members in the family. Second part of interview schedule consists of the questions framed for seeking the information about KAP.

Variable under study:
A variable is any properly trait attributes of some event objective.

Result and Discussion: The data was collected from yoga person. Health and asanas information of the subjects.

Table No. 1
Analysis of variance for the data on health information

Source of variable	Degree of freedom	Sum of square	Mean sum of square
Between the group	3	39126.55	13042.18
Within group	296	18678.64	63.10

Significant at .05 level of confidence   Tabulated
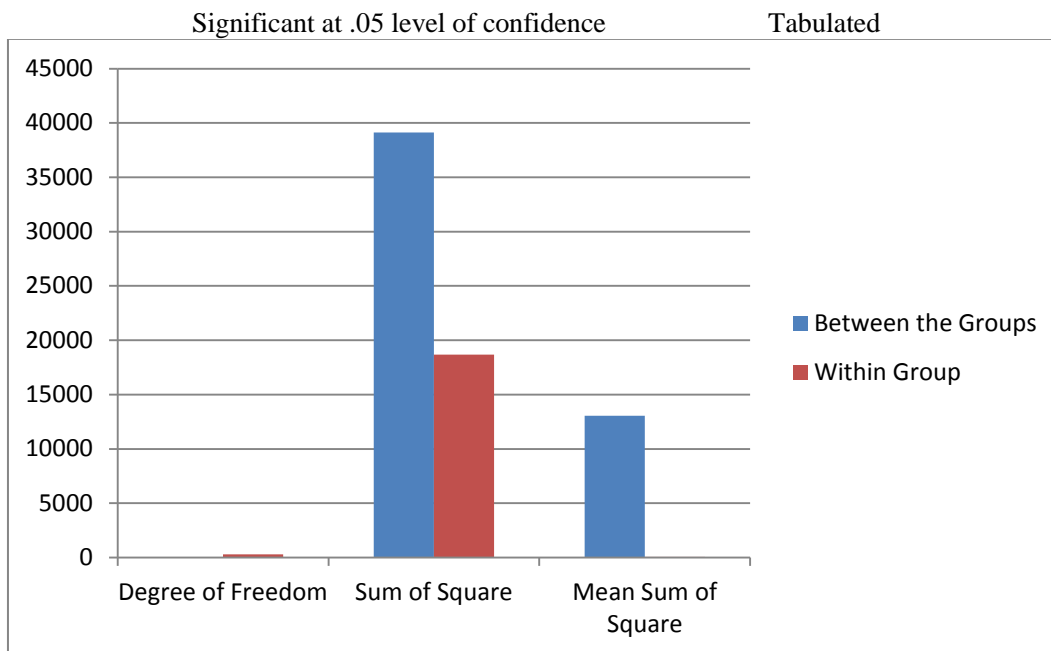
From table no. 1 it is observed that the obtained 'F' value 206.68 for health information of two group is greater than the tabulated F – value of 2.60 at .05 level of confidence. Hence the above mentioned two groups differ significantly with respect to their health information. Since the F – ratio is found to be significant the least significant difference (LSD) part HOC Test is applied to assess the significance of difference between the paired means.

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice level of subjects:

The comparison yoga person on the basis of their knowledge, attitude and practice scores as follows:

Table No. 2
Analysis of variance for the data on knowledge about diet among the two groups of sample

Source of variance	Degree of Freedom	Sum of square	Mean sum of square	F – ratio
Between the groups	3	2863.27	954.42	296.04
Within group	296	954.40	3'	

Significant at .05 level of confidence Tabulate F .05
(3, 296) = 2.60
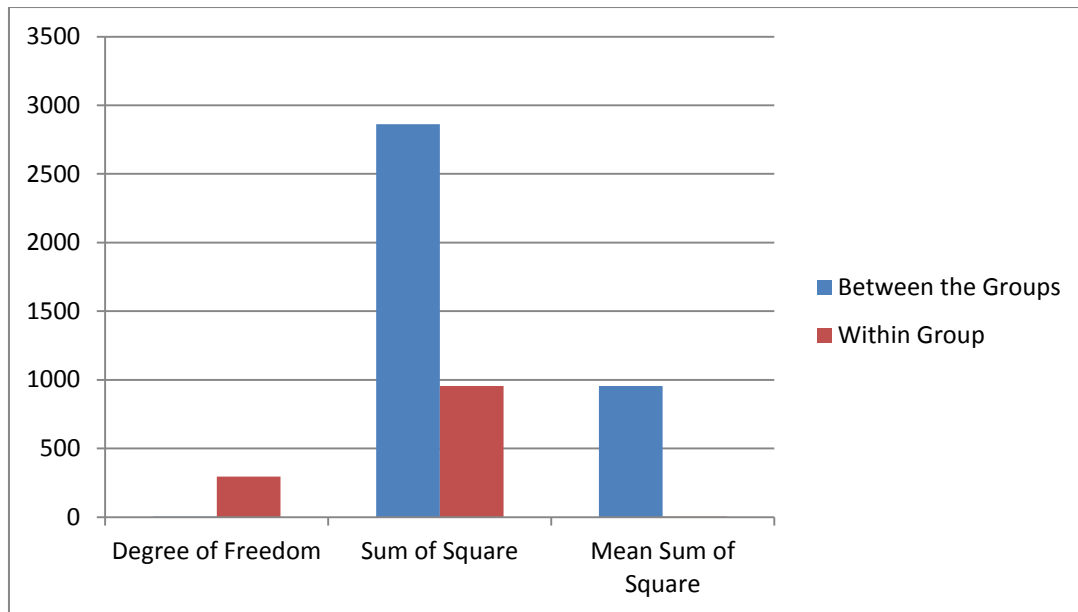
From table no. 2 it is observed that the obtained 'F' value 296.01 for knowledge about diet for two groups yoga persons (i.e. male and female) is greater than the tabulated F – value of 2.60 at .05 level of confidence.

Table No. 3
Analysis of variance for the data on attitude among the two groups of sample

Source of variance	Degree of Freedom	Sum of square	Mean sum of square	F – ratio
Between the groups	3	15152.45	5050.82	402.74
Within group	296	3712.21	12.54	

Significant at .05 level of confidence   Tabulate F .05
(3, 296) = 2.60
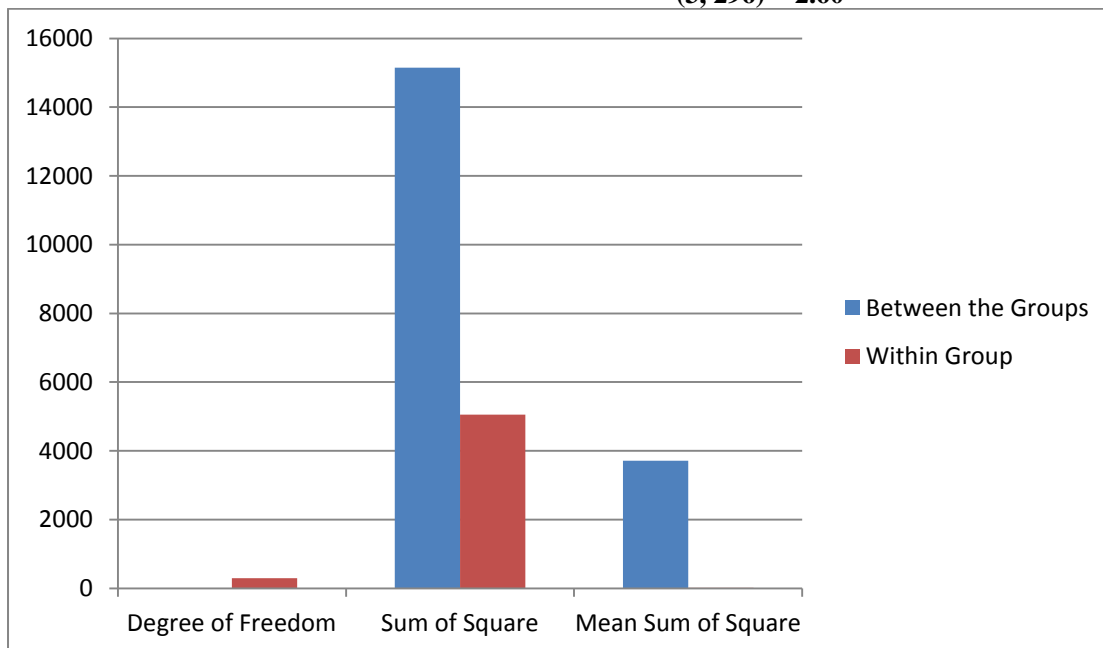
From the table no. 3 it is observed that the obtained 'F' value 402.74 for attitude about diet of two groups is greater than the tabulated F – value of 2.60 at .05 level of confidence.

Table No. 4
Analysis of variance for the data on practice among the two groups of sample

Source of variance	Degree of Freedom	Sum of square	Mean sum of square	F – ratio
Between the groups	3	3853.79	1284.60	377.22
Within group	296	1008.00	3.41	

Significant at .05 level of confidenceTabulate F .05

(3, 296) = 2.60
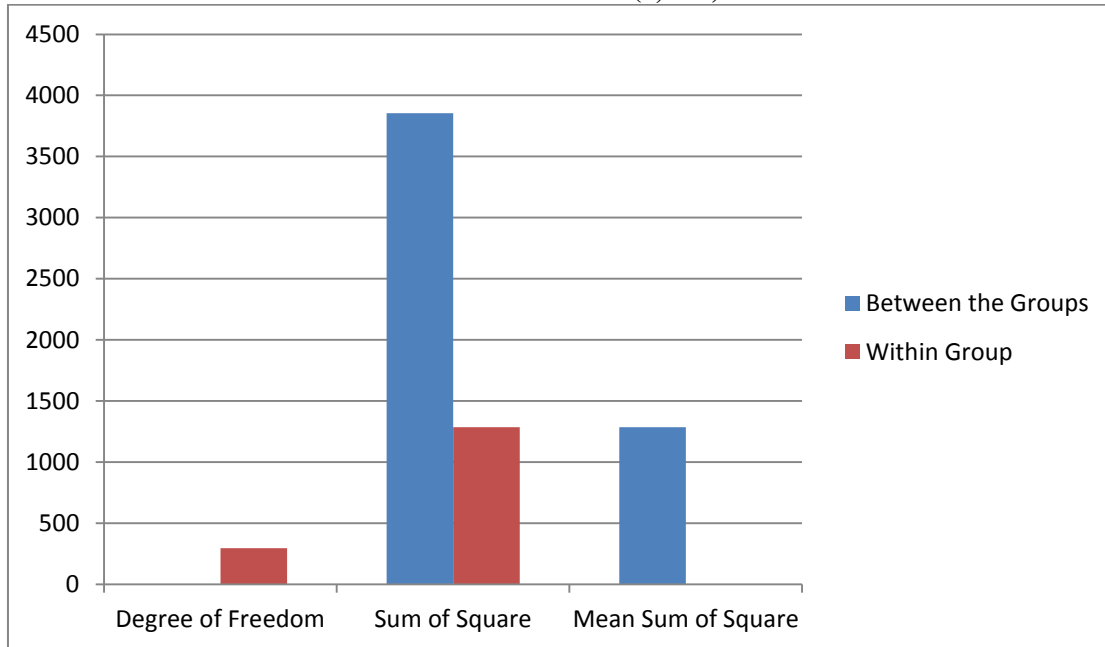
From table no. 4 it is observed that the obtained 'F' value 377.22 for practice of two groups is greater than the tabulated F – values of 2.60 at .05 level of confidence.

Conclusion:

1) Yoga persons differed significantly with respect to their haemoglobin percent as the calculated 't' value 15.983 is greater than the table value of 1.960.
2) Yoga person differed significantly with respect to their diastolic blood pressure as the calculated 't' value 5.793 is greater than the table value of 1.960.
3) Yoga persons differed significantly with respect to their systolic blood pressure as the calculated 't' value 1.653 is less than the table value of 1.960.
4) The obtained 'F' value 296.01 for knowledge about diet of yoga persons is greater than tabulated 'F' value 2.60.
5) The obtained 'F' value 402.74 for attitude of yoga persons is greater than tabulated 'F' value 2.60.
6) The obtained 'F' value 377.22 for practice of yoga persons is greater than tabulated 'F' value 2.60.

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An Analytical Study of Assam Municipal Board Election 2022 with Special Reference to Golakganj Municipal Board Election

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Abstract: Fundamentally, election is a process by which a population chooses an individual or a group of individuals to hold public office and to make decision to govern the society. Elections are the soul of democracy and whenever held are of momentous significance. The Municipal Board Election of Assam can be regarded as part of a process of democratic education for the people of Assam especially at the local level decision making bodies. Electorate in Assam has out strongly in favour of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).The party has polled 89.9% of votes and gained 742 seats. Surprisingly, the electoral base of the Congress, the principal opposition party of BJP is shrinking and eroding in many parts of Assam. This paper attempts to present an analytical study of the recently held Assam Municipal Board Election and its consequences.
Key words: Election; Democracy; Opposition; Shrinking; Eroding

Introduction:

Assam Municipal Board election 2022 was particularly significant because it was held in the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) for the first time in the state. Earlier the municipal elections were held in the ballot papers. The poll of Municipal Board Election, 2022 was held on 6th March 2022 in 80 Municipal Boards in the State. Out of total of 977 wards, 57 wards have been already declared uncontested and election was held for 920 wards. A total of 2532 candidates from various political parties and independent candidates have contested for the election. The overall poll percentage of the election is 70%.

The paper primarily centres round the election of Golakganj Municipal Board (M.B). Golakganj is situated in the extreme western part of Assam under Dhubri District. The Indo-Bangla international border is just 13 kms. Away from Golakganj and it also shares the interstate border with West Bengal. For the first time in the history of Assam Municipal election, the election for Golakganj Municipal Board was conducted. The election was held for 10 wards where 5 wards were reserved for women. A total of 26 candidates out of which 14 candidates were women, contested for the election. The total voters of election were 10476 out of which 5318 were men and 5158 were women. The election of Golakganj M.B. is also significant as the seat for Chairman is reserved for woman.

Objectives of the Study:

The central focus of the study lies on the Assam Municipal Board election, 2022. The following are the objectives of this paper:
1. To study analytically the election result especially the Golakganj Municipal Board.
2. To study the performances of political parties contested in the election.

Methodology:

This paper is based on both primary and secondary sources. For the collection of primary data, State Election office records were collected and Golakganj Revenue Circle Officer was interviewed to extract detailed information. Various books, journals, newspapers, research articles as well as internet sources are consulted to prepare this paper.

Discussion and Result:

Table 1: Assam Municipal Election Results, 2022

Parties	Seats Contested	Won	Percentage of Votes Polled
BJP	825	742	89.9%
Congress	706	71	10%
Assam Gana Parishad (AGP)	243	65	26.7%
Independent	758	99	13%

Source: Assam State election Commission.

From the results it appears that the BJP contested for 825 seats and won 742, while Congress contested for 706 seats and manage to win only 71 seats. AGP, the ally party of BJP in Assembly

contested for 243 seats and won 65 seats. A total of 758 independent candidates contested the election and won 99 seats. Surprisingly, the result of independent candidates was more than expectation and was in top position than Congress. The municipal board mandate was clearly against the Congress and unable to form a single civic body. However, BJP were able to form 73 civic bodies in the state municipal councils. Interestingly, All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF) has not contested for a single ward in the election.

Table 2: Distribution of Contesting Candidates in Golakganj M. B Election 2022

Pattern	Ward No. 1	Ward No. 2	Ward No. 3	Ward No. 4	Ward No. 5	Ward No. 6	Ward No. 7	Ward No. 8	Ward No. 9	Ward No. 10
Men	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	0
Women	2	0	0	1	4	3	0	1	1	2
Reserve Seats for Women	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Source: Magistrate, Golakganj M.B. Election, 2022

The table 2 clearly shows that the total contesting candidates of the Golakganj M.B election is 26 out of which 14 were women candidates. The Golakganj M.B. election was significant because the women contesting candidates has surplus the men contesting candidates. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 has provided for reservation of seats for women in urban local bodies and this M.B election was conducted with 50% reservation of seats for women. Consequently, it has created spaces for women in urban local bodies thereby enabling women politically empowered.

Table 3: Party Affiliation of the Contesting Candidates of Golakganj M.B. Election, 2022

Population	BJP	Congress	Independent	Total
Men	5	3	4	12
Women	5	3	6	14
Total	10	6	10	26

Source: Magistrate, Golakganj M.B. Election, 2022

The table 3 clearly reveals the political affiliation of the contesting candidates. BJP had filed 5 men and 5 women candidates, while Congress had nominated 3 men and 3 women candidates for the election. Interestingly, a total of 10 candidates out of which 4 are men and 6 are women, had filed their nominations as independent candidates for the election. Reports from data collection reveal that most of the independent candidates were either the party members of Congress or BJP.

They have contested the Golakganj M.B. election as an independent candidate because they have been deprived of party tickets to contest the election. Surprisingly, no candidates from AGP and AIUDF have contested the election.

Table 4: Details of Vote Polled of Golakganj M.B. Election, 2022

Ward No	Voters Against each Ward			Total Votes Polled			Polled Percentage of Votes (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	541	516	1057	437	405	842	80.78	78.49	79.66
2	582	561	1143	463	443	906	79.55	78.97	79.27
3	470	402	872	378	318	696	80.43	79.10	79.82
4	440	420	860	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	517	517	1034	404	402	806	78.14	77.76	77.95

6	579	577	1156	490	455	945	84.63	78.86	81.75
7	484	504	988	387	380	767	79.96	75.40	77.63
8	601	587	1188	494	466	960	82.20	79.39	80.81
9	610	591	1201	495	462	957	81.15	78.17	79.68
10	494	483	977	378	394	772	76.52	81.57	79.02
Total	5318	5158	10476	3926	3725	7651	73.82	72.22	73.03

Source: Election Office, Dhubri, Assam.

The table 4 clearly reveals the details of vote polled in the Golakganj M.B. election. The overall voting percentage is 73.03%. The voting percentage of men is 73.82% and women is 72.22%.It is interesting to note that the number of contesting candidates of women is higher than men yet, the voting percentage of women is lower than men. It can be summarized that the women folk is not so active in the political participation than the men. It is only because of the reservation policy, the number of women candidates is higher than men. It can be primarily assumed that most of the women candidates are proxy representatives of their husbands or other male members of the family. Moreover, in ward no. 4, there was no voting as there was only one contesting candidate and the candidate was declared winner as an uncontested candidate.

Table 5: Vote share percentage of winning candidates of Golakganj M.B. Election, 2022

Ward No	Male/Female	Party Affiliation	Voting Percentage (%)
1	Female	Congress	54.27
2	Male	BJP	36.27
3	Male	BJP	65.56
4	Female	BJP	Uncontested
5	Female	Independent	35.23
6	Female	BJP	57.03
7	Male	BJP	81.74
8	Male	BJP	50.72
9	Male	Independent	50.15
10	Female	Independent	55.95

Source: Election Office, Dhubri, Assam.

The table 5 shows the voting percentage of winning candidates. The winning candidates of ward no. 2 and 5 have recorded only 36.27% and 35.23% of votes respectively. It is because both the wards have 4 numbers of contesting candidates each and the votes have been equally shared by the candidates. The independent candidates have been able to show tough fight in many as 6 wards and won in 3 wards.

Conclusion:

The voting pattern in Golakganj is significant due to its diverse population composition. Besides religious and linguistic division, the population of Golakganj is divided in terms of multiple communities such as Rajbangsi, Bengali, Marwari, Bhojpuri, Muslims and indigenous caste Hindu communities. Even a cursory look at this variegated social tapestry will convince anyone about the role these groups can potentially play at the time of election. It is therefore, difficult for a political party to win an election without a support base among the dominant groups that are concentrated in a given constituency. The diverse population pattern has played a significant role in the Golakganj MB election. The BJP and independent candidates have been able to win the confidence of the religious minorities and it is reflected in the election result. Out of 10 wards, BJP have won 6 seats, independent candidates have won 3 seats and Congress, and the oldest National Political Party of India could manage to win only 1 seat. The most significant part of this election is that the hold of Congress has considerably weakened. The elections in these areas clearly reflect ethnic polarization as well as ethnic

accommodation. Whatever is the election result or which party forms the Golakganj Municipal Board is not the matter of concern, the important point is that the elected representatives should thrive for the all inclusive growth and development of the region irrespective of caste, creed, religion, etc.

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Digital   Preservation in Library

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Introduction

In library and archival   science, **digital preservation** is a formal endeavor to ensure that digital information of continuing value remains accessible and usable. It involves planning, resource allocation, and application of preservation methods and technologies, and it combines policies, strategies and actions to ensure access to reformatted and "born-digital" content, regardless of the challenges of media failure and technological change. The goal of digital preservation is the accurate rendering of authenticated content over time. The Association for Library Collections and Technical Services Preservation and Reformatting Section of the American Library Association, defined digital preservation as combination of "policies, strategies and actions that ensure access to digital content over time." According to the *Harrod's Librarian Glossary*, digital preservation is the method of keeping digital material alive so that they remain usable as technological advances render original hardware and software specification obsolete. The need for digital preservation mainly arises because of the relatively short lifespan of digital media. Widely used hard drives can become unusable in a few years due to a variety of reasons such as damaged spindle motors, and flash memory (found on SSDs, phones, USB flash drives, and in memory cards such as SD, microSD, and CompactFlash cards) can start to lose data around a year after its last use, depending on its storage temperature and how much data has been written to it during its lifetime. Currently, 5D optical data storage has the potential to store digital data for thousands of years. Archival disc-based media is available, but it is only designed to last for 50 years and it is a proprietary format, sold by just two Japanese companies, Sony and Panasonic. M-DISC is a DVD-based format that claims to retain data for 1,000 years, but writing to it requires special optical disc drives and reading the data it contains requires increasingly uncommon optical disc drives, in addition the company behind the format went bankrupt. Data stored on LTO tapes require periodic migration, as older tapes cannot be read by newer LTO tape drives. RAID arrays could be used to protect against failure of single hard drives, although care needs to be taken to not mix the drives of one array with those of another.

What is digital preservation in library?

Digital preservation **combines policies, strategies and actions to ensure access to reformatted and born digital content regardless of the challenges of media failure and technological change**. The goal of digital preservation is the accurate rendering of authenticated content over time.

How do you preserve a digital library?

Digital preservation tips at a glance:

1. Select your important files.
2. Organize your files.
3. Save files in formats that are optimal for long-term preservation.
4. Make copies of your files and manage them in different places.
5. Check files and refresh storage media on a regular basis.
6. Migrate your files to newer formats if needed.

What is digital preservation process?

Digital preservation consists of the processes **aimed at ensuring the continued accessibility of digital materials**. To do this involves finding ways to re-present what was originally presented to users by a combination of software and hardware tools acting on data.

Why digital preservation is important?

The greater the importance of digital materials, the greater the need for their preservation: digital preservation **protects investment, captures potential and transmits opportunities to future generations and our own**. Already we

have made great strides in averting a "digital dark age".

What are the types of digital preservation?

Three fundamental preservation strategies are **refreshment, migration, and emulation**. These approaches are designed to preserve the integrity of digital objects and to retain the ability for users to retrieve, display, and use them in the face of continually changing technology

What are the digital preservation issues?

The integrity of storage media for digital materials diminishes at a more rapid pace than analogue archival storage. Resulting bit rot can prevent files from rendering correctly if at all. This can happen with no notice and within just a few years or less of the media being produced.

What is digital preservation PDF?

Digital preservation is about **a series of actions that need to be taken and managed to make sure**. **there is continued access to digital materials for as long as is necessary**. As long as is necessary could. mean long term - into the indefinite future, or short-term – for a specific time limited business.

Why is digital preservation important PDF?

Digital preservation **aims at keeping digital objects authentically accessible and usable over long time spans**. While traditionally focused on individual objects, research is now moving towards the preservation of entire processes.

What are the basic functions of preservation planning in digital library?

What is preservation planning? Preservation planning is the function within a digital repository for **monitoring changes that may impact on the sustainability of, or access to, the digital material that the repository holds**. It should be proactive: both current and forward-looking in terms of acquisitions and trends.

What are the basic functions of preservation planning?

Preservation planning is a process by which **the general and specific needs for the care of collections are determined, priorities are established, and resources for implementation are identified**.

What is Library formatting?

PreservationReformattingDivisionThe Preservation Reformatting Division is **responsible for the Library's program to provide access to at-risk materials by copying them to new formats**, such as microfilm, paper facsimile copies or digital reproductions.

What are the challenges faced in preservation and conservation of both electronic and print records?

Generally the challenge to preservation and conservation the record are: **1) Budgeting, 2) Human Source, 3) Technology, and 4) Rules and Policy**.

How can electronic resources be preserved in the digital world?

Born digital– Materials that are created in bits and bytes rather than being digitized from paper or other analog medium. **Digital archiving** – storing the digital information for long term preservation. Digital preservation – keeping the bits and bytes safe and unaltered for a long period of time

What are preservation programs?

The California Preservation Program (CPP) **provides information, education, and expert assistance on preservation of collections to libraries, archives, historical societies, history museums, and records repositories in California**.

What is a preservation needs assessment?

The aim of a PNA is **to look at the physical condition of a collection, the suitability of current housing and storage facilities and to make recommendations for the development of a conservation program**

Examples of initiatives

Further information: List of digital preservation initiatives

Digitization at the British Library of a Dunhuang manuscript for the International Dunhuang Project

1. The Library of Congress founded the National Digital Stewardship Alliance which is now hosted by the Digital Library Federation.

2. The British Library is responsible for several programmes in the area of digital preservation and is a founding member of the Digital Preservation Coalition and Open Preservation Foundation. Their digital preservation strategy is publicly available. The National Archives of the United Kingdom have also pioneered various initiatives in the field of digital preservation.

3. Centre of Excellence for Digital Preservation is established at C-DAC, Pune, India as a flagship project under National Digital Preservation Program (NDPP) sponsored by Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India.

A number of open source products have been developed to assist with digital preservation, including Archivematica, DSpace, Fedora Commons, OPUS, SobekCM and EPrints. The commercial sector also offers digital preservation software tools, such as Ex Libris Ltd.'s *Rosetta*, Preservica's Cloud, Standard and Enterprise Editions, CONTENTdm, Digital Commons, Equella, intraLibrary, Open Repository and Vital.[140]

The Digital Preservation Outreach and Education (DPOE), as part of the Library of Congress, serves to foster preservation of digital content through a collaborative network of instructors and collection management professionals working in cultural heritage institutions. Composed of Library of Congress staff, the National Trainer Network, the DPOE Steering Committee, and a community of Digital Preservation Education Advocates, as of 2013 the DPOE has 24 working trainers across the six regions of the United States.[137] In 2010 the DPOE conducted an assessment, reaching out to archivists, librarians, and other information professionals around the country. A working group of DPOE instructors then developed a curriculum [138] based on the assessment results and other similar digital preservation curricula designed by other training programs, such as LYRASIS, Educopia Institute, MetaArchive Cooperative, University of North Carolina, DigCCurr (Digital Curation Curriculum) and Cornell University-ICPSR Digital Preservation Management Workshops. The resulting core principles are also modeled on the principles outlined in "A Framework of Guidance for Building Good Digital Collections" by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO).

Conclusion

Digital preservation can encompass texts and images, databases and spreadsheets, vectors or rasters, programs and applications, desktop files and information stored in digital formats in order to ensure continued access to information.

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Identity Crisis in the Plays of Girish Karnad's Naga Mandala

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Abstract: An identity crisis is a developmental event that involves a person or a community who questioning their sense of self place in the world. The formation of identity is one of the most important parts of the human life. The crisis of identity is a time of intensive analysis and exploration of different ways of looking at oneself. Identity is something that shifts and changes throughout life as people confront new challenges and tackle different experiences. Identity involves the experiences, relationships, beliefs, values, and memories that make up a person's subjective sense of self. In literature, sometime we tackle a complex character with uncertain identity. The uncertainties in the characters of the literary works create a sense of dubious and unreliable atmosphere. In the plays of Girish Karnad(1938-2019) has the complex and mystical characters with supernatural metamorphosis into a man. The plots of his plays deal with the problems of human identity and human relationship that is completely remarkable for its paradoxes and contradiction. In this research paper, identity crisis is discussed through the play of Karnad's *Naga Mandala.* The paper is having the close study the mythological folk play *Naga Mandala* and its dubious characterisation.
Key Words;   Identity, Existence, mystery,

Introduction-

Girish Karnad, a multi-dimensional personality, was born on May 19, 1938 in Matheran near Mumbai. He belongs to a Saraswat Brahamin Konkani family and settled in Manglore, Karnataka from his childhood. He had his early education in Marathi and started taking interest in dramatic performances of touring natak companies which camped in the village. Karnad saw many touring performances which made a great impression on his mind. About his experiences Karnad writes:

In my childhood, in a small town in Karnataka, I was exposed to two theatre forms that seemed to represent irreconcilably different worlds. The stage, a platform with a back curtain, was erected in the open air and lit by torches had begun to seem quaint, and even silly. (Aparna Dharkar, 301—302)

Karnad earned his B. Sc degree from Karnatka University and master degree Magdalene College, Oxford. He was elected President of Oxford Union in 1963. On his return to India from England, Karnad joined Oxford University Press, Chennai. At O.U.P., he was exposed to various literary experiences, both Indian and Western. His knowledge of humans was amply enriched because of the skill of minute observation of human society, men and their manners. After working for seven years with the O.U.P., he resigned to take to writing full time and was awarded

Homi Bhabha fellowship from 1970–72. He was appointed Director of Film and Television Institute in 1974. In 1984 he went to Chicago as Fulbright scholar at the Department of South Asian Languages and Civilization, University of Chicago. He also served as the Chairman of Sangeet Natak Academy (1988–93), New Delhi. He is a man of versatile talents and achievements and renowned as an actor, director, innovator and stage manager. He has acted in a number of Kannada and Hindi feature films. In television, he brilliantly played the role of Swami's father in the T.V. series Malgudi Days in 1986-87 and he also hosted the science magazine 'Turning Point' on Doordarshan in early 1990s. He has also won several national and international awards for his lasting contribution to cinema. Some of the awards are: President's Golden Lotus Award for Kannada movie Samskar (1970), National Film Award for best direction of Kannada film (1971), and many national and international awards for his films and documentaries. Girish Karnad is a prolific playwright. He has authored the following plays which have been translated into many languages of the world: *Yayati (1961) Tughlaq (1964) Havyadana (1970) Naga- Mandala (1988) Tale Danda (1990), The Fire and The Rain (1994), The Dreams of Tipu Sultan (2004), The Broken Images (2006) Flowers: A Monologue (2012) Wedding Album (2008) Boiled Beans on Toast (2014) etc. Naga-*

Mandala (1988) throws light on the paradoxes and contradictions in human life. It deals the conventions and motifs of folk tales and folk theatre masks curtains, dolls, and the story within a story to create a bizarre world. It was the play originally written in Kannada and later translated into English, the language of Karnad's adulthood. It is based on two oral tales of his childhood. Although it is based on a folk tale, it also shows indelible influence of Bertolt Brecht who was a renowned scholar of classical stories of other cultures. The story of it based on traditional values represents the alternative viewpoint and attitude to cultural problems. Its plot is based on the myth of a snake's metamorphosis into a man and the final sexual initiation of the heroine Rani with him. As a folk play it has all the paraphernalia of this genre. The very idea of a Naga or Cobra impersonating the identity of Appanna, Rani's husband, is fantastic. The dramatist deftly creates the "willing suspension of disbelief" in the play with the dubious and supernatural charecter.

The story of the play *Naga Mandala* is of a woman-Rani who uses of all the resources available to her to confront patriarchal society. The heroine of the play, Rani unfortunately marries with a philanderer, Apanna who leaves her alone a day after marriage in his house and locked up inside his house. He regularily goes out, spends his nights with a concubine and returns next day for lunch and again goes out. When she questions him he says, "Look, I don't like idle chatter. Don't question me. Do as you are told and you won't be punished"(Karnad 7). She felt a loss and emptiness and encounters with her identity and questions herself that she is a wife someone or a caged bird. She fulfills her desire creating a world of fantasy where she is kissed, embraced and wooed by a prince in the guise of a stag: "In the morning a stag with golden antlers comes to the door. He calls out to Rani. She refuses to go. 'I am not a stag' he explains, 'I am a prince'." (Karnad 7).

The elements of magic started in the play when Rani finds dramatic enactment or mimesis by a blind woman Kurudavva, a friend of Apanna's mother. She comes to the window of Rani's house and offers to help her with magic roots whose paste, if administered to her husband, will make him submissive.

The magic roots, as described by Kurudavva, are kept well-wrapped in a piece of paper inside a tin trunk in a shelf behind the pillar in her house. The offer of magic in Rani's fantasy transported her beyond seven seas and Seven Isles. She first fails because she use shorter piece of root. She decided to use longest root to attract her husband pouring the magic paste into the curry meant for Apanna. As she pours it into the curry, it turns red blooded the mixture. This incident confuses and frightens Rani that Apanna might notice this, he might harm her. So she put it in the anthill where King Cobra eats the curry and attracted towards the Rani because of the magical curry. He inters the house through the drain of the bathroom and takes the form of Apanna. Naga in the guise of Apanna is a soft, sweet and adoring lover completely different from Apanna who is a rough, rude and aggressive husband. This magical transformation is effected through the arousal of vital energy, erotic power largely brought about by Rani's exercise of feminine charm. He starts a love game regularly in night. The entire game of love between Naga and Rani is presented through images of love between male and female cobras depicting variety and intensity of lovemaking. She knew nothing about the man who loves her at night is really a cobra impersonating her husband who during the day hisses at her like a snake and spends his nights with a keep. The dramatist brilliantly employs irony when the Naga says that the husband decides on the day visits and that wife decides on the night. He also instructs her not to peep out of the window when he comes in and goes out. He does not give any reason for his mysterious behavior. One day Naga fight with the dog of Appanna and bite and finally dog dies. Appanna brings a mongoose to watch Rani and the Naga fight with him and became badly wounded. In the fighting the mongoose dies. For about a fortnight Naga does not visit her because of his wound. After few days, he again started to meet her and made her pregnant. She gets amazed when she does not find any scar on her husband's back when he comes during the day. Her pregnancy creates a storm in the village. Her husband Appanna tells the village elders that she is a harlot since he has never touched her just after the solemnization of their marriage. In order to

prove her chastity she undergoes the snake ordeal. Rani will have to undertake some ordeals like holding a red hot iron to prove her chastity. Some kind of miracle, the magic of mind and heart, a leap in imagination is required to reconcile the opposites. When the lover Naga advises Rani to undertake snake ordeal, to swear by putting his hand on the hood of a cobra, Naga appears different from his earlier image he is shorn off his false patriarchal ego and surrenders to the maternal image of Rani. The public show of punishment only be possible through a strong determined stand, an intense imaginative participation in the vital life which can be equated with a miracle. Rani, thus pulls the cobra out of the anthill and swears:

Yes, my husband and this king Cobra. Except for these two, I have not touched any one of the male sex. Nor have i allowed any other male to touch me. If I lie, let the cobra bite me (Karnad 439).

It is a swearing by the source of vital energy that can bring about a transformation. The cobra comes out and hangs around her neck like a garland that symbolises the taming of the primordial forces of life and projects her role of a snake charmer. Before villagers she is transformed into a divine being, a goddess who subsumes all the images of woman. The deification of woman at this stage is not another patriarchial ideology of keeping woman immobile and static by pigeon-holing she to a certain fixed image or concept but it marks the male recognition of female power. She rather becomes a combination of a tantric woman and a goddess. When Kurudavva suddenly arrives at the gathering and reports that her son is missing and he might have run away with that Yakshini. Human and non-human relationship is extended to include man and angel relationship and this is significantly related to Rani's symbolic metamorphosis into a goddess. Rani ironically finds herself trapped in life gets a devoted husband, leads a happy life and refuses to be project. The ending of the play raises many questions and issues which are debated between Story and Man to provide alternative perspectives to the audience in formulating their responses. There is no closure to the play; the play remains open with many alternatives and possibilities. It is

an inter text connected to earlier texts like myths and tales and generating new texts. Can Apanna be happy, though he knows fully well that he has not slept with Rani? How can Rani be contented when she will find Apanna's lovemaking different from Naga's love-making? These questions can be answered with the help of the notion that man's identity is not an immutable entity but a changing one, man is a bundle of reflections, a multiple of performances in changing relational contexts. At the end of the play, Naga dies and Rani admits him her best lover and the father of the baby. She suggests her son should perform the funeral rites of the snake and observe annual ritual in commemoration of him. The annual ritual is an attempt to recall that primal experience of the flaming passion of love and ecstasy and to draw from its source and sustenance for life. It is a constant renewal of life energy through deeper contact with the mysteries of life, by getting into that charmed circle-mandala. An interesting and meaningful coincidence occurs when Rani is struggling with her hair entangled with the cobra and Apanna wakes up. Rani comes out of these stereotypes, as illustrated by the play and lives the dynamics of life. Her suggestions that her son should lit the funeral pyre of the snake and perform the annual ritual every year for him, show her awareness of the dynamics of life which, issuing from the mysterious vital forces, operate through the cycle of life. This is depicted by the image of mandala. Mandala is a complex pattern belonging to tantra or occultism representing the intricate working of the vital energy. And Naga Mandala, in that sense, is a highly intricate representation of life forces that a subject has to tap to live a full satisfying life. This counters the stereotypification of India as a land of mere snakes and monks. So lovemaking varies from time to time corresponding to differing identities and changing relational contexts and varying erotic moods and modes. The myriad forms and shades of love that lovers together explore and enact account for its strangeness and mystery.

Supervising the whole story and the relation between Naag and Rani, it can be assume that the relation of them is without any name. The protagonist of the play, Rani fights to give a name to her relation with Appanna as an ideal

and virtuous wife but remained a caged bird in the eye of him. Naga, a metamorphosis character, tries to be a ideal husband and protector of Rani but he himself protected by her as a mother putting him into hair. In whole play, Rani is treated in a slavish manner, imprisoned like a caged bird. She is not allowed to talk to outsider and outsiders also are not allowed to do the same. She, despite her chastity and purity, is forced to face the Naga Ordeal. It is a sociological study of Indian women exposes the ugliness of a society where woman is considered "second sex", "other", "subject", "non-man". Thus, the protagonist of the play, Rani and Kurudava both are facing the extreme physical torture and mental trauma, struggle for their identity as a woman, as a wife, and as a mother. This establishes the identity between and inseparability of Naga and Apanna. Apanna's subsequent charge of adultery against his wife is a charge against his strange mysterious erotic self, which he is not able to recognise from the vantage point of a dull mechanical day-to-day life. Mired in routine life, trapped in the carnal sexuality indicated by his relationship with a whore, he cannot raise himself to that level of emotion and imagination required for recognising the vitalised love. Only in the night his heart is on fire and his imagination runs riot. Subsequently, Apanna complains against his wife before village elders who represent patriarchal structure present in human consciousness, which only questions female transgression but ignores male transgression and even considers it as a male privilege.

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The Contribution of Physical Education and Sports in the Development of Children with Special Needs

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Abstract: Sports is an important medium of informal learning for children. The sports process provides maximum information in a minimum time. Sports are intrinsic to the development of children. This happens regularly in children. The sports method gives the child a medium in which the child adjusts and adapts to his environment. The sports method prompts creativity and esoteric thinking in children. The sports method helps in the development of desired game, social, linguistic, and cognitive behaviors of children. Additionally, prevents inappropriate behaviors. Children with mental disabilities are often unable or uninterested in continuing to participate in sports. They need to be taught to play. They need to be taught in a carefully organized and directly stimulating environment. They seek hints, instruction, encouragement, and reinforcement in play. For them, the basic requirement of sports is adequate means, space, variation, and balance between sports activities. Many programs have been run by the government to recognize helpless children. Some of which are as follows- Corrective physical education, physical therapy, corrective medicine, remedial physical education, developmental physical education, individual physical education, etc. Transformed physical education is a sub-discipline of physical education. Modified physical education is taught through physical fitness, game fitness, basic gaming skills and various swimming skills, dance skills, individual and group play. It is an individual program in which the students are developed. What is the role of physical education in the development of children with special needs? What is the role of sports in the development of children with special needs? What is the importance of sports for children with special needs? This topic of research has been chosen to find answers to these questions.

Keywords: Physical Education, Children with Special Needs, Sports, Disability

Introduction:

Disability cannot hinder the development of children in today's environment. The government is organizing various programs for children with disabilities. By taking advantage of this, children can develop themselves. Disability is not a curse. Children with disabilities can get ahead of normal people if they get a chance. Parents of handicapped children should not consider handicapped children as a burden. It is easiest to introduce the child to physical education through games. The ability to walk properly, run quickly, jump easily and walk boldly is taught in the classroom with the help of physical exercises and outdoor games. The game puts the child in a state where his mind works vividly, energetically, emotions are tense, actions are organized. Sports is one of the best means of educating the personality of a child. Generally, six areas are crucial for the identification of children with special needs. These are vision, hearing, mobility, communication, socio-emotional relationships, intelligence. Apart from this, economically disadvantaged children are also special because due to poverty they are deprived of many experiences of life. They cannot go to school because they have to start work from childhood so that they can increase the income of the family. Girls are often detained at home so that they can take care of younger siblings (children) and do household chores. A child or person who experiences difficulty in one or more of these areas is called a specific child/person. Difficulty in any one of the above areas can create hurdles for the person and the person needs extra effort to deal with this inability.

Physical education refers to those processes which are helpful in the physical development of human beings and proper performance of functions. In the present era, the subjects of physical education, exercise, sports, entertainment, etc. come under the program of physical education. Along with this, personal health and public health also have a place in this. The principles of anatomy and physiology, psychology, and social science are taken maximum advantage of determining the programs. The purpose of physical education in the individual is to develop strength and increase the nervous-nerve skills and awaken the feeling of collectivity in the collective form. It is called physical education. The importance of physical education in any society depends on its anti-war tendencies, religious ideologies, economic conditions, and ideals. In ancient times, the

purpose of physical education was limited to increasing physical strength by developing muscles and all this meant that man could be in hunting, in weight-bearing, climbing trees, chopping wood, diving in river, pond, or sea. be able to install. But the purpose of physical education also changed and the meaning of physical education came to be in the form of a well-organized program for the development of the parts of the body.

Data Collection Method Used for Research:
Data for the research paper has been collected from books, websitesand newspapers.

Objective of Research:
1) To study the role of physical education in the development of children with special needs.
2) To find out the importance of sports for children with special needs.
3) Understanding the role of sports in the development of children with special needs.

Play is a natural activity of the child. Children of different age groups play different types of games. These different types of games are helpful in the all-around development of children. Sports encourage physical development, cognitive development, emotional development, social development, and moral development of children, but the negative attitude and activities of parents towards play have badly affected. Hence teachers and parents must understand the importance of sports. Types of games include exploratory games, structural games, fantasy games, and rule games. Cultural differences are also seen in sports. Sports fulfills the psychological needs of man and also allows man to develop social skills. Sports also play a big role in the development of children's mental abilities. Games help in developing reasoning ability and school-related skills.

Sports for disabled children or persons are divided into two such parts as Paralympic Games and Special Olympic Games. The Paralympic Games is a major international multisport sport of athletes, in which the Paralympic Games are held for persons with impaired muscle strength (such as muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome, Spina Bifida), etc. Given the different types of disabilities of Paralympic athletes, there are several categories of competing athletes such as limb deficiency, hypertonia, ataxia, visual impairment, etc. Whereas the IOC recognized Special Olympic World Games involve athletes with a physical disability. Special Olympic Games is the world's largest sports organization for children and adults with special intellectual disabilities, providing annual training and competitions to 5 million athletes to unified state sports partners in 172 countries. Local Olympic competitions are held around the world each year, including local national and regional competitions, involving over a million events annually. Like the International Paralympic Committee, the Social Olympic Organization is recognized by the International Olympic Committee, which includes more than a million events a year.

The Contribution of Physical Education and Sports in the Development of Children with Special Needs:

The activities of getting complete enjoyment, entertainment by children are called straight games. At the same time, activities necessary for our physical life such as eating food are also called sports. This is also an important activity for the child. At the end of the 19th century, Karl Frouge at the University of Basel began to study the game actions of humans and animals. He realized that through sports, children develop their powers with intelligence and the ability to perceive objects and what they are and learn to respond appropriately to them. Sports advances the cognitive development of children with needs. Children with needs are inquisitive. Playing gives children in need the opportunity to touch objects, observe them and explore their surroundings, and this gives them answers to many questions that arise in their minds. Through sports activities, they also begin to understand the reasons for the occurrence of common events. We help children in need learn by giving them opportunities to do play as they please. Children with sports needs have the opportunity to explore and learn by themselves. Discovery means to find out about the events and objects themselves. A child with needs learns only what he is cognitively prepared for. As it is also related to the fact that what children with needs find motivating depends on their cognitive skills. The greatest joy in sports for a child is the satisfaction of the natural need for communication, emotional contact with other children, the opportunity to express their feelings. The environment of benevolence, trust, mutual assistance, acceptance of actions, respect, and recognition in a peer group are all great contributions of outdoor games as a means of increasing a sustained acting stimulus.

Indicative sports in the first year of life change from visual to learning about objects and from the old ways to functional play. The infant can distinguish objects based on color, size, and type of characteristics. Within 6 months of child development, the skill of distinguishing directly

based on special characteristics of the object like size, texture, and weight comes. At the age of 12 months, infants show greater interest in objects that respond to their skills. For example, when the power button is pressed, the lamp burns, or the fan starts spinning. Another characteristic of the pre-suggestive play stage is the conversion of stereotype old behavior into functional sports. Initially, the child does not sport with the object in an expected way but in his way. Then after the age of seven months, a change is seen that the behavior of the old game starts decreasing and the behavior of Playing according to the particularity of the object starts increasing. For example, the child has to do sports instead of driving a toy car or putting the ball in the mouth instead of throwing it. The emergence of indicative play in this stage is characterized by the ability to use signs in games, which increases the flexibility of the child's thought process. Shows. Today, sports competitions for differently-abled children are held in many places. In this, physical, mental, deaf, blind children participate in various sports.

The process of sports is always associated with new sensations and feelings. Games attract children with special needs with their cognitive content, emotional coloring, the warmth of relationships, and unique experiences. How effective outdoor games proved to be in terms of physical and mental education can be gauged from the behavior of children with special needs. Sports is a learning activity when the child is laughing or screaming or just looking at other children but all the time, he is choosing the experience and knowing them, and feeling the knowledge. is learning. This learning process is commonly called socialization and self-knowledge.

A holistic system of physical education measures along with the widespread use of outdoor games in their practice helps to achieve the desired result. The main goal is to activate all the systems of the body: blood circulation, respiration, vision, hearing. Sports bring positive emotions to children with special needs. Active actions in sports also help children with disabilities eliminate self-doubt and shame. In all sports, the sense organs and the senses of action are coordinated. Like pegboards, petting, dancing, running, etc. When a child develops the skill of a particular action, it depends on his maturity. This is the time when the learning of particular skill takes place in that time. Its careful observation is a good guide.

Children with special needs learn to be social through sports. When the mother bathes the baby, dresses, makes her sleep, and takes care of all her other needs, then during these interactions, the child starts recognizing the mother. His attachment to his mother also grows. This is the baby's first social relationship, which has a profound effect on his future relationships as well. As the child grows up, he plays with other children. Playing with them learns to share things among themselves, follow the rules, wait for his turn. In this way, he also learns to take into account and value the point of view of other people.

Socialization Children find pleasure in being with other children from an early age. They soon learn that in the home where they are unconditionally accepted, giving among their peers is the focal point, they learn to share, wait for their innings, and cooperate during competition. Pronunciation of words is aimed towards enriching their word knowledge as they quickly find words because of the desired and effective support of children. They start speaking clearly and pleasantly. They get the language in the form of self-language which the mother understands but it is not enough in the playgroup, then sometimes cry at that place. Toys are also questioned by skeptics and will sometimes beat them up but these are all essential experiences through which children learn many things.

In the game, the child has the freedom to choose the activities according to his interest. For this reason, he chooses games that are neither too easy nor too difficult but challenging for him. Thus, he learns those things which he is ready to learn. Thus, the learning process becomes enjoyable without becoming a burden. At the same time, children with special needs learn through sports activities. By doing this the concepts can be understood more thoroughly. If children are told about a concept only orally and are not given a chance to do it themselves, they will not be able to understand it so well. For example, listening to the recipe of a dish from the mouth of a friend cannot be learned as much as by making the dish yourself.

Children often imitate adults while playing. In this way, they learn appropriate behavior and the roles they will have in sports when they grow up. In the interaction, while playing, they get to know about different types of actions, festivals, beliefs. Self-realization in this sense that a fully functioning human being is conscious of his environment, conscious and responsive to other human beings. A person's biological organization and experiences and how he deals with life situations. Games are an effective tool

to support instruction in special education. When students know how to sport the game, they can sport it independently. Some board games and many electronic games are available commercially or online, but they do not always support the skills students need to build. Also, many online computer games fail to support social interaction, which is a significant advantage of supporting instructions with board games. Sport fosters imagination and creativity. In the game, children sport different roles through imagination. In doing so, their intelligence and behavior are according to the person they are playing. Because of this they also reflect the thoughts and feelings of those persons. The game doesn't need to reflect reality. Sports develop imagination and help a child with special needs cope with daily situations.

Students with disabilities often require a lot of practice on skills beyond what they would receive in a general education classroom, in a more naturalistic approach to education. Students have difficulty generalizing skills, so games that use math or reading skills in games encourage children to use those skills in more social settings. Children with disabilities, especially developmental disabilities such as autism spectrum disorders, have difficulty with social interactions. Children with disabilities typically benefit from having skills developed by developing, non-disabled peers. Those skills include both academic and social skills. Games as part of inclusion provide opportunities for two groups to practice skills, engage in some socially appropriate behavior, and build positive peer relationships.

Sports promote the physical and physical development of children with special needs. The development of physical and functional skills depends on practice. Sports is an activity that provides ample opportunities for practice to children with special needs. In sports, the small muscles of children are developed in digging pits in the ground, making flower necklaces, drawing pictures, and coloring them. Sports help in the linguistic development of children with special needs. To know a language, they must be able to hear and speak the language. Humorous actions with the foster give the child plenty of opportunities to hear language that prompts him to speak. Children also begin to understand different shapes like square, round, straight and curved lines which later help them to recognize different letters. While playing the children observe that the black and red circle or the small and big circle are all circular. This will help them to understand that the letter 'R' remains the same whether it is at the beginning or the end of the word. In sports, he learns the meaning of concepts like before and after, left and right, up and down which are essential for learning to write and read. You have seen that games help in verbal development which is essential for learning to write.

Sports help in the emotional development of children with special needs. Sports activities provide opportunities for children to express joy, anger, fear, and sadness. There is the freedom to do anything in the game as long as it does not harm anyone. Sports allows expressing feelings and emotions that cannot be expressed in other situations. Their feelings and moods are reflected in the children's sports. That is why sports is a treatment or therapy for children with special needs who do not show the normal emotional response to the situation. The development of dramatic sports benefits school-related skills in addition to cognitive and social development. These include, for example, verbal expression, vocabulary, comprehension, attention span, imagination, concentration, impulse control, curiosity, more problem-solving strategies, cooperation, empathy, and group participation.

Conclusion:

Just as education is needed for the physical, mental, and intellectual development of children with disabilities, in the same way, there is a need for sports. Sports help in the development of children by preparing them for future roles. Concepts learned through sports help with reading-writing skills and the ability to participate in group sports and later adjust to school. Therefore, sports are helpful in the preparation of formal education. The game also nurtures an attitude of questioning and investigation. As children learn and master new things, they become confident about themselves. This growing self-confidence prepares them to accept challenges. Sports are necessary not only for normal healthy children but also for children with disabilities. Children with disabilities are possible. Sports have a limited scope, yet it may be necessary for parents and family members to encourage the start of play.

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Maharashtra National Law University Websites: A Comparative Study

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Abstract: *The Present study Maharashtra National Law University websites includes the various features of the library such as library services, library collection, library e-resources, WEB OPAC, and other features of the library.*

Key Word:- MNLU, MNLUM, MNLUN, MNLUA, Library Website.

Introduction:-

Maharashtra National Law University Establishment as per the Maharashtra National Law University Act 2014. This act comes into force on 18 February.2014. As per the Act. 2014 three Maharashtra National Law University established in the state of Maharashtra at Mumbai, Nagpur, and Aurangabad. Law University runs academic program courses such as B.A. LLB (Hons), LL.M., Ph.D.,.PG Diploma and Certificate courses. The Present study includes the Library features on Maharashtra National law University Websites.

Review of Literature:-

Researcher has review the various research papers such as **Jeyshankar, R., & Babu, B. R. (2009).** Websites of universities in Tamil Nadu: A webometric study. This research paper research study the various features of University Websites in Tamil Nadu. **Sharmila Bose and Apurbo Jyoti Majumder (2015)** study the Evaluation of University Library Websites of West Bengal: A study from Librarians' Perspective in this study researchers study the library services and resources. **Perumal Ramasamy (2018)** Study the Websites of National Law University: A Comparative Study. In this research, the paper researcher studies the 21 National Law Universities websites of India. It includes the Library collections, Library services, Library and establishments of University, Basic information of Websites; He also studies the Website contents

Establishment of Law University in Maharashtra:

academic program, information about vice-chancellor and faculty members,

Scope of Study:

1. This study is limited to Maharashtra National Law University, Maharashtra state only.
2. This study is limited to Library Contents in Websites.
3. This study is limited to only three MNL University Websites.

The objective of the study:

1. To Study the Maharashtra National Law University Websites.
2. To Study about the Library Feature in Websites.
3. To Study Library Services provided through Websites.

Research Methodology:

The researcher has taken for the present study Maharashtra National Law University Websites. The researcher visits three Law University websites and studies accordingly. The website contents are studied as per the need of study. Which included Library Services, Library E-Resources, Library Collection, Library Staff, Library WEB OPAC Services, Library Infrastructure, and Establishment of Law University.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data;

The researcher has observed the Maharashtra National Law University websites, Maharashtra state during May 2021 to June.2021 and found data.

SN	Name of University	Year of Est.	URL
1	Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai	2014	https://mnlumumbai.edu.in
2	Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur	2014	https://www.nlunagpur.ac.in

3	Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad	2017	https://www.mnlua.ac.in/

From the above table, it is found that the Establishment of three Law universities in Maharashtra state at MNLUM, Mumbai, and MNLUN Nagpur in the year 2014, and MNLUA, Aurangabad in the year 2017 respectively.

Information about Collection: MNLUM websites have mentioned the library collection whereas MNLUA and MNLUN websites have not mentioned the information about library collection.

Information about Library E-Resources: -

SN	E-RESOURCES	MNLUM	MNLUN	MNLUA
1	SCC Online	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	MANUPATRA	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Lexis Nexis	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	West Law	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Hein Online	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Oxford Competition Law	Yes	No	No
7	Oxford Constitutional Law	Yes	No	No
8	ORIL International law	Yes	No	No
9	ORIL Legal Research Library	Yes	No	No
10	IC Investment Claims	Yes	No	No
11	Oxford Law Citation	Yes	No	No
12	Proview E-Books	Yes	No	No
13	Taxman	Yes	No	Yes
14	Kluwer Arbitrations	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Kluwer Competition law	Yes	Yes	No
16	JSTOR Full page	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	EBC readers	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	EPW	No	Yes	No
19	Legitquert	No	Yes	No

20	National Digital Library	No	Yes	No
21	Hathi Trust	No	Yes	No
22	Law Live	No	Yes	No
23	Project Gutenberg	No	Yes	No
24	DOAJ	No	Yes	No
25	DOAB	No	Yes	No
26	e- book Directory	No	Yes	No
27	AIR Infotech	No	Yes	No
28	Wolters Kluwer	No	Yes	NO
	Total	**17**	**21**	**09**

From the above table, it is found that the MNLUM website has provided 17 E-resources to users whereas MNLUN provides 21 and MNLUA has provided 09 E-Resources to users.

Figure- 01

E- Ressources
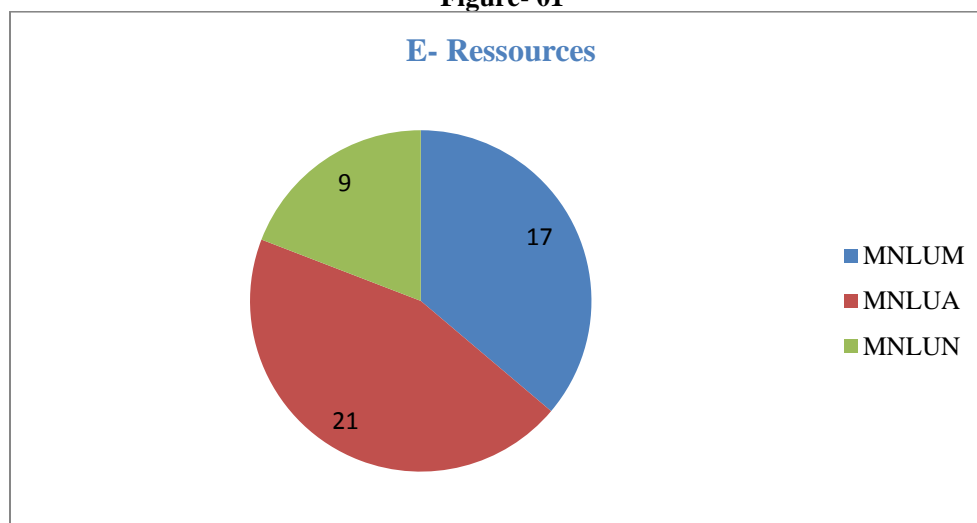
.
Information about Library Services: MNLUM Website has provided the Library Services information such as circulation service, Digital information, Reference and referral service, Database service and Newspaper and Periodical Service, WEB OPAC services. Whereas MNLUN Website has not provided information about library services and the MNLUA website has provided information about the legal databases only.

Information about Online Database: MLNUN website has displayed the online database link in the Quick link section of the website whereas the MNLUM website has provided the link of the database in the Library section of the website. MNLUA has provided the link to the database in the Library section of the website.

Information about Library Timing: MNLUM website has mentioned the library timing but MNLUA and MNLUN have not mentioned the timing of the library on the website.

Information about Library Staff: MNLUM and MNLUN website has mentioned the Library staff and MNLUA has not mentioned the Library staff.

Library Image: - MNLUM website has displayed the animated images of the Library and section of the library Whereas MNLUN has displayed the images of the library and MNLUA has not display library images on the website.

Library section Link in the websites: MNLUM and MNLUA website has displayed the Library section link on the navigation bar of the University website and the MNLUN website has not displayed the library section link in the navigation bar but it is available in the people section of the website.

Conclusion:

From the above MNLU website study, It is concluded that MNLUM and MNLUN have provided more e-resources to users as compare to MNLUA.MNLUM and MNLUA have displayed library section link on the website whereas MNLUN display in the Quick link section of the website. MNLIM website provides WEB OPAC services to users for searching of books in their library and library staff information.

Suggestion:

1. Maharashtra National Law University May Provide Remote Access E-Resources to Users.
2. Maharashtra National Law University May provide Consortia for the legal database.
3. Maharashtra National Law University Librarian Must have Law degree with Library science degree and updated computer skills.

Abbreviation:

MNLU **:** Maharashtra National Law University.

MNLUM **:** Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai

MNLUN **:** Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur

MNLUA : Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad

Reference:

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7. https://www.mnlua.ac.in/accessed accessed on 12/06/2021

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Study of Attitude of Students Regarding Online Study in COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown

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Abstract: The objective of the study was to study the attitude of students regarding online study in COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. In this study, two hundred and twenty subjects were surveyed, which included ninety women and one hundred and thirty men, but only 149 students were included in the online class, so only 149 students were asked questions. This study was done in the year 2021-22. The subjects selected in this study ranged in age from 17 to 20 years. Whose select from Mahatma Jyotiba Fule Kaka Mahavidyalaya Ashti, Ta. Chamorshi, Dist. Gadchiroli (M.S.). A questionnaire of 10 questions was designed to survey the subjects. In which questions were asked about the online class. From this we can say that almost all the students do not like to study in online classes. Based on the obtained results, it has been concluded that there is a negative attitude of the students regarding online classes.
Keywords: attitude, lockdown, online

Introduction:

Corona virus has spread badly in almost all the countries; there was a situation of lockdown in all over the world. But this lockdown had a great effect on our environment. Just as human being had unbalanced the environment in the name of development, the amount of pollution in the environment had increased, air pollution; water pollution had increased very fast. But due to lockdown our environment is healing very fast. The level of pollution has reduced, the river has become more clear, mountains can be seen from a long distance, many animals have a bit more space and hence they are wondering more freely now. Along with, aquatic life has also benefited a lot due to lockdown. Man has also got some time for rest from his daily hustle. So that he got time to think about himself as well his family. He spends some quality time with the family. They have started understanding each other, which could not happen before because of the busy schedule. Students have got some rest from their stressful studies, so that they are able to give time to their hobbies and they have got some time to learn new things. Now people are get to know the meaning of 'Health is Wealth'. Keep our body healthy is as important as earning money. That's why some people started walking; jogging in the morning and some started doing yoga. Young people started doing physical exercise so that they keep their immunity up, so that the corona virus does not affect them. However, due to the lockdown, there has been a change in the way students study. Due to which there are many, students are deprived of studies due to lack of resources and many students are unable to study despite having the means, so it is out of curiosity to know what is the attitude of the students regarding online studies. The study has been done.

Methodology:

In this study, two hundred and twenty subjects were surveyed, which included ninety women and one hundred and thirty men, but only 149 students were included in the online class, so only 149 students were asked questions. This study was done in the year 2021-22. The subjects selected in this study ranged in age from 17 to 20 years. Whose select from Mahatma Jyotiba Fule Kaka Mahavidyalaya Ashti, Ta. Chamorshi, Dist. Gadchiroli (M.S.). A questionnaire of 10 questions was designed to survey the subjects. In which questions were asked about the online class.

Statistical analysis:

The percentage wise analysis of data collected by questionnaire on 149 subjects is presented to study the attitude of students regarding online study in the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.

Table-1: Gender wise composition of population in this study

Gender				Total
Male	**%**	**Female**	**%**	
130	59.09	90	40.91	220

Table-2: Result of the question "Are you connected to the online class because of the lockdown?"

Response				Total
Yes	%	No	%	
149	67.73	71	32.27	220

Above table No. 2 indicate that when we ask the question about "Are you connected to the online class because of the lockdown" to the student's response given by them is tabulated in above table. This table shows that total 220 students from that 149 (67.73%) students respond in 'Yes' and 71 (32.27%) students respond in 'No', from that we can say that maximum students respond in yes about using study online.
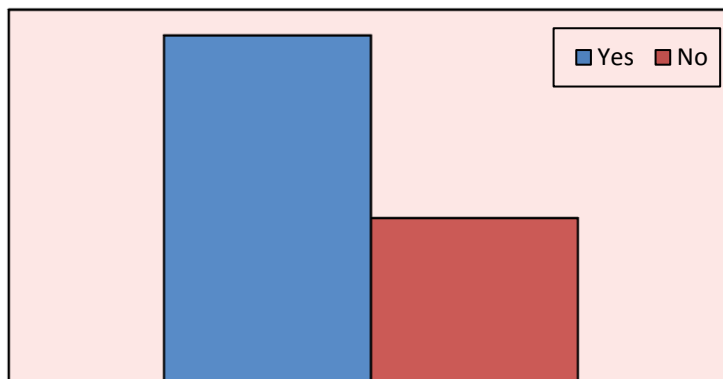
Fig-2: Showing response for the question "Are you connected to the online class because of the lockdown?"

Table-3: Result of the question "What tools do you use for online learning?"

Response	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Laptop	19	12.75	130	87.25	149
Desktop	12	8.05	137	91.95	149
Tablet	2	1.34	147	98.66	149
Smartphone	116	77.85	33	22.15	149

Above table No. 3 indicate that when we ask the question about "What tools do you use for online learning?" to the students response given by them is tabulated in above table. First we ask about ;laptop' table shows that total 149 students from that 19 (12.75%) students respond in 'Yes' and 130 (87.25%) students respond in 'No', from that we can say that maximum students respond in no about using laptop. When we ask about "desktop?" table shows that total 149 students from that 12 (8.05%) students response in 'Yes' and 137 (81.95%) students respond in 'No', from that we can say that maximum students respond in no about using desktop. Further we ask "tablet" table shows that total 149 students from that 2 (1.34%) students respond in 'Yes' and 147 (98.66%) students respond in 'No', from that we can say that total students respond in no about using tablet. Then we ask "Smartphone" table shows that total 149 students from that 116 (77.85%) students respond in 'Yes' and 33 (22.15%) students respond in 'No', from that we can say that maximum students respond in about using Smartphone.
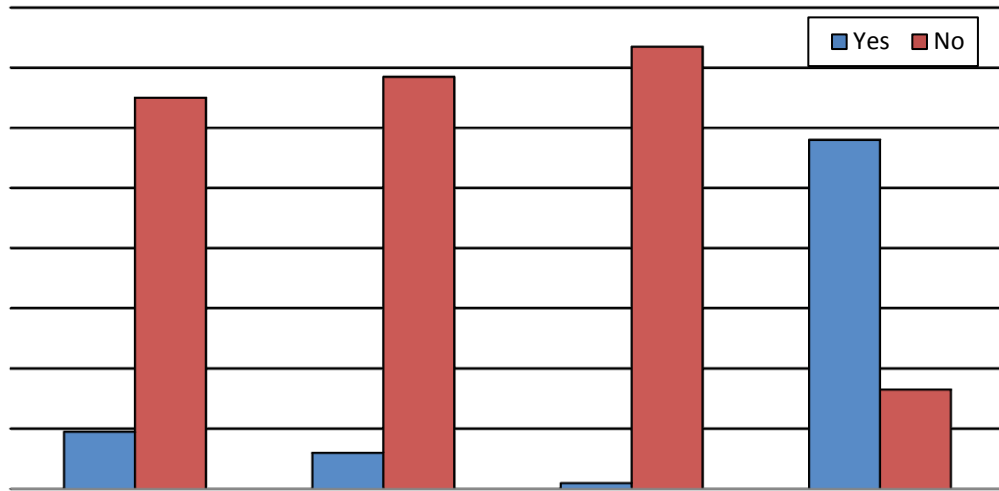
Fig-3: Showing response for the question "What tools do you use for online learning?"

Table-4: Result of the question "Do you learn well in online class?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
34	22.82	115	77.18	149

Above table No. 4 indicate that when we ask the question about "Do you learn well in online class?" to the students response given by them is tabulated in above table. This table shows that total 149 students from that 34 (22.82%) students respond in 'Yes' and 115 (77.18%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that more students are not able to learn properly in online classes.
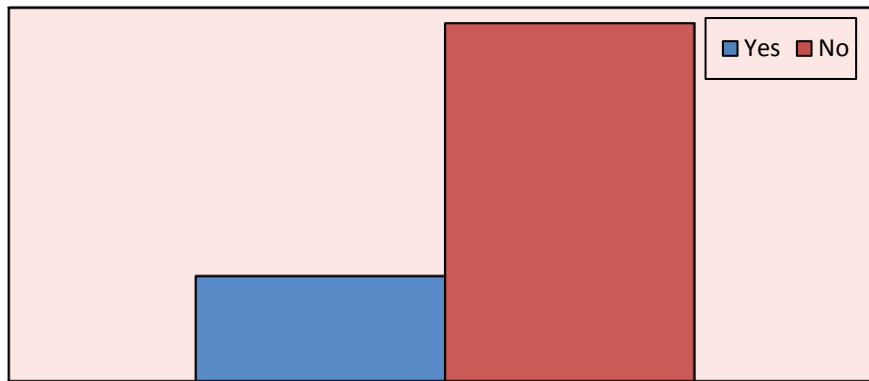
Fig-4: Showing response for the question "Do you learn well in online class?"

Table-5: Result of the question "Can you accept what is taught in the online class properly?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
33	22.15	116	77.85	149

Above table No. 5 indicate that when we ask the question about "Can you accept what is taught in the online class properly?" to the students response given by them is tabulated in above table. This table shows that total 149 students from that 33 (22.15%) students respond in 'Yes' and 116 (77.85%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that what is taught in the online class, the students are not able to accept it properly.
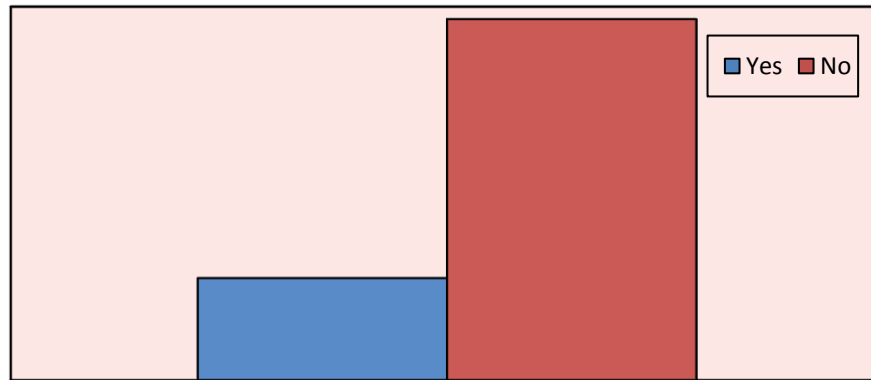
Fig-5: Showing response for the question "Can you accept what is taught in the online class properly?"

Table-6: Result of the question "Is online learning stressful for you?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
48	32.21	101	67.79	149

Above table No. 6 indicate that when we ask the question about "Is online learning stressful for you?" to the students response given by them is tabulated in above table. This table shows that total 149 students from that 48 (32.21%) students respond in 'Yes' and 67.79 (67.79%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that what is taught in the online class, the students do not understand it properly and due to that they would feel
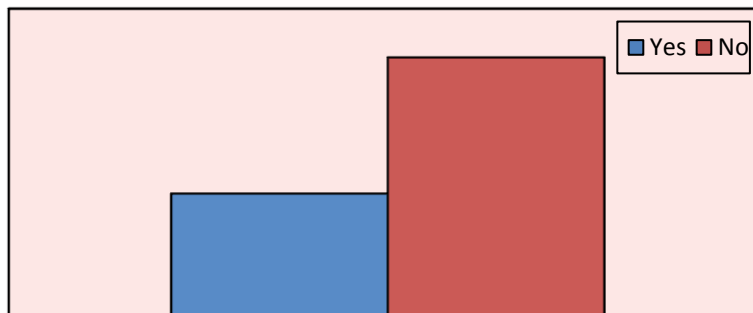
Fig-6: Showing response for the question "Is online learning stressful for you?"

Table-7: Outcome of the question "Do you think that all aspects of online learning can be understood well?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
37	24.83	112	75.17	149

Above table No. 7 shows that total 149 students from that 37 (24.83%) students respond in 'Yes' and 112 (75.17%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that it is a challenging task for the students to explain well all the aspects of what is taught in the online class.
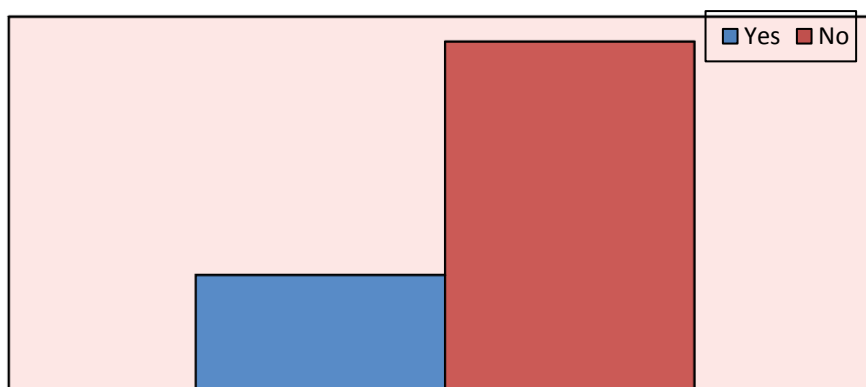
Fig-7: Showing response for the question "Do you think that all aspects of online learning can be understood well?"

Table-8: Result of the question "Are you getting interested in online reading?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
21	14.09	128	85.91	149

Above table No. 8 shows that total 149 students from that 21 (14.09%) students respond in 'Yes' and 128 (85.91%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that by studying in the online class, interest in studies is not being created in the students and apathy towards studies is being created.
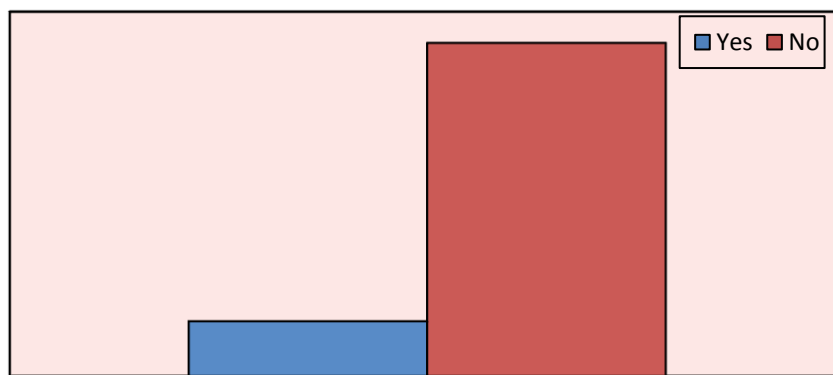
Fig-8: Showing response for the question "Are you getting interested in online reading?"

Table-9: Result of the question "Do you think that you are facing physical and mental problems due to online studies?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
93	62.42	56	37.58	149

Above table No. 9 shows that total 149 students from that 93 (62.42%) students respond in 'Yes' and 56 (37.58%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that students are facing physical and mental problems by studying in online class.
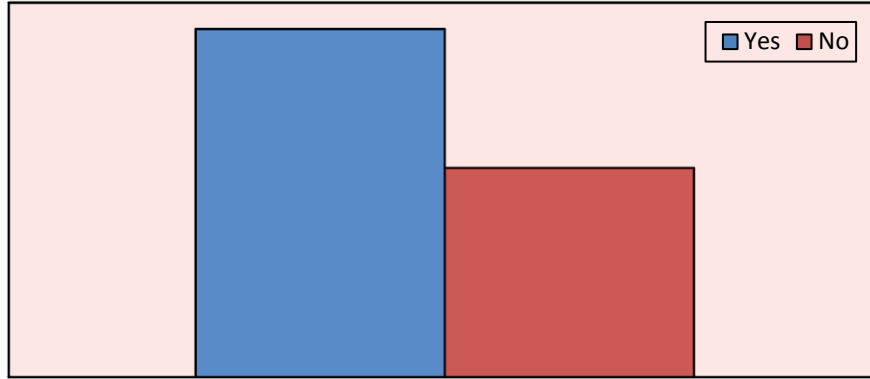
Fig-9: Showing response for the question "Do you think that you are facing physical and mental problems due to online studies?"

Table-10: Result of the question "Are you facing financial problems due to online studies?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
81	54.36	68	45.64	149

Above table No. 10 shows that total 149 students from that 81 (54.36%) students respond in 'Yes' and 68 (45.64%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that students are facing financial problems by studying in online classes.
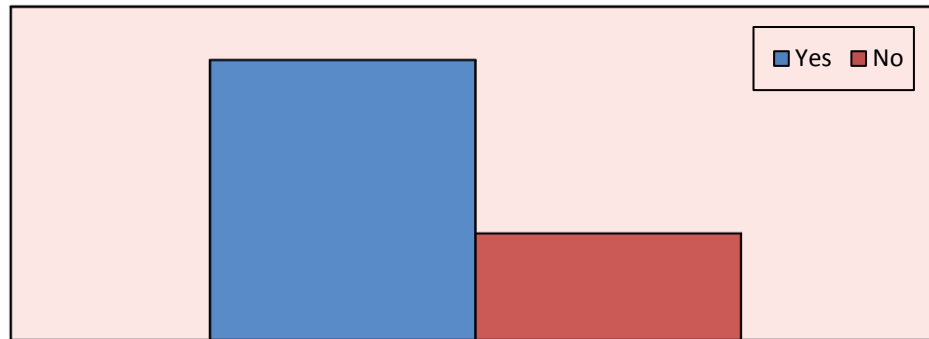
Fig-10: Showing response for the question "Are you facing financial problems due to online studies?"

Table-11: Result of the question "Do you think you should continue to teach online only?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
12	8.05	137	91.95	149

Above table No. 11 shows that total 149 students from that 12 (8.05%) students respond in 'Yes' and 137 (91.95%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that almost all the students do not like to study in online class.
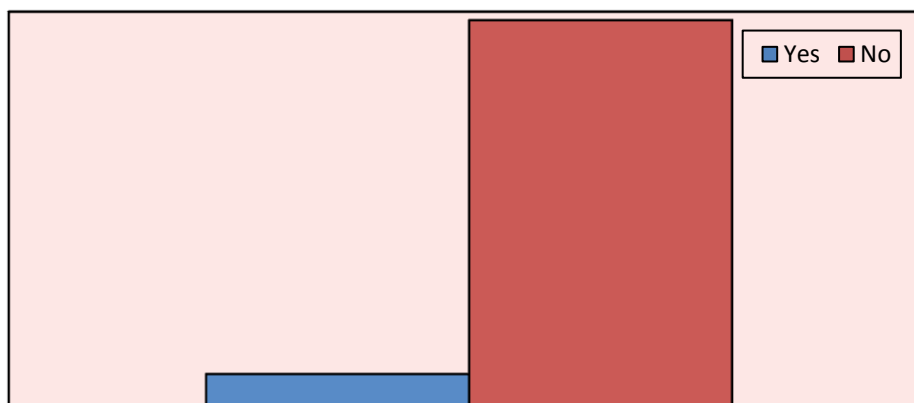
Fig-11: Showing response for the question "Do you think you should continue to teach online only?"

Conclusion:

Looking at the study results, it can be said that most of the students use online study. But while studying online, almost all the students do not have equipment like laptops, desktops, and tablets, due to which the students use their smartphones, due to which many physical and mental problems have to be faced by the students, the radiation from mobile is very high. Excess use of which has an effect on the brain can cause health problems like headache or brain tumor. Most of the students are not able to explain properly in online classes. Mobile can be used anywhere, due to which students do not understand properly what is taught in the online class, due to which they create tension, it is not possible to expose all the aspects while teaching in the online class. Teachers have become a daunting task. Studying in online classes has led to lack of interest in studies among students and apathy towards studies. For studying in online classes, students had to buy things like mobile, laptop or desktop and also need to have internet facility to run it, due to which many students have to face financial problems. From this we can say that almost all the students do not like to study in online classes. Based on the obtained results, it has been concluded that there is a negative attitude of the students regarding online classes.

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Study the knowledge and behavior of students in relation to COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract:
      The objective of the study was to study the knowledge and behavior of students in relation to COVID- 19pandemic. For this, study Mahatma Jyotiba Fule Kaka Mahavidyalaya Ashti, Ta. Chamorshi, Dist. The students of Gadchiroli (M.S.) were included as the population. 254 subjects were selected in this survey. The selected subjects included 120 female students and 134 male students. The students selected in this study were voluntary. Simple random sampling method was used to select the subjects. Self-made questionnaire was used to study knowledge and behavior. To study the knowledge and behavior of students in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, a percentage-wise analysis of data collected by questionnaire on 254 subjects is presented. Looking at the results of the study, it was concluded that most students clean their hands frequently with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water and most students use masks when going out. At the same time, maximum students should maintain a physical distance of at least 1 meter from others and do not go out unnecessarily to avoid overcrowding and close contact and clean the things brought outside properly. From this we can say that the students are aware about the COVID-19 pandemic. But most students do not cover their mouth and nose with their bent elbow when coughing or sneezing, most students do not isolate themselves from others when they have fever, cold and cough, and almost all students are not vaccinated From this it comes out that there is a need to give more and more knowledge to the students about the COVID-19 pandemic so that they can be fully awake and protect themselves and their family and neighbors from this epidemic. With the maximum speed, the government should increase its vaccination capacity and get the vaccination done door-to-door. So that we can be saved from the coming epidemic.
Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, COVID-19 Pandemic

Introduction:

Today not only the whole country but the whole world is facing a big diseases problem and it is Corona COVID-19. It has taken the form of pandemic. We had heard that once cholera and plague had spread in the whole country, it was also a kind of pandemic, in the same way corona has become an pandemic. Today we get lot of information related to corona virus through social media, facebook, and whatsapp and from varies news channels, in which some are right and some are wrong and it got lot of impact on people's life as well there businesses. In the beginning, there was a lot of fear among the people, they used to think that if they got corona virus then it is difficult for them to survive and this was wrong thing. In those circumstances very few people knew about corona virus but due to some wrong facts, a lot of rumors were spread in the common people. First of all, the very first case of this virus was found in wuhan city of China and when the outbreak happened, some people had gone away, some had gone for business, some had gone for education purpose and some had gone as a tourist. COVID-19 pandemic avoid by the instructions have been given by doctors, by the government, by the local authority from time to time and appeals are made to follow them. However, this study has been done by the researcher to know what is the knowledge, attitude and behavior of the students about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methodology:

For this, study Mahatma Jyotiba Fule Kaka Mahavidyalaya Ashti, Ta. Chamorshi, Dist. The students of Gadchiroli (M.S.) were included as the population. 254 subjects were selected in this survey. The selected subjects included 120 female students and 134 male students. The students selected in this study were voluntary. Simple random sampling method was used to select the subjects. Self-made questionnaire was used to study knowledge and behavior.

Statistical analysis:

To study the knowledge and behavior of students in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, a percentage-wise analysis of data collected by questionnaire on 254 subjects is presented.

Table-1: Result of the question "Do you know about the COVID-19 pandemic?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
254	100.00	0	0.00	254

Above table No. 1 indicate that when we ask the question about "Do you know about the COVID-19 pandemic?" to the students response given by them is tabulated in above table. This table shows that total 254 students from that 254 (100.00%) students respond in 'Yes' and 0 (0.00%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that all the students are aware about the COVID-19 pandemic.
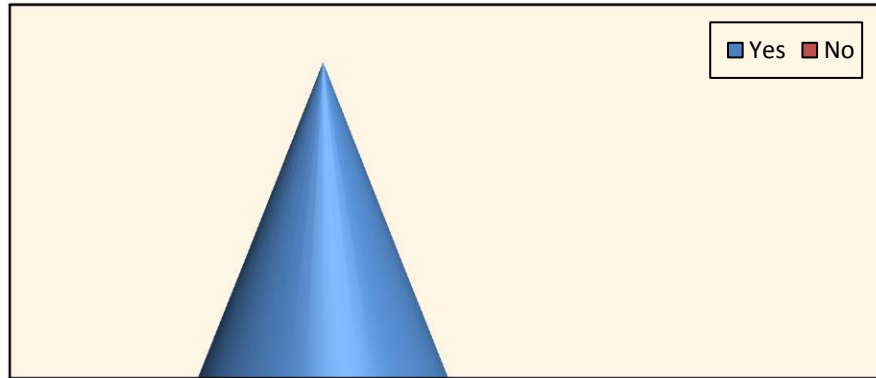
Fig-1: Showing response for the question "Do you know about the COVID-19 pandemic?"

Table-2: Result of the question "Do you clean your hands frequently with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
191	75.20	63	24.80	254

Above table No. 2 shows that total 254 students from that 191 (75.20%) students respond in 'Yes' and 63 (24.80%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that most of the students clean their hands frequently with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water, knowing that they are aware and alert about the COVID-19 pandemic.
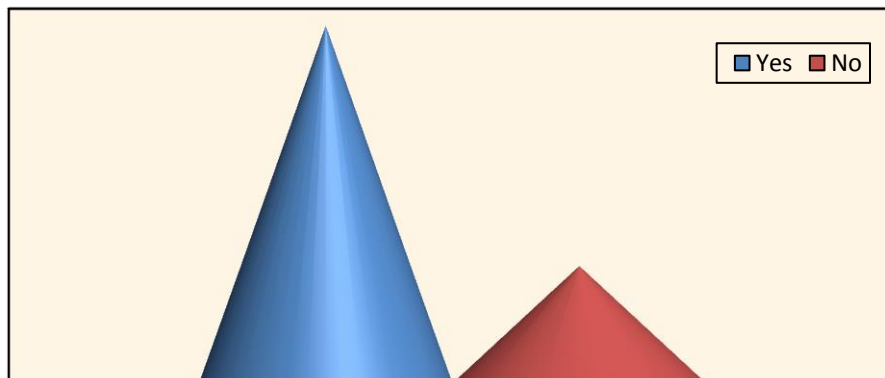
Fig-2: Showing response for the question "Do you clean your hands frequently with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water?"

Table-3: Result of the question "Do you use mask when going out?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
183	73.49	71	27.95	254

Above table No. 3 shows that total 254 students from that 183 (73.49%) students respond in 'Yes' and 71 (27.95%) students respond in 'No', From this we can say that most of the students use masks while going out.
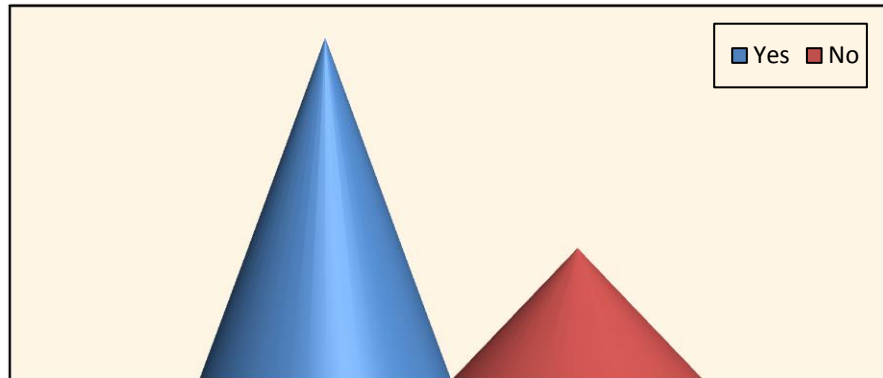
Fig-3: Showing response for the question "Do you use mask when going out?"

Table-4: Result of the question "Do you maintain a physical distance of at least 1 meter from others?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
141	55.51	113	44.49	254

Above table No. 4 shows that total 254 students from that 141 (55.51%) students respond in 'Yes' and 113 (44.49%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that maximum students maintain physical distance of at least 1 meter from others.
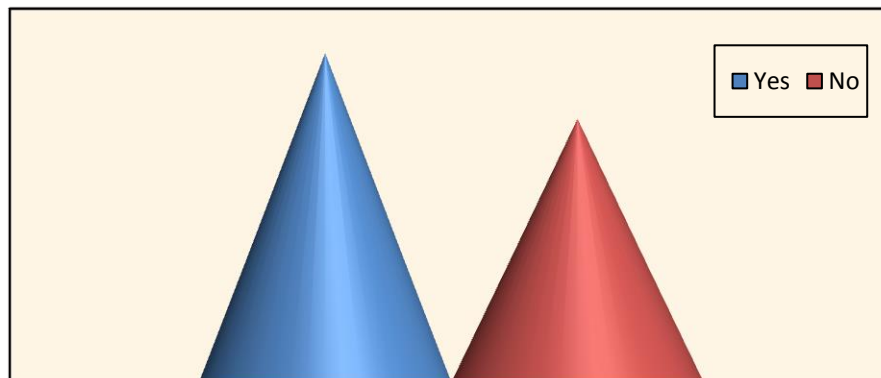
Fig-4: Showing response for the question "Do you maintain a physical distance of at least 1 meter from others?"

Table-5: Result of the question "Are you preventing yourself from going out to avoid overcrowding and close contact?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
145	57.09	109	42.91	254

Above table No. 5 shows that total 254 students from that 145 (57.09%) students respond in 'Yes' and 109 (42.91%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that maximum students do not go out unnecessarily to avoid overcrowding and close contact.
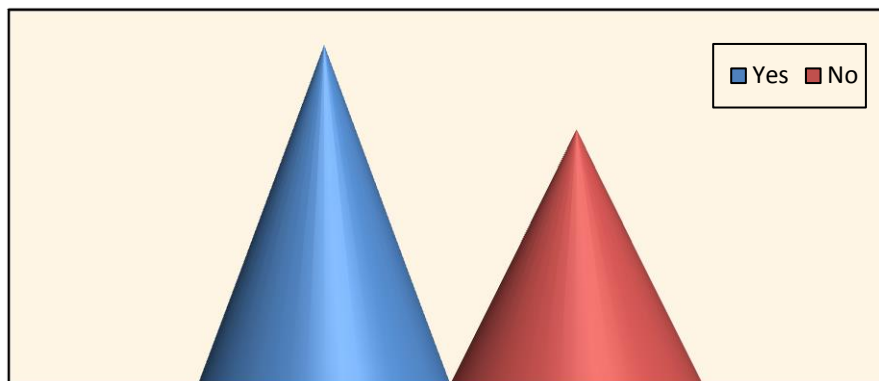
Fig-5: Showing response for the question "Are you preventing yourself from going out to avoid overcrowding and close contact?"

Table-6: Result of the question "When you bring outside things, do you clean it properly?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
185	72.83	69	27.17	254

Above table No. 6 shows that total 254 students from that 185 (72.83%) students respond in 'Yes' and 69 (27.17%) students respond in 'No', From this we can say that more students clean them properly when they bring outside things.
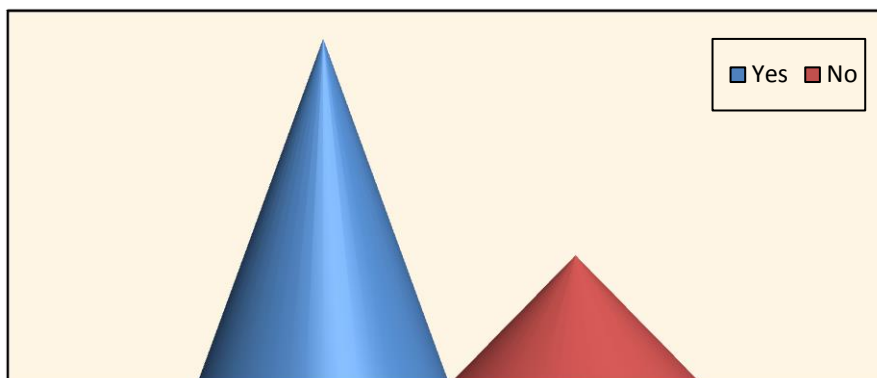
Fig-6: Showing response for the question "When you bring outside things, do you clean it properly?"

Table-7: Result of the question "Do you cover your mouth and nose with your bent elbow while coughing or sneezing?"

Response				Total
Yes	%	No	%	
102	40.16	152	59.84	254

Above table No. 7 shows that total 254 students from that 102 (40.16%) students respond in 'Yes' and 152 (59.84%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that most people do not cover their mouth and nose with their bent elbow while coughing or sneezing.
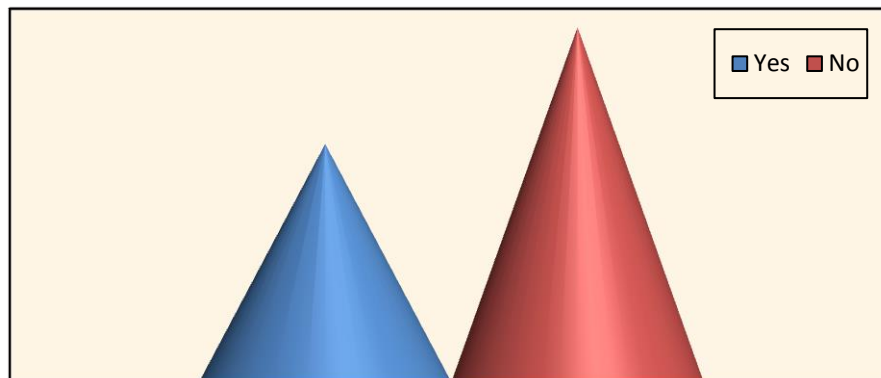
Fig-7: Showing response for the question "Do you cover your mouth and nose with your bent elbow while coughing or sneezing?"

Table-8: Result of the question "Do you keep yourself apart from others when you have fever, cold and cough?"

Response				Total
Yes	%	No	%	
98	38.58	156	61.42	254

Above table No. 8 shows that total 254 students from that 98 (38.58%) students respond in 'Yes' and 156 (61.42%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that most of the students do not keep themselves apart from others when they have fever, cold and cough.
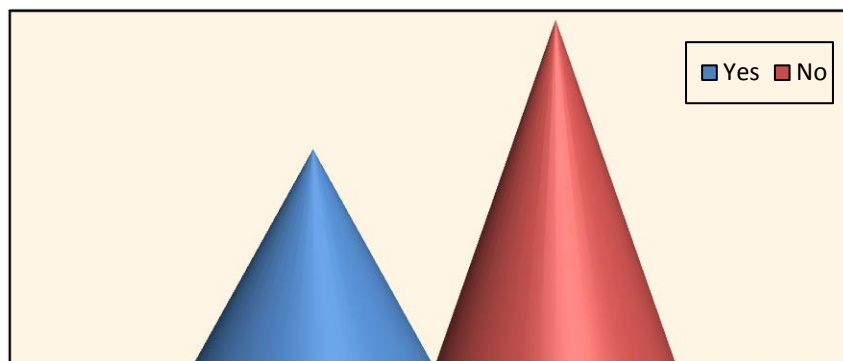
Fig-8: Showing response for the question "Do you keep yourself apart from others when you have fever, cold and cough?"

Table-9: Result of the question "Do you take doctor's opinion if you have fever, cold and cough?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
151	59.45	103	40.55	254

Above table No. 9 shows that total 254 students from that 151 (59.45%) students respond in 'Yes' and 103 (40.55%) students respond in 'No', from this we can say that most of the students take the opinion of the doctor when they have fever, cold and cough.
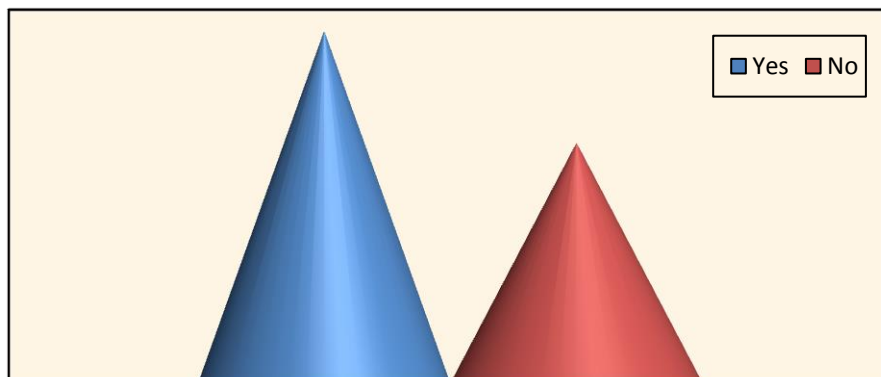
Fig-1: Showing response for the question "Do you take doctor's opinion if you have fever, cold and cough?"

Table-10: Result of the question "Have you got vaccinated?"

Response				Total
Yes	**%**	**No**	**%**	
18	7.09	236	92.91	254

Above table No. 10 shows that total 254 students from that 18 (7.09%) students respond in 'Yes' and 236 (92.91%) students respond in 'No', From this we can say that most of the students are not vaccinated.
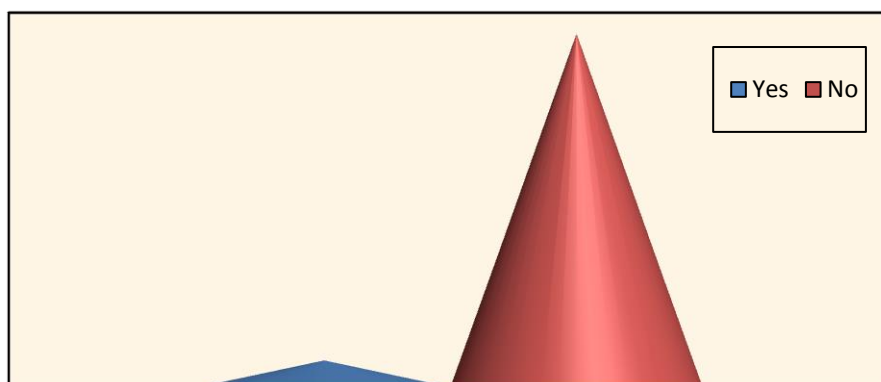
Fig-10: Showing response for the question "Have you got vaccinated?"

Conclusion:
Looking at the results of the study, it was concluded that most students clean their hands frequently with alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water and most students use masks when going out. At the same time, maximum students should maintain a physical distance of at least 1 meter from others and do not go out unnecessarily to avoid overcrowding and close contact and clean the things brought outside properly. From this we can say that the students are aware about the COVID-19 pandemic. But most students do not cover their mouth and nose with their bent elbow when coughing or sneezing, most students do not isolate themselves from others when they have fever,

cold and cough, and almost all students are not vaccinated From this it comes out that there is a need to give more and more knowledge to the students about the COVID-19 pandemic so that they can be fully awake and protect themselves and their family and neighbors from this epidemic. With the maximum speed, the government should increase its vaccination capacity and get the vaccination done door-to-door. So that we can be saved from the coming epidemic.

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Relation between Economic Reforms and Privatization of Education: A Case Study in India

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Abstract: In the history of Indian economy regarding economic reforms 1991 is very important. Under the prime minister ship of PV Narasimha Rao and finance minister ship of Dr. Manamohana Singh in India the new economic policy was introduced. Under that in July 1991 in India introduced strategy of reforms presented a mixture of macro-economic stabilization as well as structural adjustment. This was directed by short-term as well as long-term objectives. To restore the equilibrium in balance of payments and to control the inflation in short run the stabilization was necessary. Also for the long term point of view changing institutional structure was equally important through reforms. The Indian new government have moved urgently to implement a macro-economic stabilization through the fiscal correction and also initiated in the area of the trade, the industry and the public sector, the structural reforms were. Since 1991 gradually private education was developed through the benefit of economic reforms
Keywords: Economic Reforms, privatization of education, aided and unaided institutions.

Introduction to the Study:
It is an attempt to examine and evaluate economic reforms and privatization of education sector in India, higher education, in particular. In India, privatization of higher education has emerged in various forms and kinds. Actually, it was beginning to grow during 1980s, and since 1990s it has mushroomed. On this rapid changing strategy, challenge to the government policy regarding higher education. In India, combine private education with continuing responsibility of the govt. to guide, regulate, monitor with continuing the subsidized higher. Further privatization has trickled down to the school education and to the basic education as well. Privatization of higher education is most dynamic and fastest-growing sector of secondary education and post-secondary education in 21st century.

Rationale of the Study:
Education is the best instrument to tackle all the problems faced by a country like India. This is only through economic reforms. Example poverty, unemployment, infrastructure development, health and education facilities etc. Since 1990, privatization of education took place in India as professional, even in general higher education to fulfil growing demands and also to realize the large and quicker profit potentiality. For rapid growth of privatization of higher education, the policy changes in India at

macro level, micro level and sub sectoral level also. This is the primary impact of economic reforms on privatization of higher education initiated during 1990s.

Objectives of the Study:
1. To know the relation between economic reforms and privatization of education
2. To understand the economic reforms in India
3. To analyze the privatization of education in Indian
4. To identify the impact of economic reforms on privatization of education in India

Major Steps of the 1991 Reforms:
1. Fiscal Reforms of 1991: It is a key element in stabilization to restore the fiscal discipline. Fiscal deficit during 1990 to 1991 was 8.4% of the total GDP.

2. Monetary and Financial Reforms of 1991:
This policy tried by various ways to make the banking system higher efficient. Example,
I. Reduction in SLR and the CRR by the recommendations of 1991 Narasimhan Committee Report.
II. Higher competition among public, private and foreign banks
Bank branch licensing liberalization policy in order to the rationalize the existing branch network

3. 1991 Markets Reforms:
The Narasimhan Committee recommendations were initiated to reform the capital markets.

4. Reforms of 1991 Industrial Policy: The union govt. announced a New Industrial Policy on 24th July 1991 to deregulate industry so as to promote growth of a more efficient and competitive. The main factors of industrial policy reforms were as follows:

a. licensing of industry was abolished.

b. MRTP Act was repealed

c. Participation of private sector was permitted in core and basic industries.

5.1991 Reforms of trade Policy: The main focus of the trade policy was on greater openness.

Economic reforms of 1991 were focused mainly on formal sector, as a result, we have seen great boom in those fields that were liberalized. Telecom and civil aviation sectors have benefited more by deregulation as well as subsequent reforms. Hence, the liberalization and the economic reforms still have long way to go, especially for informal sector including urban poor who were holding jobs like street vendors, rickshaw pullers, the agricultural field, MSMEs and tribal. Very slow growth and stagnation in these areas which haven't seen any reform.

Privatization of Higher Education in India: Privatization of higher education has emerged in many forms and kinds, resulting in its arise during 1980s and has mushroomed since 1990s. in India. It includes

1. Privatization within government higher education institutions taking place in the form of introducing self-financing courses
    2. Govt., aided, private institutions
3. Allowing to expand self-financed private institutions with recognition and without recognition.

Unaided Private Institutions in Secondary Education in India:

Unaided private institutions and their enrolment would be important information for planning as well as financing. This is limited to the NCERT, Educational surveys of India. Share of unaided private recognized high schools has grown gradually from 10.7% to 31.7% dominance from 1985-1986 to 2003-2004. While registered higher secondary schools share of 7.5% in 1985-1986, it rose to 32% in 2003

Private Sector system in Elementary Education in India: In primary education also, the unaided private sector institutions has grown from 1.6% in 1973 to 1974 to 6% in 2001-2002. Growth in upper primary sector picked up since 1990s with double digit share since 1993-1994

Methodology of the Study:

This study is purely descriptive and secondary data basis. Data was collected by different websites like Government of India, journals, publications, magazines, newspapers etc. Then this data used to analyze for arriving inference and conclusion.

Findings of the Study:

1. Indian literacy is less than developed countries like USSR, UK, Australia etc.

2. Quality of higher education also poor in our country

3. India is facing lack of infrastructure in education sector

4. Lack of education institutions in India.

5. Quality of education cost is very high

6. Lack of education loan facilities

Concluding Remarks:

The directions of the policy in India exacerbate total cost recovery from all the students even in govt. higher education institutions also. Under the effect of globalization and competition, funding for the higher education by the government is totally neglected. The only private investment alone in the higher education would be definitely socially sub-optimal, since the private sector of education doesn't come forth to invest in the non-market oriented courses in the higher education levels, research and development activities in India.

Suggestions:

1. Emerging of free and compulsory education is urgent

2. Implementation of quality education at all levels is essential

3. Immediate initiatives by the government is immense to improve quality education

4. Emerging of upgrading basic facilities in education sector is most urgent

5. Good administrative initiatives are very essential to maintain good quality of education

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Representation of Nature in Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger

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Abstract:

There is a vast and eternal relationship between human beings and nature. Nature plays an important role in human life; it is the basis of how our society is functioning. Personally and collectively there is a relationship with life and the world. It can support and inspire people struggling to find a foundational base for the development of productive societies and a healthy human–earth relationship. We have to find new ways to live and to run our economies for healthy human and ecological communities. Nature provides natural resources and energy resources to human beings. Nature has had a great influence on creative writers from the earliest developmental stages of human beings. They depicted its flora and fauna, beauty and charm, cyclical seasons of the year such as spring, summer, autumn and winter and the natural phenomena around them

Key words: Jiabao, Black Fort, illumination, sewage, Laxmangarh, etc.

Introduction:

Aravind Adiga, the well-known and renowned Indian novelist and journalist was born in Madras on 23 October 1974 to Dr.K.Madhava Adiga and Usha Adiga. He was educated in India and Australia, and studied English Literature at Columbia University, New York. His masterpiece and debut novel, *The White Tiger*, won the 2008 Man Booker Prize. He is the fourth Indian-born author to win the prize, after Salman Rashdie, Arundhati Roy and Kiran Desai. Dwight Garner wrote about Adiga's literary work in her review of Amnesty in The New York Times that Adiga's literature is the literature of darkness and defeat, of alienation and isolation, of imprisonment and escape.

Representation of Nature:

The title of the novel, *The White Tiger* reveals that the White Tiger is one of the important wild and rare species of nature who is a threat to the ecological system. The novel is written in seven letters and in seven nights in which the protagonist, Balram addresses his life journey to the former Prime Minister of China, Jiabao. The protagonist, Balram drives the car for his master, Ashok and his wife Pinky madam and tells the Premier all the information of India. It is two countries in one: 1. India of Light 2.India of Darkness. Balram addresses him in the letter that India is a fertile place, there are rice and wheat fields and in the middle of those fields ponds are with lotuses and water lilies. Water buffaloes wade through the ponds and chew on lilies and lotuses. He also tells him about the river of Death, Mother Ganga whose banks are full of rich, dark and sticky mud and polluted condition. The river Ganga is the daughter of Vedas, river of illumination, our protector and is the breaker of the chain of birth and rebirth.

Then, while driving the car, Balram observes a typical Indian village paradise where at the middle of the road families of pigs sniff through sewage, their dry upper body, long hairs, half of the peat-black body glistens from sewage. Roosters fly over the roofs of houses with red and brown feathers. The water buffalo is the most important member of the Indian family who is fed with fresh green grass by women for enough milk. Balram insists Kusum show him the Black Fort which is very enchanting and beautiful. Aravind Adiga paints its elegant beauty,

The long loopholes in its wall turned into lines of burning pink at sunrise and burning gold at sunset; the blue sky shone through the slits in the stone, while the moon shown on the jagged ramparts, and the monkeys ran wild along the walls, shrieking and attacking each other. (p.40) [1]

At the age of twenty-four, Balram works in Mr. Ashok's service and returns to Laxmangarh, walks up the hill and enters into the Black Fort and looks down on his village. He looks at the beautiful scene of the temple tower, the market, the glistening line of sewage, the landlords' mansions, his house, dark little clouds and the water buffalo. It looks like the most beautiful sight on the earth. The water buffalo in the pond lifts its water-lily covered head and peeks at Balram. The crane also watches him on one leg and the monkeys gather near him due to fear he climbs up the hill.

As one of the major Indian novelists, Aravind Adiga is proud of India's greatness and according to him India is the richest nation on the earth. It is like a clean, well-kept and ordinary zoo. In India, everyone is very happy including goldsmiths, halwai (who make sweets)

and cowherds. The untouchable clean faeces, landlords are kind to their serfs and women cover their faces with a veil. The critic and well-known writer, Waman remarked the urban life of India,

"Aravind Adiga represented the present scenario of urban life of India by depicting the disorder, grimes and honkers." [2]

Balram Halwai drives the car in Delhi for his master Ashok and he (Ashok) goes to visit the minister in the evening. Aravind Adiga sketches the sunset beauty and the fine picture of nature. The birds of the city begin to make a row as they fly towards their home. Balram tells the Premier Jiabao about Delhi in which there are big parks, protected forests and wasteland. A peacock flies up over the guard's booth, takes rest there, its deep blue neck and long tail turns golden in the setting sunlight and finally it vanishes.

Without an idea in mind where to go, Balram wanders into old Delhi, leaves the main road and he observes the beautiful sight of eagles flying over the houses. He also notices that the wind blows an enormous gust of buffalo into his face. Dharam and Balram take their bus to the Old Fort and they stop near the National Zoo at that moment Adiga draws the fantastic scenery. Balram sees the golden –beaked storks on palm trees in the middle of an artificial lake. They swoop down over the green water of the lake and show traces of pink on their wings.

Both Balram and Dharam visit the National Zoo where they see the White Tiger in the cage and Balram faints in front of the white tiger. It rains lightly and persistently as Balram sits in the Honda City so is unable to listen to the sound of the rain. Both sail the paper boat in the water of the gutter. As nature is very close to human beings so Christy Tidwell remarked,

"The transformation of humans, therefore, brings nature closer to us, but a wilder version of ourselves, a version move opens to connection between human and nonhuman." [3]

The foreigners abandoned the Black Fort in and around which Adiga sketched the superfine beauty. Adiga painted the monkeys that occupy it and only the goatherd goes there to graze his flock. In the morning the pond glows by sun rays and boulders roll down from the hill and tumbles into the pond that submerges in the muddy water like hippopotamuses. Lotuses and lilies float over the pond, the water sparkles like silver, and the buffalo wades chewing on the leaves of lilies. The sun rises over the buffalo and over the whole world.

Aravind Adiga caricatures amalgam of nature and ecology very carefully in this fiction. Balram drives his car through the greenery, bushes and trees and observes water buffalos that sit in muddy ponds. There were creepers, bushes, paddy fields, coconut palms, bananas, neems, banyans, wild grasses through which water buffalos peep. The small boy rides on the buffalo, pumps his fist and shouts in joy and focuses on his jolly mental state. When the school inspector arrives at the school, he asks questions to the school boys, no one tells the answers and reads well except Balram. In the class, he reads sentences on the wall which are related to nature and land,

"We live in a glorious land…The River Ganga gives life to our plants and our animals and our people. We are grateful to God that we were born in this land." (p.34) [4]

The symbolic names of animals are given to the people who live outside Laxmangarh, in the landlords' quarters. They had their own temples, wells and ponds and did not need to come out into the village. Buffalo is one of the landlords in the village. The Stork has the river that flows outside the village that takes money from every fisherman after catching fish in his river and takes a toll from every boatman. His brother is the Wild Boar who has the good agricultural land around Laxmangarh. If someone has to work on his land, he has to bow down to his feet, touch the dust under his slippers. The Raven owns the worst land which is dry, rocky hillside around the fort and takes money from the goatherds who go to graze with their flocks. If anyone doesn't give him money, he dips his beak into their backsides, so the villagers call him the Raven. In this microcosmic prey scenario, the ecosystem is exploited and consumed by the people of 'big bellies'. All four animals 'feed' on the villagers and represent landscape and agricultural land. Deirdre Donahue observes,

"*The White Tiger* is an angry novel about injustice and power which creates merciless thugs among whom the ruthless can survive." [5]

Conclusion:

Thus, the novel, *The White Tigers* stands for one of the dangerous species from nature that kills other animals. Aravind Adiga states that the mindset of the protagonist, Balram is like the White Tiger which is different from other wild animals and is very dangerous. He wants to lead an independent, unique and typical life like the White Tiger and who is very troublesome and killer like the White Tiger. Adiga's novel is valuable for questioning the impact of

metaphysical interpretations of the world and physical health of the earth. The neglected life of the downtrodden is the main concern of Aravind Adiga.

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The Socio-Economic Conditions of Sugarcane Growers in Karnataka: An Analysis

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Introduction

India is an agriculture-based country. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people of India. 58 percent of the population of India is involved in agriculture and allied activities.

In the 1990s, India opened its doors to a new approach to development. Liberalization, privatization, and globalization were introduced in agriculture too, which lead to a series of neoliberal economic reforms, like deregulating the markets and opening them up to international trade. This provided a widespread infrastructure in agriculture which also helped farmers to some extent to come out of the problems which they have faced in agriculture such as an inconvenient monsoon, high cost of cultivation, lack of availability of labours are in time, lack of knowledge to adopt new farming technologies, high cost of transportation, availability of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides in sufficient quantity and fertility of the land, the supply of water, labour, crops loans, technical guidance, and rural indebtedness and less profit in agriculture etc. The major crops that are traditionally grown in India are wheat, barley, maize, paddy, millets, and pulse. People in the Indian subcontinent till the formation of a nation mostly practised the barter system and practised non-commercial agriculture production. Agriculture was mainly for local consumption. The policies and programmes of independent India provided scope for commercial farming practices.

Sugarcane is one of the most important cash crops of India. It involves less risk and farmers are assured of returns, which are better than other crops to some extent even in adverse conditions. Sugarcane provides the raw material for the second largest agro-based industry after textile. The sugar industry is instrumental in generating sizable employment in the rural sector directly and through its ancillary units.

It is estimated that about 50 million farmers and their dependents are engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane and about 0.5 million skilled and unskilled workers are engaged in sugar factories and their allied industries. It has contributed to 10 percent of the agricultural GDP in the financial year 2010-11 The sugar industry has contributed to the employment and economic development of the country.

Even they have a complete transaction of the sugarcane to the factory, the problems will be continuing because at the beginning and end of the season of crushing, the sugar factories face an inadequate supply of raw materials for crushing because some season's sugarcane supply is higher than the capacity of the factories. Therefore farmers face problems of delays during transportation and excessive time spent at the factories waiting to unload the raw sugar cane.

Problems faced by the Sugarcane Growers

However, the sugarcane growers in India face two types of problems during the cultivation as well as the marketing of sugarcane. Those problems are in the fields and off the fields. During the period of cultivation farmers face may problems in the fields, such as availability of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. in sufficient quantity and fertility of the land, the supply of water, labour, finance, technical guidance, and demand sugarcane problems faced by farmers are low rate for sugarcane, waiting in a long queue, dishonest in weighing at the weighbridge, unnecessary deductions in the name of toll, charges, delay in payment of instalments, shortages of sugarcane buyers, etc. These all reasons affect the socio-economic condition of sugarcane growers. And even still, farmers are waiting for their dues for the previous season.

Therefore, the consciousness of health has resulted in decreasing global sugar demand. But global consumption is still rising and the domestic demand remains still stagnant at around 25 million tonnes. The increasing mismatch has further depressed sugar prices, resulting in increasing sugar arrears.

Laws Related to the Cultivation of Sugarcane

Sugarcane prices will be decided by the government, and sugar prices also determined by the market demand and supply. The government decides prices without buying sugar or sugarcane to support the prices it determines, sugarcane prices are decided by the government, downward adjustments become almost impossible due to political considerations. Sugarcane prices generally move in an upward direction, irrespective of sugar price. The price of sugar and other revenue-generating by-products have not to rise regularly. The market imbalance

worsens when sugar prices decline, making business unviable. Late payment and defaults become the norm.

These reasons are the causes for the suicide of sugarcane growers. According to the government statistics, more than 12,000 framers have committed suicide in the state of Maharashtra between 2015 and 2018. Of these growers, only half of them, around 6,888 thousand growers were found to be eligible for a relief package of one lakh rupees from the government. In the first three months of 2019 alone, more than 600 growers have committed suicide in the southern state of Karnataka and more than 1000 farmers killed themselves in 2015.

Some of the problems are as below :

Low Yield of Sugarcane :

1. Although India has the largest area under sugarcane cultivation, the yield per hectare is extremely low as compared to some of the major sugarcane producing countries of the world.
2. The overall low production results in short supply of sugarcane to sugar mills.
3. Short crushing season :
4. Sugarcane is a seasonal phenomena with a short crushing season varying normally from 4 to 7 months in a year.
5. The Growers remain idle during the remaining period of the year, thus creating financial problems for the industry as a whole.
6. Fluctuating Production Trends :
7. Sugarcane has to compete with several other food and cash crops like cotton, oil seeds, rice, etc.
8. Consequently, the land available to sugarcane cultivation is not the same and the total production Sugarcane fluctuates.00000
9. This affects the supply of sugarcane to the mills and the production of sugar also varies from year to year.

Low rate of recovery :

The average rate of recovery in India is less than ten per cent which is quite low as compared to other major sugar producing countries.

High cost of Production :

High cost of sugarcane, inefficient technology, uneconomic process of production and heavy excise duty result in high cost of manufacturing.
. The production cost of sugar in India is one of the
Highest in the world.

Small and uneconomic size of mills :

the sugar cane Growers in India are of small size with a capacity.

This makes large scale production uneconomic. Many of the mills are economically not viable.

Varying Prices :

Sugar prices have fallen because of the demand-supply mismatch and sugarcane farmers have been incurring heavy losses. Hence, this has led to the increasing rate of suicidal deaths among the sugarcane growers

Unpaid dues to farmers :

Due to increased sugar production across the country, sugar prices are reduced so much that the sugar mills are finding it difficult to pay dues to farmers. Due to which the farmers are facing severe socio economic difficultion for their survival

Rangarajan committee in 2012 was set up by the government of India, to provide recommendations concerning the regulation of the sugar industry and to address farmers issues in agriculture. It gave many recommendations. Government is yet to consider the recommendations. The highlights of the committee are as follows :

The first suggestion is that the government to control abolishing the quantitative controls on the export and import of sugar.

The next point suggest is that the government should review the distance between any two sugar factories and need to construct some sugar factories depending upon the area and yield of sugarcane production.

The committee also recommended the removal of restrictions on the sale of byproducts of sugarcane and States should also undertake policy reforms to allow factories to producing power from bagasse.

Further it suggested that the States should remove the regulations on the release of non-levy sugar which will improve the financial health of the sugar factories and it also helps the factories in timely payments to sugarcane growers and in reduction of cane arrears.

Based on the Rangarajan Committee Report, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommended a hybrid approach of fixing sugarcane prices, which involved fair and remunerative price (FRP) and revenue sharing formula (RSF). Under this approach farmers' revenue from sugarcane would be higher if the price of sugar and byproducts is high. Therefore, among the major producers of sugarcane states, Maharashtra, and Karnataka have accepted the revenue sharing formula

In India, agriculture is the major resource of livelihood for people. A majority of people are engaged in agriculture and allied activities,

although farmers socio-economically are not empowering.

The financial policies and reforms of the past decades have modernized the Indian economy.

India opened its markets to foreign competition. As a result, small-scale Indian sugarcane growers find themselves competing with large-scale industrialized plantations in countries.

In Karnataka, many districts engaged in sugarcane cultivation are; Belagavi, Bagalakote, Mandya, Vijayapura, Kalburgi, Haveri, Mysuru, Chamarajanagara and Bidar. However, sugarcane growers are not receiving sufficient income for their investment.

Their problems have not been addressed yet. The main reasons being dependence on monsoon rains, delayed payments, high cost of cultivation and less profit.

Therefore, This study given essential information about the socio-economic conditions of sugarcane growers and their problems and suggest solutions based on field realities and existing practices.

Problems Faced By Sugarcane Growers in Karnataka

The sugarcane growers in India face two types of problems on the fields and off the fields, in other words problems occurred during cultivation as well as marketing of sugarcane as follows:

On the fields :

Availability of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. in sufficient quantity Fertility of land,

Supply of water,

Labour,

Finance,

Fertilizer,

Pesticides,

Technical guidance,

Demand for sugarcane.

Absence of these factors may affect the sugarcane cultivation and yields in terms of quality and quantity.

Off the fields :

- Low rate for sugar cane
- Waiting in a long queue
- Dishonest in weighing at weigh bridge
- Unnecessary deductions in the name of toll, charges, etc.
- Delay in payment of installments
- Shortages of sugarcane buyers

Main Issues of sugarcane Growers in Karnataka

1. Low Yield of Sugarcane :

Although India has the largest area under sugarcane cultivation, the yield per hectare is extremely low as compared to some of the major sugarcane producing countries of the world. This leads to low overall production and results in short supply of sugarcane to sugar mills. Efforts are being made to solve this problem through high yielding, early maturing, frost resistant and high sucrose content varieties of sugarcane as well as by controlling diseases and pests which are harmful for sugarcane.

2. Short crushing season :

Manufacturing of sugar is a seasonal phenomenon with a short crushing season varying normally from 4 to 7 months in a year. The mills and its workers remain idle during the remaining period of the year, thus creating financial problems for the industry as a whole. One possible method to increase the crushing season is to sow and harvest sugarcane at proper intervals in different areas adjoining the sugar mill. This will increase the duration of supply of sugarcane.

3. Fluctuating Production Trends :

Sugarcane has to compete with several other food and cash crops like cotton, oil seeds, rice, etc. Consequently, the land available to sugarcane cultivation is not the same and the total production of sugarcane fluctuates. This affects the supply of sugarcane to the mills and the production of sugar also varies from year to year.

4. Low rate of recovery :

Average rate of recovery in India is less than ten per cent which is quite low as compared to other major sugar producing countries.

5. High cost of Production :

High cost of sugarcane, inefficient technology, uneconomic process of production and heavy excise duty result in high cost of manufacturing. The production cost of sugar in India is one of the highest in the world. Production cost can also be reduced through proper utilization of byproducts of the industry.

6. Small and uneconomic size of mills :

Most of the sugar mills in India are of small size with a capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 tones per day. This makes large scale production uneconomic. Many of the mills are economically not viable.

7. Regional imbalances in distribution :

no appreciable growth of this industry. This leads to regional imbalances which have their own implications.

Conclusion

In sugarcane cultivationtechniques and technologies are changing every day. So it is essential to accept and apply of all these new things during cultivation. Sugar cane farmers should work with cooperation for reciprocal benefits because the benefits are interrelated and

progress is correlated. Therefore, the sugar factories must take care of sugarcane growers by providing materials and information when required. In order to improve the relation between the farmers and the Sugar Mills.

Farmers, big or small, face a lot of difficulties when it comes to payment by the sugar mill for their sugarcane crop.In India is based on sugarcane which is a heavy, low value, weight losing and perishable raw material. Sugarcane cannot be stored for long as the loss of sucrose content is inevitable. Also, it cannot be transported over long distances because any increase in transportation cost would raise the cost of production and the sugarcane may dry up on the way.

1. Sugar cane industry is an important agro-based industry thatimpacts the rural livelihood of about 50 million sugarcane farmers and around 5 lakh workers directly employed in sugar mills.
2. Employment is also generated in various ancillary activities relating to transport, trade servicing of machinery and supply of agriculture inputs.
3. India is the second largest producer of sugar in the world after Brazil and is also the largest consumer.
4. Today Indian sugar industry's annual output is worth approximately Rs. 80,000 crores

Suggestions :
1. One possible method to increase the crushing season is
2. to sow and harvest sugarcane at proper intervals in different areas adjoining the sugar mill. This will increase the duration of supply of sugarcane.
3. The new national policy on biofuels 2018, expands the scope of raw material for ethanol production by allowing use of Sugarcane Juice. Policy modifications to increase the ethanol blending is needed. Better prices for ethanol can also help in export of the same.
4. Government should take proactive steps to maintain and revive growth in the sugarcane like the Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative.
5. government should provide subsidies on new technology and equipment to both mill owners and farmers. New attractive schemes shall be launched for increasing investments and empowering entrepreneurs in the sugarcane industry.

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Women Workers in Garment Industries: A Case Study in Mysuru

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Introduction

Today, developing countries produce half of the world's textile exports. Moreover, the economic performance of the apparel and textile industry in developing countries has large impact on employment opportunities especially for women. Though garment industry caters to be one of the basic needs of human beings, it came into existence as industry, i.e. the manufacturing of garments using industrial methods of production became a trend from 20th century with the invention of new sewing machine on commercial scale. Garments today are not only for fulfilling the basic needs of clothing but also to satisfy the aesthetic sense. Garment manufacturing is not only an activity now but, it has been a journey of an art. It is considered as one of the labour-intensive sectors that provides a gateway for growth and development into the global market. It offers important opportunities to countries to start industrializing their economies and in course of time diversifies from commodity dependence.

Apparel industry in the contemporary market is truly a global industry. After agriculture, apparel production became one of the large scale economic activities providing significant employment to the world population. Clothing industry has also played a crucial role in economic development of most of the countries. In India, it is considered as an offshoot of textile industry which dates back to midst of 19th century and among all manufacturing activities in the economy it stretches for ordinary technical skills and low capital investment.

Today, we live in a consume based society where consumer is known as the ruler of the market. The changing behavior of the consumer affects the size of the market, brand names and fashion. Garment sector being one of the largest industrial sectors of the country is a major propellant of the economy's growth. The changing dynamics in business is rapidly changing the global economic scenario. This sector needs to identify scope for potential business ideas and overcome challenges by converting them into fresh opportunities.

Objectives of the Study

1. To understand the socio-economic conditions of women workers in garment industry.
2. To trace out the motivational factors for joining garment industries.
3. To know the professional and social relationship realities among employees.
4. To analyze the problems of women workers in garment industry.
5. To evaluate the role of trade union and non-government organizations.
6. To view the effects of globalization upon women in garment industry.

Methodology of the Study:

The methodology covers the data sources, procedure of sampling, the sample frame and the data analysis. This study consists of only working women in garment industrial units. Stratified sampling method is opted to select the sample units within Mysore region, 40 industrial units through random sampling technique were selected. Total 200 respondents with 5 women labourers from each unit were selected randomly. The sample units are selected after detail analysis.

Tools of Data Collection:

To reach the goals of the study both primary and secondary sources o data has been used.

Primary Data: The primary data is collected from women workers working in garment industries in Mysuru. Questionnaire was the main method to collect the data because of its advantages in gathering qualitative and quantitative data from the respondents. This set of questionnaire is well designed with structured questionnaire that was framed with both open ended and close-ended questions.

Secondary Data: Secondary sources were drawn from various publications, national and international journals, books, research reports, survey reports.

SAMPLE SIZE: The size of 200 sample was considered desirable and purposeful to conduct qualitative study. Simple random sampling method was used for selection of respondents. The respondents were randomly selected in which 5 respondents were selected from each garment manufacturing unit respectively for predictive samples for indepth and qualitative investigation.

Employment Of Women In Industrial Sector :

The rapid growth of industry in labour market causes the sharp rise of women employment. The shift of women employment from traditional

agro-based subsistence farming and self-employment and individual entereneurship to trade and commodity production was facilitated both by supply and demand factors, abundant supply of women workers and employers preferences to the women workers. Due to unavailability of jobs, women workers are tremendously pressurized to work in industries. A large number of women are uneducated, divorced, separated and they fight to get opportunities for their survivals. The female labour force migration to urban areas has happened through a two way process, as individual migrant for own subsistence r as an accompanying member with their male partners. Due to the lack of education and skills these women do not have any other choices and hence, they enter the labour market and join these garment manufacturing industries and so on to contribute in family income.

Major Finding Of The Study

1. The study reveals that majority of the respondents have found between 26-35 year of age group & very meager had found more Than 46 years of age group. It show that young women are more attracted towards employment to become self sufficient & utilize their labor force participation.

2. However, their educational level reports to be poor as about 28 percent of the respondent have obtained higher secondary education. Even though 16.2 percent have obtained graduation 7 above, they entered garment industry which shows the intensity & inevitability of the economic condition & unemployment. It is found that illiteracy is not a major determining factor as about 18 percent of women are illiterates.

3. India is a land of diversity with many cast, creed, religion, language etc. from time immemorial diversity has been backbone of Indian society. In this study it has been found that majority of 37.5 percent of women works belong to other backward classes and the marital status of the respondent reveals that 53.8 percent were married. It shows that majority of employees are married 7 working in order to fulfill the economic needs of the family.

4. It reveals that majority of 55 percent are hailing from other districts of Karnataka who are attracted towards the job opportunity. The causes of migration are complex and varied. It has been found that major reason behind migration among women workers is marriage. Migration has helped them to lead good standard of living than in native place because of waged employment.

5. Most of the respondents, 78.4 percent lived in nuclear families & about 21.6 percent lived in joint family. Thus, the family structure is undergoing change with the predominance of nuclear families replacing the traditional joint family with the impact of industrialization & urbanization.

6. A store presence of patriarchal nature is seen in family structure. Of them 56 percent are headed by their husband, whereas rent of the women took the responsibility of their families.

7. The study shows that majority of the household comprise of 3-4 members in a family, whereas one third of the workers constitute up 2 members in a family. Thus families with size of family three to four members were common in the sample.

8. The income level of women workers ranges between less than Rs.10,000 to more than Rs.8,000-20,000 which reveals that economically lower strata of society seeking waged employment through getting job in garment industry & thus improve the socio-economic status of their family.

9. The expenditure pattern of the respondent does not have systematic plan as they do not have a steady plan. It was clear that the expenditure of the family was much on basic necessities of life. Most of the income earned has been spend on housing items, education of the children and in fulfilling the basic necessities like food, housing and health.

10. There is a high dependence of the family on the wages of these workers who have no other source of income. Among these workers' family majority of them were sole earners. thus majority of the families depend on their income as main source of income. the women garment works are contributing to the survival of their families.

11. The income generated by the women laborers contributes considerable share to their family income.

12. The research data reveal that women sought wage work to supplement the family income. Their motivational factor for taking up job in garment industry was to fulfill the needs of family and their dependents in order to meet the economic necessary of their family. they had no choice but to start earning for family to avoid decline and a strategy to cope with crisis because of familial adversities.

Working conditions

In case of garment industry, the employers do not follow the procedure of formal recruitment policy. A majority of the respondent through recommendations by friends & relatives. Others are recruited though advertisement on factory gate. Thus the predominant mode of recruitment is by social contact among family members, relatives & neighbor

The working hours are generally 8 hours, sometimes these workers are expected to work more than 8 hour as it has been revealed

Few women workers and did overtime work compulsorily and voluntarily

Welfare Measures

1. The study has revealed in all the factories adequate drinking water is provided. In accordance with the provision of factory Act, 1948 independent toilet facility for women workers have been found in all the surveyed factory units. The facility of canteen is rare. They were available only in large and some medium scale factories only.

2. It has been pointed out that in most of the garment industry standard of cleanliness, ventilation, lighting arrangement are satisfactory. Proper illumination is necessary not only to protect the workers eye but also for ensuring safety of the workers where production process involves intricate operations that are performed manually by workers using hand tools & also to enhance the quality of productive process.

3. Out of 200 sample population 96 percent of respondent were provided with crèche facilities to women workers. However no creche facility is provided in some of the sample units. Attendance bonus is paid to

the workers with an aim to increases the production & productivity.

4. Labor and management were dynamic regarding socio-economic process to resolve and constantly strive to improve values and work towards increasing production.

5. The study shows that majority of garment industry workers were provided with social security measure of provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, some of them are provided with gratuity benefits & bonus. All 400 respondents have stated that they have been covered under EPF Act & factory management provides monthly deposits for the PF. In this study all 20 respondents from the interview reported that they availing the ESI benefit. Thus, it can be revealed that factory management is supporting ESI.

Problems faced by Women Workers

1. Long hours of work seem to be a common practice in garment industry. Sometimes overtime are not paid still workers had to do it due to fear of losing their job.

2. There was adverse effect of work on health of women workers, this was due to long hours of work, overburden, poor working conditions, constant contact with textile, cotton, dust give rise to a host of respiratory problems. Few respondents were not ailing with any health problem. Though some suffer with eye problem, diarrhea, respiratory illness, urinary problems are seemed to be common health issues among garment workers.

3. During the process of study it was found that majority of garment workers were availing benefits of Factories Act, Minimum Wage Act, Equal Remuneration Act & Maternity Benefit Act, These women workers had fair knowledge of labor laws which are implemented. From the survey it was inferred that the women workers in Mysore garment industry have moderate knowledge on Maternity Act, Factories Act, Minimum Wage Act, Equal Remuneration Act.

4. Most of the workers understand the importance of labor union, but access to labor union is not possible for them because of lack of labor union in the garment factories. However, majorities of 99.5

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percent of respondents were not member of union, while only 0.5 percent were found to have become member of union.

Conclusion

The aspect of empowerment of woman has been discussed in this study by taking into consideration the perception of their own situation, changes in life after joining work its contribution towards personal growth and the decision making capacity of women in household issues. According to the study, majority of 36.5 percent of respondents percent women here enjoyed economic freedom in the family. The study provides ample evidence of the fact that freedom of spending money by the working women had contributed significantly to raise the status of women in the family. The job in industry makes them to be self confident with economic freedom, improved self image, satisfaction & improved standard of living. Decision making in the family is a critical element in the status of family members, since it involves the allocation of resources and the distribution of roles within the family. Women face unique challenge in the occupational arena, because of their gender and were caught in a conflict between gender role expectations of fulfilling ones occupational potential. The inability to balance work and life has severe implications because it affects every aspect of women's life. There are contradictory role expectations from working women in order to fulfill the multiple by their performs. Women workers were confronted with role conflict due to the fact that women need to perform the key responsibility in their home. The future plans of the respondents could get different kind of opinions. Even though they were enjoying average wages and better amenities yet they were not having definite future plans. The data reveals that workers were willing to continue in the same occupation because of the fear of no job avenues and consequences of loss of income sources. Workers freedom of association and organization must be protected, they have the freedom to join the union of their choice or not to join. Policy makers must create an environment which minimizes the negative effect of trade union and encourage their positive contributions to economic growth and equity. Lastly, women workers in garment industrial sector are ignorant about their rights, benefits and protection provided under labour legislations. Ignorance of statutory provisions is one of the main cause that result in injustice that government, trade union, voluntary organizations to organize awareness programmers relating to health, nutrition, information to workers about the rights and their responsibilities.

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Study of Enhancement and Factors Influencing Foreign Institutional Investments:

An Indian Scenario

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Abstract
Founding countries like India have the opportunity to start with sufficient growth from unknown capital. Unknown institutional investors are helping to increase housing reserves and meet capital requirements. FII streams are inherently volatile and India is one of the best entertainers on the stock exchange. There are many factors that have made India an attractive destination for unknown financial professionals. This paper is an attempt to distinguish the variables that determine the development of FII in India by collecting monthly information for 15 years. The Granger causality test was applied to determine the status and logical outcomes of FII ventures with macroeconomic factors and found that CPI and cash have an elegant impact on FII and FII.

Introduction

In India, changes in exchange rates and mechanical approaches have caused significant changes in capital flows, especially portfolio flows. FII is a substance that is integrated outside India but brings resources to India. FII is usually allowed to invest in submarkets and dated government bonds. FII approval has reduced reliance on external businesses. Unknown private capital accounted for 70.29% of the absolute net capital record of 20012, compared to 21% in 198586. Since 200203, FII has definitely risen. The influx of FII ventures has caused the stock exchange to rise significantly. The strategy of progress and change has brought about a completely excellent financial situation. Net FII ventures reportedly contributed about 28% of the country's unknown trade savings. The progress of various FII treaty changes attempted by the Government of India has made us feel the proximity of FII on Indian financial exchanges. FIS often install resources in the capital market, this gives a liquidity capital market and increases the wish for higher alternatives. If increasing in the capital of capital, the existing cost will be expanded. The cost of the organization of the organization will reduce the increase in profits in the main market of FIS. This also helps companies with expense income ratio to raise. .

Review of Literature

Vanita Tripathi and Shilpa Maggo (2014), examined the determinants of unfamiliar institutional interest in the Indian obligation advertise utilizing multivariate relapse investigation and factor examination to distinguish the significant determinants of FIIs in the obligation showcase. It was discovered that IIP and trade rates were the significant determinants of FII streams to obligation showcase in India. Krishnan Dandapani and Edward R.Lawrence (2013) considered the impact of FII on the securities exchange in India and found that FII has a direct critical impact on the profits of the Indian stock. They additionally contemplated the variables affecting the FII interest in India. Vinod K.Bhatnagar, (2011) investigated the patterns of month to month inflows of FIIs interest in India during 2004-2010, and found that, FIIs speculation conduct is controlled by the financial exchange returns and hazard in monetary elements of India. Higher Sensex records and high PE proportions are the nation level elements drawing in FIIs in India and there is a development pattern in FIIs interest in India Mishra.P.K (2010) endeavored to examine the elements of connection between FIIs venture streams and the monetary development in India over the period 1993-2009. It was discovered that the development of genuine GDP may advance FIIs interest in India. The measurable outcomes and translation can be delimited by the way that FIIs stream can likewise impact the financial development of the nation

Reetika Garg and Pami Dua (2014), considered the macroeconomic determinants of portfolio streams to India and found that the FII speculations are pulled in by the lower conversion scale unpredictability and a superior open door for hazard expansion. Aside from this FIIs are likewise affected by the presentation of residential organizations, higher loan fee and the development of the host nation. The investigation was led on BSE and the ADR/GDR streams were likewise thought of. Results propose that India might have the option to draw in FPI streams by keeping up solid local development, lower conversion standard instability and making household money related

market execution, less defenseless against worldwide stuns and this can be accomplished by expanding the speculator base in monetary markets. Sonia Chawla and Priyanka Sharma (2014) introduced a survey of studies on FIIs. In spite of the fact that different investigations have demonstrated that FDI venture is high in administration division, development of FDI and FPI in India is influenced by numerous macroeconomic factors like Balance of exchange, cash flexibly which might be M1 or M2 or M3, swelling spoke to in India by CPI or WPI, monetary pointers like GDP or IIP, unfamiliar conversion scale, and so forth., this examination has directed an audit of studies in order to build up a connection between macroeconomic factors and the progression of FIIs in India Sunil Kumar (2014) dissected the patterns of Foreign Institutional Investments during and past financial emergencies and found that there is a difference of FIIs which is affected by unfamiliar trade holds and market capitalization. The effect of market capitalization on FII was discovered noteworthy over the long haul.

Need of study

Examining the effect of main considerations impacting FII streams will be more compelling in helping the chiefs, strategy producers and financial specialists. It will help to under-stand the market powers and to examine a

more extensive range which is past the minor interest and flexibly levels. This will likewise assist with understanding the full scale financial components that straightforwardly or in a roundabout way influence the gratefulness/devaluation of the market and thus could affect the venture choices. Large scale factors like expansion, month to month returns in the financial exchange, instability in the securities exchange. Scarcely any elements influence the instability called as the easygoing components. They are large scale monetary effects, worldwide markets, job of institutional financial specialists and industry execution.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the growth of foreign institutional investments in India.
2. To identify the factors influencing the FII investments in India.

Methodology

The required data for the study has been collected from secondary sources from the official websites of BSE, SEBI and RBI. Since the data is time series, tests for checking the stationarity was conducted. To find out the lag lengths at which the data could be analyzed, Auto Regressive Distributed Lags method was followed and the cause and effect of the determinants of FII was found out using Granger causality test.

Number of FIIs in India
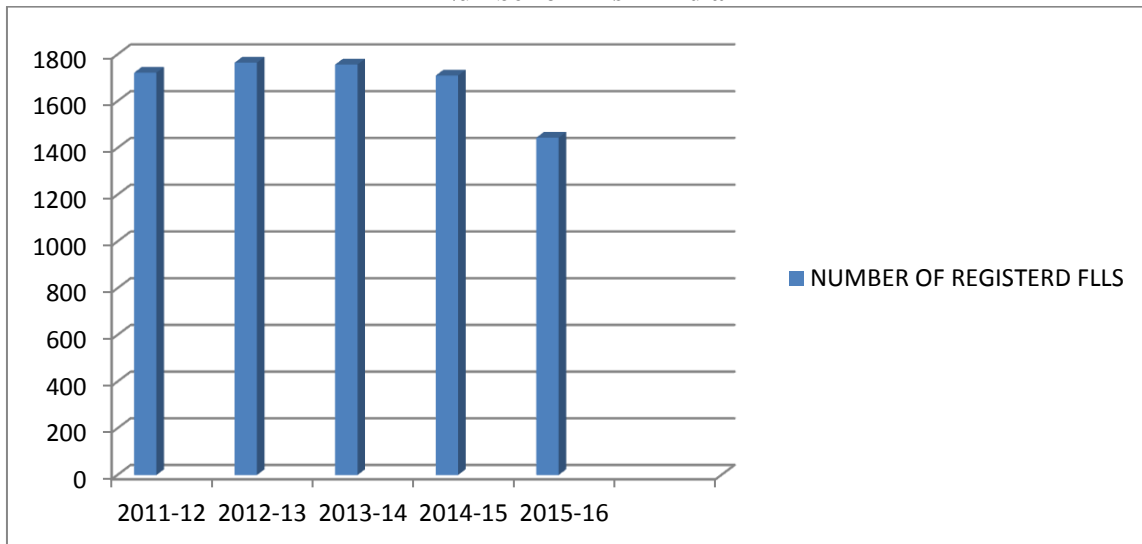
Estimation of Direction in Different Lag Lengths between Fii Ratio and Money Supply

Lag length	N	F-Statistics	Prob.
1	180	5.03930	0.0260
		0.03991	0.8419
2	179	2.92745	0.0562
		0.22159	0.8015
3	178	1.57470	0.1973
		0.38277	0.7656

Lag-1 [5% Level Of Significance]
In the first lag, Money supply is causing an effect on the FII investments as there is uni directional causality between the two variables. On the other hand, FII investments are not causing any impact on the money supply in India in the first month at 5%.

Lag-2 [5% Level Of Significance]
Both the variables are not causing any effect on each other in the second month at 5%.

Lag-3 [5% Level Of Significance]
In the third lag, there is absolutely no causation between the two variables. Neither FII investments nor the money supply are influenced by each other at 5.
It is found that a good money supply position is causing an impact on the flow of FIIs in the first lag at 5% Level of Significance

Estimation Of Direction In Different Lag Lengths Between Fii Ratio And Index Of Industrial Production

Lag length	N	F-Statistics	Prob.
1	180	0.77998	0.3783
		0.00309	0.9558
2	179	1.48759	0.2288
		2.87865	0.0589
3	178	0.56582	0.6383
		4.10727	0.0076

Lag-1 [5% Level Of Significance]
In the first lag, causation between FII ratio and Index of industrial production, as 'p' value is more than 0.05.

Lag-2 [5% Level Of Significance]
There is no causation between Fii ratio and IIP in second month

Lag-3 [5% Level Of Significance]
In the third lag, there is no effect caused by IIP on the FII flows at 5%
FII investments cause the change in the index of industrial production in the second and third months of their investments in India.

Determinants of Foreign Institutional Investment Flows
There is no accord about the variables which is resolved as affecting the progression of FIIs. This is on the grounds that, the components preferring or being negative for pulling in FIIs contrast from nation to nation including the miniaturized scale and large scale financial variables winning in that nation. Comprehensively, coming up next are considered as the central point impacting FII speculations in the wake of looking into past investigations in this perspective.

1. Expansion
Expansion has a reverse connection with the unfamiliar speculation inflow, as the speculator will consistently keep into thought, the buying intensity of the assets contributed also, the swelling increment. When there is an expansion in swelling rate, it prompts the decrease in the buying intensity of the financial specialist. In this way, the speculator would want to pull back his assets contributed. Likewise, if the expansion in outside nation builds, the buying intensity of assets put resources into far off nation would decay. This would make the speculator to pull back and put resources into the province where swelling is lesser.

2. Record of Industrial Production (Iip)
IIP is likewise as significant reflex on the development of an economy. IIP mirrors the development of various parts of an economy like assembling, mining, quarrying, power, and so on. IIP in India demonstrates the momentary changes in the creation volume of certain modern items which are covered together for a specific period in connection with the base time frame taken for computation. Since FIIs are roused by the development of the organizations/segments in which they are contributing, IIP as a factor deciding FII streams into India is advocated.

3. Financing Cost In India And Other Countries [Mibor]
At the point when the financing costs in India are high, it builds the expense of capital for an organization and thusly will influence the benefit of the organization. Diminishing corporate benefit, thus, will lessen the market estimation of an organization's value share. This will be less alluring for local just as unfamiliar financial specialists. In such a circumstance, FIIs will move their concentration from value markets to obligation markets since they will get better yields in the obligation showcase. Accordingly, increasing loan costs in an economy will influence FII speculation streams in value and value related instruments.

4. Unfamilier Exchange Rate
Unfamiliar Exchange Rate winning between the cash of host nation and the money the financial specialist's local money varies dependent on the interest and flexibly of

monetary forms against one another. The swapping scale influences the successful or anticipated pace of profit for ventures. At the point when the estimation of home money is more grounded, the FII ventures will increment. This is on the grounds that; the level of profits of FIIs will increment with the solid estimation of cash and its appreciation. At the end of the day, on the off chance that the cash estimation of the host nation is more fragile or devalues, at that point this will give a superior thankfulness in the estimation of FII contribute ments.

5. Cash Supply

In an economy, the measure of cash available for use at a given purpose of time is called as cash flexibly. It incorporates money, coins, balance in investment account, short term ventures and so on., held by people and business houses. The expansion in cash flexibly will assist with diminishing the financing costs and when the cash gracefully decreases, there will be a decrease in the development of an economy. M3 is a more extensive idea which incorporates the reserve funds and time stores held by banks.

6. Effect Cost

Effect cost is in any case called as the exchange cost which would be brought about by a purchaser or merchant of the stock at the hour of executing the agreement and it is a great measure for checking the liquidity of a market.

7. Government Policies

Speculation streams of FIIs likewise to a great extent rely on the Government Policies of a nation in which the venture is to be finished. For Instance, when the Indian Government reported capital increases expense and least interchange charge for FII's that imparted an exceptionally negative sign and FII's begun pulling out their ventures driving to unpredictability in the securities exchange. Since the Government approaches can't be estimated numerically, it isn't considered in this investigation.

Conclusion

The FII inflows into a nation rely on different elements and there are sure factors which are a lot of powerful. In this investigation, it was discovered that there was unidirectional causation from FII ventures towards the conversion scale and IIP in India. Likewise it was discovered that there was a unidirectional causation from cash flexibly and CPI towards the FII inflows and there was no causation between sway cost and MIBOR towards the FII ventures.

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Online Visitors Management in Library Services during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period

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Abstract: In this paper discuss the best practice of visitor's management system in academic college library daily students, teachers and non-teaching staff for using library services keeping the daily users record in digital format in computer system. In the academic library we are working with conventional visitor system, where record entry and retravel are still done manually. Using this conventional practice may pose delay in the administrative system, where issue such as maintaining the hard copy of visitor'sinformation registers with regards to tracking of our students. But this system provides basic users system where clients information is store on visit to library adding proper users' data storage and maintenance, staff performance record is being access by the administrator.

Scan Library QR Code through MOPAC App to check in and checkout in to the Library Information Center and mark your attendance/visit in library to get benefits of Library print resources and e-resources on MFM Library Portal.

Keywords: Visitors Management system, Attendance management, Library service, M-OPAC ,Online service.

Introduction:

In the covid-19 pandemic period, how are you managing and screening students visiting our library, howour students are safe from introducers these questions are important for the safety of students and visiting the library in the college. Hence the visitor's management system is required for academic college library to ensure safety of students, staffs, and other member of college. The Paper aim to implementing a computerized visitor management systems for small, medium, large organization, many large organizations with numerous visitors who come in and out of the library to meet up with various services are always faced with the problem of adequately capturing visitors and booking for library services with them. This system solves the problems of library visitors/users and it effectively captures user information roe future purpose in the library. A visitors record system is an evolving concept defined as a systematic collection of libraries users' information. It is a record in digital format that is theoretical capable of keeping track of list of library students and their personal details for effective service from both clients and library.

Definition of Terms

Visitor Management System: -A Management system is the framework of policies, processes, and procedure used to ensure that an organization can fulfil all task required to achieve its objective.This software is what runs the electronic visitor management system. At most facilities,this software would be installed on an existing personal computer that is already located at the recipients

Working Tools for Visitors management: All tools are working with sine for an efficient running workplace access control to external watchlists. Sine help connect your tools automate your processes to eradicate manual data entry and minimize repetitive tasks. Use Sine's out of the box webhook to get started Sine's native integrations.

Use of Mobile app to check in from site posters: All Visitors can scan a QR code from a site poster placed at the facility to check in and check out from using the Sine Pro mobile app. An iPad is not required and site manager will be alerted each time a visitor arrives at a site.

Prescreen Visitors with COVID-19 Questions: Use sine Workflows to pre-screen your visitors before they check in by preregistering their details and sending them an email invite. Gain key COVID-19 information from your visitor with check in information and QR code to scan on arrival. Put access requests in a pending state and approve or reject on a case-by-case basis or automatically.

Powerful Web Dashboard; - Manage your check in processand keep track of all your site and devices. Customize, collaborate, and communicate.

Different Types of Visitors Management System and Their Uses: A part from college students, staff, many visitors come in daily use of library and go in library which make a visitors management system a vital part to maintain the goodwill of the library. When we talk about a visitor management system, there is no one type that every college library uses.

From pen and paper to a highly computerized system, a visitor management system come in a

variety of forms, every system has its own quality that make it perfect for academic library.

Some Best and Most used systems as follows:

1. Computer-based system: - As the technology took it making the world a better place, Library started adopting new means of systems. One such a way is through using computer-based visitor management systems. While Computer become a substitution for almost everything ten why not visitor management system? A computer-based system is better than the tradition paper-based logbooks because it improves many negative points of the outdated systems in library. Computers usually work best because of wastage of paper. When this type of VMS systems check-in, and check-out, system is used in library and revisiting appointment are made easy. This system is help in monitoring and recording in library user information and collect users ID for the library user in house database.

2. Visitor Management System on smartphones: As the name suggests, this type of VMS is meant to be used via smartphone. Both students and staff members can use it just can any other application on their mobile phone. Such VMS is made for better and quick entry of the entire process with the help of mobile app MOPAC. it is usually works with the help of scanning QR code. This makes it one of the best solutions for touchless and easily accessible visitor management system. The best thing about smartphone base VMS is ability to send real time notification, because of amazing feature, instant action taken quickly allowing a visitor request.

3. Cloud-base VMS: Till date, the cloud-based VMS is the most advanced and high-tech visitor management system that has everything a library ever looks for. The interface to used is connected to the cloud on which all the information of visitor management is store and displaced. This cloud is a SaaS solution which allows you to control what people are using and what service are you allowing in the library.You can download Library -MOPAC App from Google
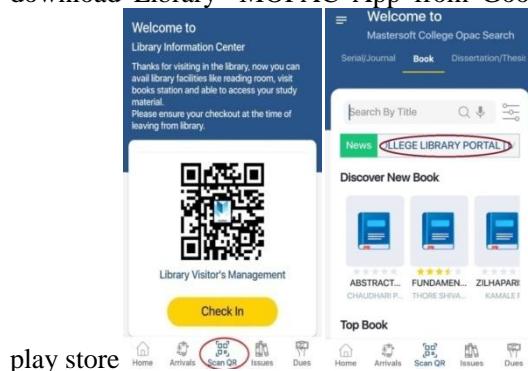
play store

Library Visitors Management
Scan Library QR Code through MOPAC App to check in and checkout in to the Library Information Center and mark your attendance/visit in library to get benefits of Library print resources and e-resources on MFM Library Portal.

4. Pen and Paper visitor management system: Pen and Paper visitor management system is one of the most traditional forms of systems which is still followed by a number of companies. It is all about entering all you detail in a manual form and then proceed further with the purpose of your visit. Paper Logbooks are generally used by library with low budget or technical limitation but there are many drawback to this type of VMS. One of thebiggest consequences is security.Paper logbook are not as secured and efficient as any other visitor management.

Wrapping Up: A visitor management system come in variety that is meant for diverse organization. Pick the right one and enjoy the ways going management services

Benefit of Upgradation of Latest Library visitor management.

QR code-based Check-in: Self check -in, scan QR code using smart phone and check-in contactless solution to capture visitor data and authenticate employees.

Pandemic Proof; Scan every visitor before thy are allowed to enter your library premise. Scan and make sure the visitor doesn't show any medical symptoms.

No Additional Hardware: Go light to save money. No need to invest on additional accessories,No Additional Hardware required. Get your QR-code printed and placed on your front desk.

Employee Attendance management: Our AI Powered face recognition system can authenticate and seamlessly manage your employee attendance of library. Touchless solution gives you an extra payer of security with custom access levels.

30 Sec-Smart Check-In: Visitorscan derelict connect with the host in 30 seconds. create an e-

badge and deliver an exceptional front office experience in 30 sec.

Easy Integration: Simplified to its best. Designed with easy to integrate with your existing front office operations. Collect your visitor data via a mobile and manage it with ease.

Contactless, contact tracing with mobile app check-in: The free Sine Pro Mobile app enables visitors to check in and out of your site swiftly without contact, and without hardware. create COVID-19 check-in.

Visitor Reports and Analytics: Create real time reports with detailed summery of visitor inflow, employee compliance to mask,staff attendance reports on alerts and symptoms etc. with square we replaced our legacy visitor sign-in sheet with a fully automated visitor management solution. Now there is no room for delays. Visitor can right away check in with this smart solution and connect with the concerned representative. A simple, fast and hassle-free solution.

Conclusion: Pen and Paper visitor management system is replaced by other technology alternatives with a view of two eliminating the use of paper. Moreover, these alternatives are better, more secure, and effective in the long run.

The future of visitor management is touchless identification, what are the varies way?

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A Study of Challenges Faced By Women Entrepreneurs in Maharashtra

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Abstract: Entrepreneurship is the important part of economic development of the country. The term "women entrepreneur" deals with that section of the female population who venture out into industrial activities i.e. manufacturing, assembling, job works, repairs/servicing and other businesses. The Government of India has treated women entrepreneurs of a different criteria-level of women participation in equity and employment position of the enterprise. A woman entrepreneur is therefore a confident, creative and innovative woman desiring economic independence individually and simultaneously creating employment opportunities for others. The small-scale industrial sector which plays a pivotal role in the Indian economy in terms of employment and growth has recorded a high rate of growth since independent in spite of stiff competition from the large scale sector. The present study throws light on the facts challenged by the women entrepreneurs in Maharashtra.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneurship, Challenges, Small Scale Industry, Maharashtra

Introduction

Development has economic, social and political dimensions and is incomplete without the development of Women who constitute about 50 percent of total population. So, contribution of women is essential in economic activities for healthy nation building. Despite the fact that women constitute nearly half of the population in India, their participation in entrepreneurial activities remains severely limited. The study is an attempt to decipher the concept, profile and dynamics of women entrepreneurship in India, so the study aims at analyzing the prevalence of women entrepreneurship in Maharashtra. The criteria for selecting the existing research on the topic included highly cited research studies on Women entrepreneurship specifically in the Indian context.

Women Entrepreneurship

When we speak about the term "Women Entrepreneurship" we mean, an act of business ownership and business creation that empowers women economically, increases their economic strength as well as position in society. Hence women-entrepreneurs have been making a considerable impact in all most all the segments of the economy which is more than 25% of all kinds of business. In India "Entrepreneurship" is very limited amongst women especially in the formal sector, which is less than 5% of all the business. Women entrepreneurs are a heterogeneous segment belonging to different age groups and demographic background. They are also confronted with various genders specific and gender neutral challenges during the course of establishing and operating their ventures. Entrepreneurial activity is quite low in India and is mostly concentrated in states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra. There is an urgent need to decode policy imperatives and interventions that can boost an engendered environment for women entrepreneurs in India.

Objectives of the Study

The study was planned with the following objectives
1. To evaluate the factors responsible for encouraging women to become entrepreneurs
2. To critically examine the problems faced by women entrepreneurs
3. To provide solutions to the various problems faced by the women entrepreneur group

Literature Review

Access to finance is a key issue for women. Accessing credit, particularly for starting an enterprise, is one of the major constraints faced by women entrepreneurs. Women often have fewer opportunities International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 8s, (2020), pp. 596-603 597 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST Copyright © 2020 SERSC than men to gain access to credit for various reasons, including lack of collateral, an unwillingness to accept household assets as collateral and negative perceptions of female entrepreneurs by loan officers (Mahbub, 2000). Rao (2002) researched on problems of the women

entrepreneurs. They classified the problems into personal, social and economic categories. Lack of experience, lack of business exposure, and conservative attitude towards risk were reported to be personal problems. Among social problems was male domination, unwritten rules of society and family responsibilities. Lack of economic power, no right over property, dependence on male members on banking and such others were the economic problems faced by women entrepreneurs. Rao (2002) studied the problems of women entrepreneurs in Maharashtra. Among the socio- personal problems, 70 % faced lack of family and community support. 60 % had managerial experience. Production problem in the form of availability of land, plots and premises was faced by 70 % respondents. Lack of knowledge about marketing the product was the major problem faced by 76 % of the respondents. 74 % faced financial problems regarding loan and subsidy whereas inadequate government assistance was reported as problem by 70 respondents. The ranking given to problems by selected respondents was as Financial problems, Marketing problems, Production problems, Socio- Personal problems, problems of Government Assistance and Managerial problems.

Methodology Of Study

The study is based on secondary data which is collected from the published reports of RBI, NABARD, Census Surveys, SSI Reports, Newspapers, Journals, websites, etc. The paper work is based on extensive study of secondary data collected from various books, National & International Journals and public and private publications available on various websites and in libraries focusing on various aspects Of women entrepreneurs. Most recent research studies available on Google Scholar, EBSCO and Proquest have been selected for the purpose of review. Sex disaggregated databases on women entrepreneurship published by Government of India are analyzed for tracing the emergence of women entrepreneurs in India. Annual Report of Sixth Economic census published by Government of India and Census reports pertaining to Micro small and medium enterprises in India are utilized as quantitative sources of literature. Additionally Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Reports and Female entrepreneurship Index Report 2015 published by Global Entrepreneurship Development Institute is also being referred to. The review is structured into thematic form Understanding Entrepreneurship has been of immense interest to researchers. Over the centuries researchers belonging to various domains of knowledge have tried to decipher the dynamics of entrepreneurship.

Problems Of Women Entrepreneurship In Maharashtra

The following discussed are the some of the specific problems encountered by women entrepreneurs in small scale industries in Maharashtra.

1. Problem Of Finance:

Finance is regarded as "life blood" for any enterprise, for successful entrepreneur financial resources playing an important role. Financial resources are in various forms Capital, Working Force and Land. In this patriarchal society accessing credit for starting an industry, is one of the major challenge faced by women entrepreneurs. Women generally do not have enough property on their name to use them as collateral. So the fund always remains short for them. Hence, banks also consider them as less creditworthy. Entrepreneurs are bound to rely on their own savings, if any and loans from friends and relatives who are expectedly merger and negligible. Thus, women enterprises fail due to the shortage of finance.

2. Health Problems

faced by women entrepreneurs were tension, backache, eyestrain fatigue and headache. It is found that women feeling the problem of feeling fatigued after returning home, lack of rest and sleep and heavy schedule. Enterprise. Risk bearing is an essential requisite of a successful entrepreneur. In addition to above problems inadequate infra structural facilities, shortage of power, high cost of production, social attitude, low need for achievement and socio-economic constraints also hold the women back from entering into business.

3. Poor Industrial Relations

Staying informal is the one of the strategy adopted by many women entrepreneurs in Maharashtra. Small Scale Industries are not able to match the pay and benefits offered by large enterprises, because their profitability is low and uncertain to labor problems. Prevailing scenario in the metropolitan areas like Maharashtra, employees fight for higher wages in SSI sector and their retention percentage is very low.

4. Family Support

In India it is mainly a woman's duty to look after the children and other members of the family. Man plays a secondary role only. In case of married woman, she has to strike a fine balance between her business and family.

Her total involvement in family leaves little or no energy and time to devote for business. Support and approval of husbands & all family members seem necessary condition for women's entry in to business. Accordingly, the educational level and family background of husbands positively influence women's entry into business activities.

5. Lack Of Education

women are still illiterate. Illiteracy is the root cause of socio- economic problems. Due to the lack of education, women are not aware of business, technology and market knowledge. Also, lack of education cases low achievement motivation among women. Thus, lack of education creates problems for women in the setting up and running of business enterprises.

6. Male Dominant Society

chauvinism is till the order of the day in India. The constitution of India speaks of equality between genders. But, in practice women are looked upon as able i.e. weak in all respects. Women suffer from male reservations about a women's role, ability and capacity and are treated accordingly. In nutshell, in the male dominated Indian society, women are not treated equal to men. This in turn, serves as a barrier to women entry into business.

7. Problem Of Risk Bearing

Risk bearing is an essential requisite of a successful entrepreneur. Without risk bearing no one can survive in the business. That why entrepreneurs are also known as Risk Takers. Women entrepreneurs are less experienced & financially also not self-dependent therefor they are afraid to take risk in business. In addition to above problems, inadequate infra structural facilities, shortage of power, high cost of production, social attitude, low need for achievement and socio- economic constraints also hold the women back from entering into business.

8. Marketing Problems

During the process of marketing of products women entrepreneurs faced certain problems viz. poor location of shop, lack of transport facility and tough competition from larger and established industries. Marketing Challenges and Marketing Opportunities of women entrepreneurs of SSI relating to their various Marketing variables like Pricing, Advertisement, Grading, Transportation, Storage and is also big challenge for SSI.

8. Pricing Challenge

One of the most important hardest task of women entrepreneurs is pricing of the product or service. Its most essential that pricing strategy, especially in highly competitive environment like Maharashtra. The women entrepreneurs should be familiar with following strategies, while fixing the price ϖ Keeping Track of the Competition ϖ Understanding the Market ϖ Getting Discounting Right ϖ Balancing Online and In-store Pricing International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology Vol. 29, No. 8s, (2020), pp. 596-603 600 ISSN: 2005-4238 IJAST Copyright © 2020 SERSC

9. Advertisement Challenge

Promotion of product always plays a vital role in marketing. Advertising in small-scale businesses for promotion of product or service, has its challenges which must be overcome by women entrepreneur to succeed the business. In general women entrepreneur do not have organizational set-up in a lot of money for marketing their product or service. Developing innovative marketing strategy like social media marketing for their products is the need of the hour for growth and sustainability of women entrepreneurs.

10.Lack Of Modern Machinary & Equipments

Lack of finance & credit facility by women entrepreneur to purchase modern machineries and equipment in their process of production in order to compete with large scale industries and MNCs. Most of the SSI units in Maharashtra owned by women entrepreneur apply traditional technology and equipment. Lack of updated technology and equipment create a major stumbling block for the growth.

11. Compitition From Large Scale Units

Generally, women entrepreneurs employ low technology in the process of production. In the metropolitan cities like Maharashtra, the competition is too high, they have to fight hard to survive in the market against the giant sector and the enterprises owned by male who have vast experience and capacity to adopt advanced technology. This is an era of Automation in the industrial application. Women entrepreneurs continue to face the problems of due to lack of advanced technology like automation. Due to lack of access to advanced technology, they feel less empowered.

Suggestions for the Devolopment of Women Entreprenurs in Maharashtra

Right efforts from all areas are required in the development of women entrepreneurs and their greater participation in the entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurship basically implies being in control of one's life and activities

and women entrepreneurs need to be given confidence, independence, and mobility to come out of their paradoxes. The following measures are suggested to empower the women to seize various opportunities and face challenges in business.

1.Finance cells:

A large number of various finance cells may be open to provide easy finance to women entrepreneurs. These special cells should provide finance to women entrepreneurs at low and concessional rates of interest and on easy repayment facilities. Even these finance cells should manned by women officers and clerks. Efforts should be made to provide finance at the local level.

2.Marketing Co-operatives:

Marketing co-operatives should be established to encourage and assist to women entrepreneurs. Government should give preference to women entrepreneurs while purchasing their requirements. These marketing cooperating will help the women entrepreneurs to sell their products on remunerative prices. This will help in eliminating the middlemen

3. Entrepreneurship development program

Indian government started a program for Entrepreneurship development for the young & upcoming entrepreneurs Women's Entrepreneurship Development (WED) The ILO's Women's Entrepreneurship Development programme (ILO-WED) is part of the Small Enterprise Development Programme (SEED). ILO-WED works on enhancing economic opportunities for women by carrying out affirmative actions in support of women starting, formalizing and growing their enterprises, and by mainstreaming gender equality issues into the ILO's work in enterprise development. This approach to WED is highlighted in the ILO WED Strategy that was adopted by the Governing Body in March, 20089 . The ILO-WED approach is threefold, working with governments, employers' organizations, trade unions, and local community-based organizations to: create an enabling environment for WED that generates quality jobs; build institutional capacity in WED; and development of tools and support services for women entrepreneurs. It does so both through targeted approaches and gender mainstreaming, with a clear objective to contribute towards gender equality and women's economic empowerment.

4. Underpricing services:

Under-pricing services: Money can be a touchy

Many times there is confusion of math's & money related terms within women. This uneasiness often leads females business owners to under value their products or services. "It does not understand what it actually costs you to produce a product, or what it costs you to deliver a service," Wes man said. "Women also under price themselves in the workplace, and the same thing happens when you are an entrepreneur." There is need to develop self Hiding from cash flow issues: Managing cash flow

5. Getting too closed with employees:

While many Small businesses adopt that "family" mentality, female entrepreneurs are often very guilty of getting too close with their workers, Wes man said. "They treat employees like family and friends," she said. "It's about having a good business relationship, but not getting involved in too personal relationship." When a relationship reaches that point, it becomes harder to make decisions in the best interest of the business, she said. That's why there is need to change the mentality to see the relationship aspects in industries without any doubts in mind.

Conclusion:

It is observable that women entrepreneurs have proved to be a strong driving force in today's corporate world. They are competent to balance their duties of both motherhood and entrepreneurship but they comprise of almost half of all businesses owned today. Indian women and laws guaranteed equal rights of participation in political process and equal opportunities and rights in education and employment were enacted. But unfortunately, the government sponsored development activities have benefited only a small section of women i.e. the urban middle class women. Women sector occupies nearly 45% of the Indian population. At this Government of India take initiative for the women about entrepreneurial awareness, orientation and skill development programs . Woman can pick up a job any day, but if she becomes an entrepreneur she can provide a livelihood to 10 more women at least..!! Highly educated, technically sound and professionally qualified women must be encouraged for managing their own business, rather than being employed in any outlets. The uncultivated talents of young women can be identified, trained and exploited for various types of industries to increase the productivity in the industrial sector as well as the nation. Now a days even after facing so many obstacles The Indian women

is now becoming educated and economically independent. Women entrepreneurs face so many problems from financial, marketing, health, family, and other problems point of view. The governments and financial institutions must enforce some measurable guidelines for women entrepreneurs from time to time. Women entrepreneurship must be molded properly with entrepreneurial traits and skills to meet the changes in trends, challenges of the global markets and also be competent enough to sustain and strive for excellence in the entrepreneurial arena.

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Geographical Study of Source of Drinking Water by Scheduled Caste Region in Beed District

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Abstract: Water is one of the most important substances on earth. All plants and animals must have water to survive. If there was no water there would be no life on earth. The availability of water both in terms quality and quantity is essential for the very existence of mankind. It is also important for the socio economic development of the human being generally treasures of waters of any natural or administrative domain are divided into two forms - surface and ground water. Availability of water resources primarily depends upon the amount of rainfall and geological structure. But now, by increasing population of country and industrialization the water resource are affected now days. A part from drinking it to survive, people have many other uses for water. Water is also essential for the healthy growth of farm crops and farm stock and is used in the manufacture of many products. It is most important that the water which people drink and use for other purposes is clean water.

Keywords: Drinking water, Water recourses, water scarcity, Beed District.

Introduction

The availability of drinking water is the most important basic need and life line for the living beings without which the survival is just not possible. The origin of life and development can only start with the availability of water. The world civilization and system of agricultural have started on the banks of river. Now the question of availability of water may not be that important as the pure drinking water is for the human beings for the maintenance of good health. If water is not pure, it may lead to certain types of health problems. The pure and safe drinking water is the most essential need of human being next to air for healthy life. "Potable water is strategic tools in poverty alleviation and improving the health, productivity, increasing the number of year people lives (Alok Kumar and Ishwar Kumar, 2015)."

Water is the most important substance on earth. All plants and animals need water to survive. If there is no water, there is no life on earth. In addition to drinking it, people use many other uses of water to survive. Water is also needed for the healthy growth of agricultural crops and agricultural reserves and is used in the production of many products. What matters most is the person who drinks water and use it for other purposes. This means that water must be free of germs and chemicals. Water that is safe to drink is called potable water. Drinking water is essential for the survival of human being. An assured and adequate supply of pure drinking water is essential for every village. Main sources of drinking water available in the study region include Handpumps, Tub wells, Wells and Rivers. Among the sources of drinking water hand pumps and tube wells have a high proportion while wells and rivers have a limited proportion. Due to lack of proper care and poor maintenance of wells, their relative significance has gradually declined as a dependable source of drinking water.

Location Map of the Study Area

Study Area:-

Beed district is situated in central part of Maharashtra and lies between $18^0 27'$ and $19^0 27'$ north latitude and $74^0 49'$ and $76^0 44'$ east longitude. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna districts to the north Parbhani district to the north east Latur district to the south-east, Osmanabad district to the south and Ahmadnagar district to the west. The shape of the Beed district is broadly likely that of a trapezium, the northern and southern sides of which are nearly parallel. Geographical area of this district is 10693.00 sq.km.and it is 3.44% of Maharashtra State.

65

According to the 2011 census, Beed district has total 1368 inhibited villages and 25,85,049 people are residing within the district and Population density of the district was 242 persons per sq.km. Percentages of the rural population are 80.10 percent while 19.90 percent people live in the urban areas.

Objectives:
1. To focus on the availability of drinking water resources in study region.
2. To examine the role of drinking water resources by Scheduled caste area of Beed district.
3. To analyze the spatial drinking water resources at Scheduled caste areas in study region.

Data Base and Methodoogy:

This study is based on the reliable and accurate census data. It is not possible to conduct individual enumeration of the required data from door to door in study region. The required secondary data has been collected from the includes numerical surface and ground water data available at Groundwater Survey and Development Agency (GSDA), The primary data includes information regarding water tables levels in the different seasons, sources of drinking water, thickness of soil, alluvium, weathered profile. The study is based upon the secondary data as well as the primary data through village and household questionnaire designed for the purpose. The geographical study for a specific 29 villages is selected as Sample villages have been selected by stratified area sampling method and for household respondent's random sampling methods. The collected data has been processed and analyzed by using different quantitative, statistical technique.

Dissections:

Table no.1 clearly shows that only 10.00 per cent of the total selected respondents use river water followed by wells, hand pumps and tube wells with 50.00, 25.00 and 15.00 per cent respectively. It has been recorded that out of 29 sample villages only in four sample village's people receive water from the river. In PatharwalaKh. sample village with 90.00 per cent villagers use river water followed by DubbaMajra, Adola and Sabdarbad sample villages with 30.00, 30.00 and 20.00 per cent respectively. In the district Godavari river is an important river and Lendi, Amrita, Sindphana, Saraswati, Gunwati and Wan, other its tributaries, Manjra, Bendsura etc. the important rivers of the study regions.

Table No. 1
Beed District: Source wise Availability of Drinking Water

S. No.	Sample Villages	Sources of Drinking Water			
		River	Well	Tube Well	Hand Pump
1	Adas	00.00	60.00	30.00	10.00
2	Adola	30.00	00.00	60.00	10.00
3	Asardhav	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00
4	Babhalgaon	00.00	60.00	40.00	00.00
5	Bramhagaon	00.00	00.00	80.00	20.00
6	Chondi	00.00	50.00	40.00	10.00
7	Dautpur	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00
8	Devigavhan	00.00	20.00	40.00	40.00
9	DubbaMajra	30.00	00.00	60.00	10.00
10	GhatJawala	00.00	70.00	00.00	30.00
11	Jaulala	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00
12	KalegaonGhat	00.00	00.00	80.00	20.00
13	Kharadgavhan	00.00	70.00	00.00	30.00
14	LokhandiSawargaon	00.00	80.00	10.00	10.00
15	Madmapuri	00.00	30.00	00.00	70.00
16	Mandva (pathan)	00.00	80.00	20.00	00.00
17	Massajog	00.00	70.00	20.00	10.00
18	Mohkhed	00.00	40.00	50.00	10.00
19	Patharwalakh.	90.00	00.00	00.00	10.00
20	PimpalgaonMochi	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00
21	Raheri	00.00	90.00	00.00	10.00
22	Rajkapur	00.00	00.00	40.00	60.00
23	Ranjani	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00

24	Sabdarabad	20.00	50.00	20.00	10.00
25	Satra	00.00	30.00	00.00	70.00
26	SawargaonChakla	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00
27	Suppa	00.00	90.00	00.00	10.00
28	Welturi	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00
29	Yusuf Wadgaon	00.00	65.00	25.00	10.00
	Total Region	**10.00**	**50.00**	**25.00**	**15.00**

Source: Based on the Household Questionnaire.

Wells are the major and traditional source of water for irrigation. In welturi, SawargaonChakla, Ranjani, PimpalgaonMochi, Jaulala, Dautpur and Asardhav sample villages with 100.00 per cent villagers use the water from wells, followed by Suppa and Rahari sample villages with 90.00 per cent respectively. In Devigavhan sample village 20.00 percent of villagers depend on well for their drinking use of water. In the remaining 13 villages, 30.00 to 80.00 percent of people depend on wells to have the drinking water. Remaining 6 sample villages do not have the well facilities. In the study region, the proportion of tub wells has substantially increased. In KalegaonGhat and Bramhagaon sample village with 80.00 per cent drinking water from tube wells followed by dubbaMajra and Adola sample villages with 60.00 per cent respectively. The proportion of respondents using tube well as a source of drinking water in 11 villages varies from 10.00 to 50.00 per cent. Remaining 14 sample villages do not have the tube well facilities.

Fig.No. 1

Beed District: Source wise Availability of Drinking Water
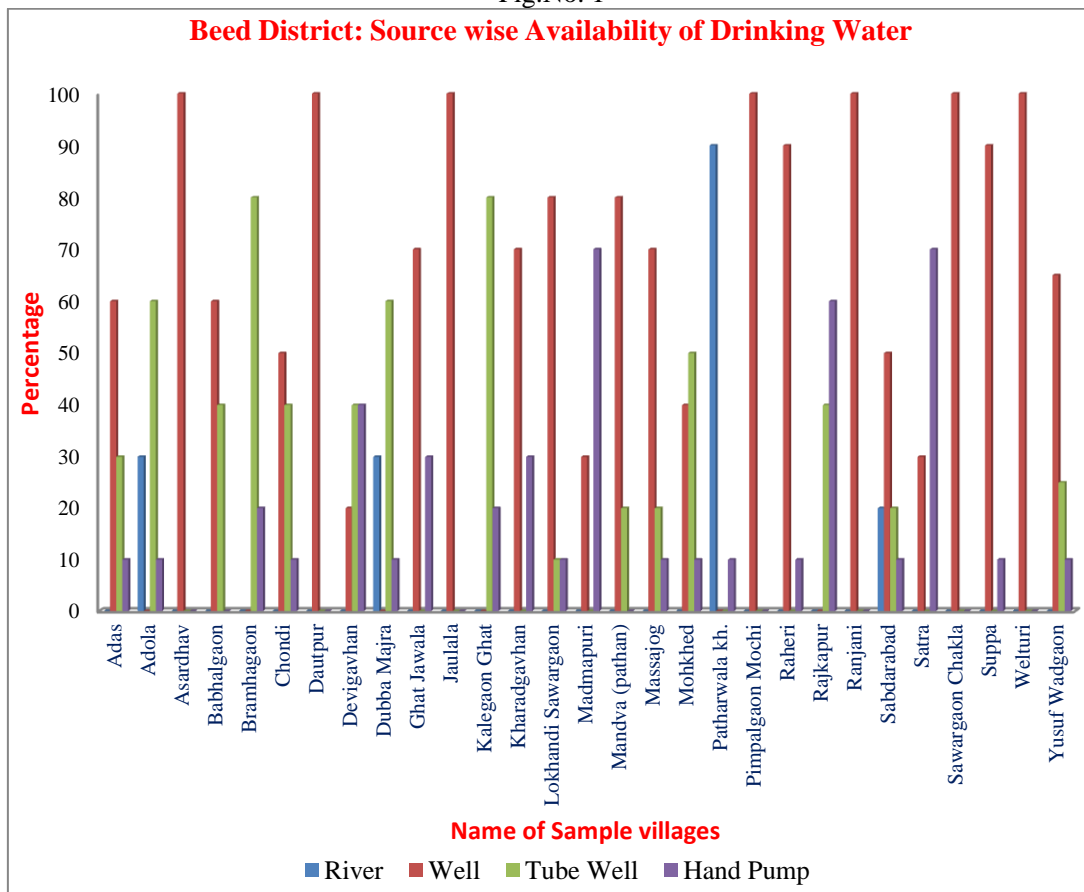
Hand pumps are the main source of drinking water used by sample villagers. It has been observed that 70.00 per cent of Satra and Madmapuri sample villages are using hand pumps to water for drinking and maximum activities followed by rajkapur, Devigavhan, Kharadgavhan and GhatJawala sample villages with 60.00, 40.00, 30.00 and 30.00 percent respectively. While in 14 villages the proportion of hand pumps is 10.00 per cent to 20.00 per cent. The analysis of collected data helped the researcher to understand the prevailing situation about the availability of water, their sources and management.

Conclusion:-

Drinking water is essential for the survival of human being. Assured and adequate supply of pure drinking water is essential for

every village. Main sources of drinking water available in the study region include Hand pumps, Tub wells, Wells and Tap. Among the sources of drinking water Tap and wells have a high proportion while Tube wells and Hand pump have a limited proportion. Due to lack of proper care and poor maintenance of wells their relative significance has gradually decline as a dependable source of drinking water.The source, availability, periodicity and quality of drinking water have been adversely affected at the sites of Scheduled caste region. Water is a finite resource, its overall manages mentioned the conservation is of most importance. The changes in water resources are the outcome of physical and non-physical environment. Any change in physical and non-physical environment leads to changes in the water resources. Other important factors include improvements in road accessibility, increasing demand for food grading increasing demand of land for settlement purposes.

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Plastic Money Prospective & Challenges

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Abstract: Plastic money is such a word that is widely used. In today's time no one has enough time to deal with their daily tasks and go to the banks and settle their finance related transactions. Keeping in view the usefulness of plastic money is a necessity in today's era. Money has always been considered an important medium of payment, purchase, sale, exchange, obligation etc. In ancient times, the barter system was used in abundance, over the years, money has replaced its form of coins in paper currency and today it is changing in the form of plastic cards. In the present time plastic money is considered as a useful and better medium of exchange. Its use is being encouraged by various financial institutions and the Government of India from the point of view of safety and convenience. In our research paper, we have discussed the advantages and disadvantages of different types of plastic money and their uses. This is our effort in this research paper, money which is a means of exchange, to what extent its utility has taken the form of plastic money.

Key Words -Plastic Money, Barter System, Exchange.

Introduction

Plastic money is actually called a plastic card, through which you can enjoy services, make purchases etc. without a bank note. It contains identifying information such as a signature or picture and authorizes the card holder to make purchases or charge services. Card information is read by automated teller machines (ATMs), banks and the Internet. Money is considered as a medium of exchange and payment tool. In ancient time barter system was used as mode of payment. Over the years, money has changed its form from coins to paper currency and today in formless form as electronic money or plastic card money. The major change in banks which has been brought in by the technology is through introduction of electronics products which are alternative to cash. Plastic cards are one of those types of revolutions through which the clients can make use of banking services just by owning the card allotted by bank and that too without any restricting himself under the official banking hours. Plastic money which is made of the plastic. It is an easy way to settle payment in exchange of goods & services. The concept of plastic money first came in the year nineteen hundred. First plastic cards were used in America. With the help of plastic cards, all types of payments related to goods and services were made very easily. It refers the use of plastic cards like debit & credit cards in the form of electronic transactions keeping in mind the need of the customer while making the large number of transactions so that they don't need to keep paper money with them. Money includes ATM cards, credit cards, debit cards, Money access cards, client cards, key cards, and Cash cards. The purpose of using these plastic monies is only for the ease of customers so that they can make financial transactions and also for their own safety.

Objectives

1. To know the perception of people towards plastic money.
2. To know the importance of plastic money in the daily life of consumers. ·
3. To study the benefits of debit card and credit cards.
4. To find out the market leader among the various banks/companies issuing credit and debit cards ·
5. To know the problems faced by respondents using plastic money. ·
6. To study the satisfaction level of consumers towards plastic money.
7. To Know the RBI Initiative to enhance the use of plastic money.

Review Literature

Some of studies have been done regarding the Plastic Card usage. Following are a few of them: -

1. **Hirschman 1982; Jonker 2005;** -In Their analysis They found that the payment behaviour of customer with qualitative data on payment attribute perceptions. Perceptions - or perceived differences in payment attributes found important determinants of consumer payment behaviour.

2. **Feinberg Richard A. (December 1986).** In their Study they it was found that consumers prefer plastic money in place of paper money and it provides better convenience and accessibility to the customer. According to them paper money increased the transactional

3. costs and unnecessary legal formalities to procure the cards from the financial institutions. In their view they felt that the coming future of plastic money is bright and according to them, the next thing to come technological advancement would be the use of digital signatures.

4. **Brito and Hartley (1995).** Their analysis indicates that the cost of interest on credit card is likely to be lesser than the transaction cost associated with arranging loans from banks or other financial institutions.

5. **Telyukova and Wright (2005) and Zinman (2007)** show that consumers maintain balances in their low-interest-bearing bank accounts for liquidity reasons, even while carrying high-interest credit card debt. The authors suggest that a rational consumer may pay interest on credit card debt to avoid some of the expected costs associated with not holding precautionary or transactions balances.

6. **Zinman (2007a) and Klee (2006)** Their study has shown that the Customers who carry revolving credit card balances are significantly more likely than convenience users to adopt debit.

7. **Mandeep Kaur and Kamalpreet Kaur(2008)**, in their article, "Development of Plastic Cards Market: Past, Present and Future Scenario in Indian Banks" conclude that banking sector in India is accepting the challenge of advancement information technology as all the groups of banks have now recognized it as essential for their survival , growth and development in future Despite the advances in online-payments, an estimated 90 percent of personal consumption expenditure in India is still made with cash which indicates the tremendous growth potential of this business. It can be considered as beginning which indicates the positive future prospects of plastic card market in India.

8. **History**
   Charge Card
   The use of plastic money started in the 1920s. At that time, companies used to issue charge cards for purchases made in their businesses. These charge cards were used to make customers loyal and could not be used outside the company.

   First bank card
   The charge card formed the basis for the debit and credit cards used today, and in 1946 the first bank card named 'Charge-it' was issued. It was invented by John Biggins. His goal was to bring more loyal customers to his bank. This card could be used only by the account holders of Flatbush National Bank.

Diners Club Card
credit card concept was initially worked on by Frank McNamara. Once he had gone to dinner with someone but forgot to take the wallet. Although his partner had paid the bill, the incident had engulfed his mind. This incident prompted him to think about charge cards. This card became known as the Diners Club Card. It could be used by card holders in various places and businesses. An annual fee was charged and card holders were billed monthly or annually depending on the plan.

International Credit Card
American Express issued their first credit card in the year 1958. Due to their international presence, Green Charge Cards were accepted globally. It became the first internationally available credit card.

Universal Card
was a unique card introduced by Bank of America in 1958 that could be used to purchase anything from participating merchants. In simple words, it was a universal card and the cardholder did not need to have separate cards for specific destinations. The card also set industry benchmarks like 25-day grace period, credit limit and minimum limit. Its pilot program was started in California in 1959 and it was well received by the customers due to the attractive offers.

Magnetic Stripe Cards Magnetic
stripe cards came into vogue in the 1960s. The magnetic stripe present in these cards contains information related to the bank account of the customers. This significant leap in card technology came when the CIA hired IBM to fix a magnetic stripe to their cards. The technology was already available, but there was the problem of permanently attaching the strip to the card without wrinkles. Working on this problem, Forrest Perry went to his house. At that time his wife was ironing clothes. When Perry told him the problem with Stripe, his wife asked to see the prototype card. Using the press, he melted the bandage into the card without wrinkle and fixed the problem.

ATM
One of the most convenient aspects of plastic money is the ATM (Automated Teller Machine). It was invented in 1960 by John Shepard-Barron. After an unfortunate and unsuccessful visit to the bank, John had to wait until the next day until the bank reopened. While taking a bath that night,

John thought of a self-dispensing cash machine. Along with this he also invented the 4-digit international standard PIN code.

Chicago Debacle

In the 1960s, unwanted credit cards became a major problem for the Chicago market. By the mid-60s the Chicago market was untapped by credit card companies, so many companies began to mail "pre-approved cards". This mailing tactic proved almost fatal for those credit card companies because they were mistakenly mailing them to convicted criminals, children, and even dogs. Organized crime circles also took advantage of using corrupt workers to intercept the cards. Since these intercepted cards were already pre-approved, people living at the postal address were billed thousands of dollars without even knowing about the stolen cards.

Visa Card

originally began as the Visa Card BankAmerica program. There was no intention of taking it to the national or international level. In 1965 BankAmerica began a licensing program with banks around California and was able to form a joint venture bank association after enough banks had subscribed to it. This eventually started on an international scale and BankAmerica changed the name of its card to Visa International. He did visa USA Also made a domestic US version called. This two-card system allowed Visa International to be accepted more easily in other countries with no ties to the US. The abbreviation of Visa is Visa International Service Association.

Visa continues to scale new heights of success and has joined the Plus ATM network, connecting them to customers around the world. These strategic branding choices have helped make Visa one of the most recognizable and successful consumer brands today.

Mastercard

While BankAmericard was setting a precedent around California, their rival in Kentucky was also emerging strongly. Crocker National Bank, Wells Fargo and Bank of California joined together to form the Interbank Card Association (ICA) in 1966. Three years later, MasterCharge changed its logo and came out with the iconic red and orange overlapping circle. A few years later, MasterCharge changed its name to MasterCard as we know it today. The 80s was a revolutionary decade for Mastercard as well. They released their emergency card replacement program, entered Pacific Rim, and acquired Cirrus which was the largest ATM network in the world. After such a successful decade,

MasterCard leveraged its progress and became the second major player in the market with Visa.

Discover Card the Discover Card

was a revolutionary card in the 1980s? It notably sold Sears and Roebuck & Co. Presented customers with a new credit card option. It was the first card of its kind with no annual fee, cashback and high credit limit. The only problem was that since it was linked to Sears, other retailers weren't accepting it because they would have been helping their competitor by doing so. Discover eventually realized that their brand needed to be completely separate from Sears. Discover was able to attract other merchants after splitting from Sears. By the early 1990s, Discover had become successful and managed to compete with Visa and MasterCard.

RuPay Card

RuPay Card is an Indian origin card created by NPCI to make Indian banks self-reliant in electronic payments. Before the introduction of this card, Indian banks were dependent on foreign payment channels like Visa, Mastercard etc. for electronic payments. RuPay has emerged as a competitor to the card payment channel.

Chip and Pin

With the advent of chip and pin technology, plastic money underwent a more disruptive change. This system has become the standard for credit and debit cards with a magnetic stripe. This technology makes the card more secure and it is much harder to steal personal information because of the encrypted chip. A cloned chip can be immediately recognized as a fraudulent card, as each individual chip is encrypted exclusively for each individual card.

Credit, Debit Cards and Prepaid Cards

cards are cards that provide short-term lines of credit to customers and businesses. These allow the customer to pay for unexpected or large expenses without actually paying for that other product. While using a credit card, the card holder is borrowing money which he will pay back after some time. Credit cards can be used for any type of purchase that builds their credit history. If the customer has good credit then he can apply for vehicle loan etc. A good credit score is very important for credit card users.

Every month the card issuing financial institution mails a 'statement' to the card holder detailing all the transactions done by the card holder. The card holder can do two things at this point of time, he can decide to pay the entire balance for the month or spend a little and pay the rest over the next few months. If the card holder makes full payment in that month, no additional charges are levied. If he decides to pay in the next few

months, he is charged various fees. These are the charges that give card providers their revenue.

Debit Card

Debit cards are similar to credit cards which are provided to the customer in lieu of current and savings account. Through this card, only the amount that is available in the customer's account can be spent. When the customer swipes his debit card to make a payment or withdraws money from the ATM, the money is deducted from his account immediately. If there is not enough money in the customer's account to spend, then in case of emergency, problems can arise. Every month the card issuing financial institution mails a 'statement' to the card holder detailing all the transactions done by the card holder.

The first debit card transactions using ATM cards and personal identification numbers (PINs) occurred in the 1980s, and the first debit card transactions authorized by a signature rather than a PIN were processed in 1988.

Prepaid Card

A prepaid card is a card in which a certain amount is deposited before the card is used. During the transaction money is withdrawn directly from the value deposited in the card. There are two types of prepaid cards: single-purpose and multi-purpose cards.

1- Single-Purpose Card: It is also known as closed-loop card. It is used only for a certain location such as a certain department store or a telephone card in which one can only use it to call people.

2- Multipurpose Card: It is also known as open-loop card. These cards are purchased through banks. The only difference between these cards and credit/debit cards is that the card carries a fixed amount. The card holder can use this amount anywhere. But once the money runs out, the card is of no use.

A Comparative Study Of the month of January from the year 2019 & 2020 respectively in terms of no of transactions done through credit & debit cards with value of transaction of all banks in India

No of Transaction done through Credit and Debit Card in the month of January for year 2019 & 2020 respectively				Value of transaction done through the use of Credit and Debit Card		
	Credit Card (figures in lakhs)	Debit Card (figures In lakhs)	Total (figures in lakhs)	Credit Card (figures in millions)	Debit Card (figures in millions)	Total (figures in millions)
2019	1604	12540	14144	553460	3166924	3720384
2020	2037	11093	13130	674022	3572086	4246108

Source: RBI

Plastic Money in India

Due to the technological revolution, unprecedented changes have taken place in the financial sector, various types of banking payments and receipts are being made possible in the simplest form. plastic money makes payment system cashless. It includes ATM cards, credit cards, debit cards etc. **The Plastic Money in India in the form of cards has been actively introduced in banking sectors in 1990's**. But, it was not very popular among Indians at the time of its introduction. Now a days Plastic money is gaining popularity in banking sector as well as customers and getting accepted in the market place.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is taking some measures to enhance the Plastic Card's usage and popularity through various initiatives like regulating card market to maintain the security

levels and to build up confidence among bankers and customers.

RBI Guidelines to Enhance Security Level for use of plastic money in India

Over the years, the volume and value of transactions done through cards have increased manifold. In order to improve user convenience and enhance the security of card transactions, it has been decided to:

1. At the time of issuance / re-issuance, all cards shall be enabled for use only at contact-based points of use. [In other words. ATM and Point of Sale (POS) within India]. The Issuer shall facilitate the Cardholders to enable Card Not Present (Domestic and International) transactions, Card Present (International) transactions and Contactless transactions in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph 1(c).

2. For existing cards, issuers may decide, based on their risk perception, whether to disable Card Not Present (Domestic and International) transactions, Card Present (International) transactions and Contactless Transaction entitlements. Existing cards that have never been used online (card does not exist) / international / contactless transactions will be compulsorily disabled for this purpose.

3. In addition, the issuer

- shall provide all cardholders with the facility to switch on/off and set/modify all transactions for all types of transactions - domestic and international, POS / ATM / online transactions / contactless transactions, etc.;

- The above facility on 24x7 basis through multiple channels - Mobile Application / Internet Banking / ATM / Interactive Voice Response (IVR); It can also be offered at branches/offices;

- Alerts/notifications/status through SMS/e-mail, etc., as and when there is a change in the status of the card.

- The provisions of this circular are not mandatory for prepaid gift cards and cards used in mass transit systems.

- The issuers and card networks may give wide publicity to the provisions of this circular.

- These directions have been issued under section 10(2) of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 (Act 51 of 2007) and will be effective from March 16, 2020.

4. As per RBI's guidelines that are aimed at making card payments more secure, **PAs and merchants shall not store card credentials of customers in their database starting January 1, 2022**.

5. To make online payments safer and secure, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked all merchants and payment gateways to **remove sensitive customer related data on cards saved on their end and instead use encrypted tokens to carry transactions**. The new rule will come in force from 1 January 2022.

Conclusion

Looking at the broad scenario, there is no doubt that the plastic money is rising up in the market. The day will come when all the banking transaction will be done only through plastic money, yet there are more advance technologies which have been implemented in Japan and as well as in US but India is still growing in its first phase. The day will come when all the train tickets would be purchased by credit cards. Now people will start keeping cards in their pockets instead of currencies. The day will come when the cinema tickets will be purchased through credit cards. Thus, in these growing phenomena there doesn't seems any declination instead it growing at a higher rate. Consumers are preferring these cards mostly for shopping online Ecommerce has given a better way to use the plastic money. It can be concluded that plastic money has a bright future in the coming years because of the increasing trend of e-payments.

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Development and Determine the effectiveness of Phonetics Programme for Pre-Service Teachers

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Abstract: This is a research paper and is based on the Phonetics. The aim of this paper is to find out the present status of phonetics among the pre-service teachers before and after the administering a Programme of Phonetics. Programme of phonetics is designed to train the pre-service student-teachers; Pronunciation is an important aspect of learning of English language. The aim of implementation of Phonetics programme is to enhance the pronunciation of pre-service teachers. In this programme almost 30+ activities were designed and it is always expected from the student-teachers to be good at Science of language, pronunciation, rhythm, different stresses, intonation patterns, tones as well as phonemic transcription. This research study reveals the effectiveness of programme of Phonetics for Pre-service teachers.

Keywords: Programme of Phonetics, pronunciation, transcription, effectiveness.

Introduction:

In pronunciation of English, one must be aware about Phonetics, symbols, Consonants and vowels as well as place of articulation and manner of articulation. In English language there are 44 phonemes, one can learn about pure vowels, glides, syllable etc. English must be spoken by Indians as like native speakers speak. It is observed by the researcher that, even in well known schools teachers commit many mistakes, so to avoid these things there is need to learn phonetics. Apart from learning of English, Phonetics must be followed regularly by the every Student- Teacher. Even at present, pronunciation of English is deliberately neglected by the Teachers.

Rationale:

Learning **phonetics and phonology** may enrich the language skills and will be very useful to student-teachers for accurate pronunciation. Programme of Phonetics is helpful in developing all skills of language. Transcription, weak forms, intonation patterns, place and manner of articulation can be developed through the frequent practice.

Title of the Research: "Development and Determine the effectiveness of Phonetics Programme for Pre-service teachers"

Operational Definitions:

a) **Development:** The process of creating new and better Programme of Phonetics.

b) **Determine:** Discovering the influence of Programme of Phonetics among learners.

c) **Effectiveness:** In this study effectiveness refers to the effect of Phonetics programme on the student teachers in terms of difference between the post test scores of experimental group and control group.

d) **Phonetics Programme:** A programme will be based on the sound system of vowelsand consonants to pronounce alphabets, words in correct manner to enrich the pronunciation of English language of B.Ed students.

e) **Pre service teachers:** Teachers pursuing diploma to teach as teacher at primary level i.e. D.T.Ed and B.Ed for Secondary and Higher secondary level

Objectives:

1) To find out present status of Phonetics among Pre service teachers.

2) To develop phonetics programme to enrich the Pronunciation for Pre service teachers.
3) To test the effectiveness of phonetics programme.

Scope: A research is related to phonetics and results of the study are applicable to the student-teachers at diploma and degree and master degree level of Education.

Limitations:

1. Methodology:

Research Methodology	Sampling Technique	Sample
Survey Method	Random Sampling	305
Experimental Method	Purposive Sampling	42

Procedure: Selection of Research area---review of related literature---defining the Problem---Developing the data collection tool for Pre-test ---Data collection--- data analysis---development of Phonetics programme--- administering of Programme for 85 hours ----administering of Post test----Results------findings-----conclusions---recommendations------Report writing.

2. Population & Sample: Student-teachers from all B.Ed. colleges affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, is the population for the study.

1) Sample is selected from two rural level colleges of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
2) The results of research are depended on the responses received from the 42 pre-service teachers.

Delimitations:

1) Present Research study is delimited only for the knowledge of phonetics.
2) Student-teachers having English method are considered for this study.

Sample: Two colleges have been selected by using purposive sampling method for the data collection. Total 42 Pre-service Student-teachers were selected from the colleges (2020-21) by using incidental sampling method.

3. Tools of Data Collection: Researcher Developed Pre-Test and Post-**Test** included 45 questions for 100 marks. In this research researcher has taken the survey of total 305 Pre-service Teachers from 32 B.Ed colleges of Savitribai Phule Pune University Pune.

Descriptive Statistics is carried out for Survey: Present Status of Phonetics among Pre-service Student-teachers

Description	Survey Result
N	**305**
Mean	**49.59**
Standard Error of Mean	**0.708**
Standard Deviation	**12.37**
Variance	**153.151**
Skewness	**0.150**
Kurtosis	**0.651**

Observation and Interpretation:
Following is descriptive Statistics,
1) Diagnostic Test was collected from 305 Student-Teachers.
2) Mean = 49.59 and Standard Deviation is 12.37
3) Normality Testing
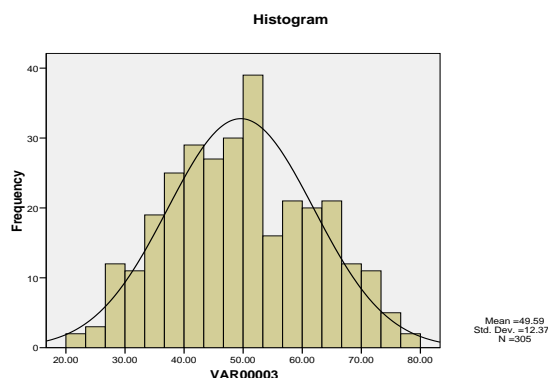
Survey of Diagnostic Test

C.I. (Class Interval)	Frequency
21-30	16
31-40	57
41-50	98
51-60	70
61-70	48
71-80	16
	N=305

Observation:
1. From the above table, it is observed that, in Class Interval, there are 16 students in CI. 21 to 30.
2. From the above table, it is observed that, in Class Interval, there are 57 students in CI. 31to 40.
3. From the above table it is observed that, in Class Interval, there are 98 students in CI. 41 to 50.
4. From the above table it is observed that, in Class Interval, there are 70 students in CI. 51 to 60.

Interpretation: Present status of Phonetics among Student-teachers is low. Most of the student-teachers have poor score in such Diagnostic Test.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data for Objective 2.
In the present research, researcher has developed Programme of Phonetics for Pre-Service Teachers under the guidance of various experts which is based on Educational principles and implemented effectively.

Observation: From the above table it is observed that, the analyses of the responses given by the experts were closely related to Strongly Agree and Agree. Total marks recorded were 804 and average marks were 89.33%.

Interpretation: An average of responses of the experts was 89.33% means it is more than expected and is positive in nature. Opinions of the Experts about Programme of Phonetics are positive.

Data Analysis and Interpretation for Objective 3.
For the fulfilment of Objective No.3 Researcher has developed questionnaire consisting 45 questions based on various components of Phonetics and was for 100 marks. Questionnaire i.e. Pre-Test was administered on 42 Pre-service Teachers. In second phase Programme of Phonetics was implemented for these student-teachers and after completion of the

Programme all Student-teacher were asked to respond the Post-Test .

Analysis and Interpretation of Data
Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test and Post-Test

Description	Pre-Test	Post-Test
N	42	42
Mean	47.74	68.21
Standard Error of Mean	1.65	1.67
Standard Deviation	10.83	10.75
Skewness	-0.683	-0.20
Kurtosis	-0.426	-0.166
Sum	2005	2865

Descriptive Statistics carried out for Pre-Test.
Observations and Interpretation:
Following is Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Test

1. Pre-Test was collected from 42 Pre-Service Teachers
2. Mean Score is 47.74 with Standard error of Mean.
3. Standard Deviation value is 10.80
4. Normality Testing
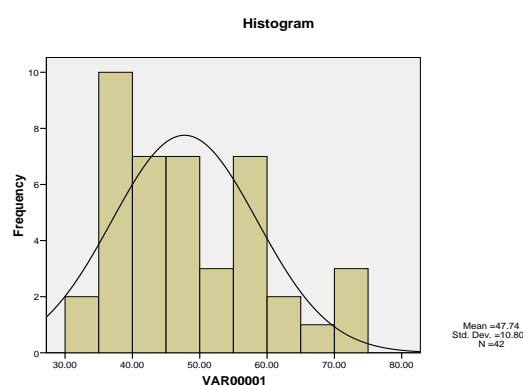
Descriptive Statistics carried out for Post-Test.
Observations and Interpretation:
Following is Descriptive Statistics of Post-Test

1. Post-Test was collected from 42 Pre-Service Teachers
2. Mean Score is 68.21 with Standard error of Mean.
3. Standard Deviation value is 10.75
4. Normality Testing
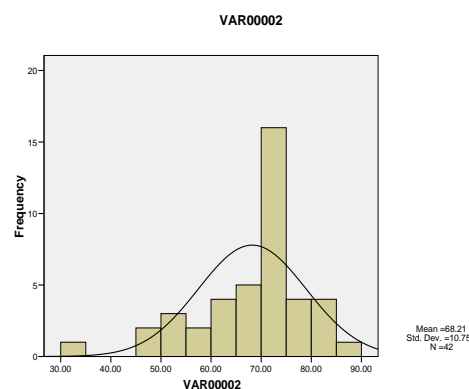
Inferential Statistics
Null Hypothesis:
There is no significant difference between the mean scores of pre-test & post-test of Pre service teachers in the achievement of Phonetics.

Paired T for Single group (Pre & Post)

Group	Number of Student-Teachers	Mean	SD Standard Deviation	Paired t-value df=41	Table t-value 0.05 level	Significant 2 tailed
Pre-Test 100 marks	42	47.73	10.83			
Post-Test 100 marks	42	68.21	10.75	7.79	2.021	Significant

Observations and Interpretation of Pre-Test & Post-Test.

Since the obtained t-value is greater than table 't' value with df 41 at 0.05 level. The difference is significant. The Null Hypotheses is rejected fro above findings. It can be concluded that difference (Pre-Test & Post Test) is attributed to the effect of use of Programme of Phonetics developed by researcher used as Treatment variable.

4. **Findings**

   Findings of Objective 1

   Objective 1: To find out present status of phonetics among Pre service teachers.

   Findings:

1. For the fulfillment of the Objective No.1, 305 student-teachers from 32 B.Ed colleges from Ahmednagar, Pune and Nashik affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University Pune responded to the survey and following are the findings;

2. Student –teachers of these B.Ed colleges have no knowledge about Phonetics. and it is also observed that, in Class Interval, there are 16 students in CI. 21 to 30. (Table No.4.2)

3. Student-teachers have no knowledge about Sound, Consonants, Vowels and symbols of Phonetics.

   Findings:

1) It is observed that, the analyses of the responses given by the experts were closely related to Strongly Agree and Agree. Total marks recorded were 804 and average marks were 89.33%. (Table No. 4.3)

2) An average of responses of the experts was 89.33% means it is more than expected and is positive in nature. Opinions of the Experts about Programme of Phonetics are positive. (Table No. 4.3)

   Objective 3: To test the effectiveness of phonetics programme

   Findings:

1) The analysis of the Post-test scores shows that the Programme was effective.

4. Student-teachers don't have much knowledge about Place of Articulation and Manner of Articulation and it is observed that, in Class Interval, there are 70 students in CI. 51 to 60.

5. Student-teachers from B.Ed colleges of Savitribai Phule Pune university Pune have poor knowledge about Phonetics i.e. Vowels, Consonants, weak forms, Tone, Phonemic transcription even level of pronunciation is very low.

6. At present , Most of the Student-teachers have poor score in such Diagnostic Test.

7. Teaching of Phonetics and use of it at practical level is totally neglected by the student-teachers.

8. There is great influence of mother tongue on English language.

Objective 2: To develop phonetics programme to enrich the Pronunciation for Pre service teachers.

In the present research, researcher has developed Programme of Phonetics for Pre-Service Teachers under the guidance of various experts which is based on Educational principles and implemented effectively.

(Table 4.4, Graph 4.2, Graph 4.3 & Table 4.5)

2) The Programme of Phonetics was administered for Pre-service teachers and it is found that the mean score of post test is higher than pre-test. Means score of pre test was **47.73** where as score of Post – Test was **68.21.**

3) Since the obtained t-value is greater than table't' value with DF 41 at 0.05 level. The difference is significant. The Null Hypotheses is rejected fro above findings. It can be concluded that difference (Pre-Test & Post Test) is attributed to the effect of use of Programme of Phonetics developed by researcher used as Treatment variable.

There is no significant difference between the mean scores of pre-test & post-test of

Contribution of the Study

Programme of Phonetics is useful for the student-teachers having problems like wrong pronunciation of English language.

This programme is also useful for English Teacher Educators of Maharashtra because they are not following R.P. And student-teachers are badly influenced by their pronunciation.

Translated Booklet/Handbook of Phonetics is more useful for the Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary teachers of Z.P. Schools, Urdu Schools.

5. Suggestions/Recommendations

For University:

All Indian University should start to teach compulsory Phonetics from First year to Master degree level.

Appointment of the English teachers at University level, College level and school level should be on the basis of scores he/she achieves in Phonetics Eligibility Test and it should be conducted by NTA (National Testing Agency)

NCERT and SCERT should arrange Phonetics training programmes for Primary, Secondary school teachers of English as well as all subject teachers.

Pre service teachers in the achievement of Phonetics.

For Headmasters:

They have to give permission to the teachers to attend workshops/training programmes of Phonetics.

At school level, test of Phonetics should be carried out quarterly.

Schools have set the language laboratories.

Frequent training programmes of British Council should be arranged.

For English Teacher Educators:

Teacher Educators of English language must use direct method in the Teacher Training Colleges. Teacher Educators must use R.P. (Received Pronunciation) in his day to day teaching and in communication.

Teacher Educators should take initiative for arranging training on Phonetics Skills for student-teachers and should conduct remedial programme on Phonetics. Teacher Educators have to use modern apps of learning Phonetics also should provide links of it to the student-teachers.Teacher Educators should use Handbook of Phonetics to teach Phonetics to the student-teachers.

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The Role of Women Entrepreneurship to Promote Women Empowerment

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Abstract: Entrepreneurship is an important tool to empower the women in the country by increasing family,economic,financial and social status.Entrepreneurship brings gender equality and also improves the overall status of women in the family, society and in the nation.Entrepreneurship is playing a vital role in the society to promote women empowerment.women are highly empowered and motivated nowadays. So, they also participate in all such activities to improve the economic status and economical growth of the country. The proposed study aims at exploring the purpose of women entrepreneurship to promote women empowerment and find out problems of women entrepreneurship.
Keywords: Women entrepreneurship, women empowerment

Introduction:
Women are playing crucial role in socio-economic development of the country. From last few years women are taking interest to earn for survival of family due to increase in cost of living.For women getting an opportunity to productive work is not merely a means to earn income but it is mean to self respect and dignified her personality.No one can make a sound nation without empowerment of women .**Women entrepreneurship** reveals that women are playing vital role as as entrepreneur and it leads to make women more empower. According to the 6th economic census released by Ministry Of Statistics and Programme Implementation Women Constitute around 14% of the total entrepreneurship that is 8.05Million out of the total 58.5 Million entrepreneurs note the Vice President Of India M.Venkaiah Naidu , out of this 276 Million women constituting 13.3% of women entrepreneurs women in agricultural sector whereas 5.29 Million , Women constituting more than 65% work in non-agricultural sector. The average employment in women owned enterprises is major 1.67 Million.

Objectives of the study:
1) To understand current scenario of women entrepreneurship to promote women empowerment.
2) To understand the role of women entrepreneurship
3) To find out problems of women entrepreneurship

Significance of the study
The recent study aims at exploring influence of women entrepreneurship. It reveals that women are playing vital role as an entrepreneur and it leads to make women more empower. No one can dream socio-economic development of county without empowerment of women. This study will be helpful to give new life line to women entrepreneurship.Finding of the study will definitely useful to improve the profile of women entrepreneurs.

Research Methodology:
All the relevant data has been taken up from various journals , newspapers ,published papers and website .

Current scenario of women entrepreneurship to promote empowerment
Women in India are faced problem to get ahead their life in business. Women's family obligations also bar them from becoming successful entrepreneurs having primary responsibility for children, home and older dependent family members.it is unavoidable duty of every women but in this era priorities of women has changed they also became awake about their dreams, their perspective towards career.

Some examples of women entrepreneurship
1) Lizzatpapad – simmontata
2) Balaji films – Ektakapoor
3) Herbal heritage –Ms. Sahanaz Husain

Women and Entrepreneurship
98% of women owned business in India in 2015 where micro enterprise's
Women owned enterprises contributed 3.09% industrial output and employed over 8 million people.
78% of women enterprises belonged to the service sector
$ 2.9 trillion could be added to India's GDP by 2015 when women participate in economy equally to men
The national willingness for women entrepreneurship in India is 13% and global willingness of 15% (Global report Randstand work monitor, 1st quarter 2017)

Role of women Entrepreneurship
A women entrepreneur is a woman who initiates, organize, operates business enterprises for their

dream fulfillment and revenue generation. The role of women entrepreneurs is quit challenging because they have dual responsibility. They play role for self and for others. Like mother, daughter, wife etc.It can be a forwarding step towards gender equality. They are persisted and strong in their desire which is willingness to take risk and proficiency in planning and forecasting. They are dynamic in their leadership style and art of managing their business so women entrepreneurs have vital role in developing the nation towards the path of enrichment and making our country more wealthy.

Challenges faced by Women Entrepreneurs

Our Indian society is male dominated society where women are not equally treated like a men. The Challenge of financial support and family support maintaining balance between work and family. It is difficult task to overcome.

Lack of Finacial support

Finance is lifeblood of business. Its 1st resource for venture creation. It was myth that financial institution was not ready to finance women.

Nowadays financial institution are coming forwards to help them to generate finance.

It gives them not only financial support but also inspires to take initiative towards new adventures.

1) Dual responsibility

Women play vital role in family as well as in socio-economic status of country. When women entrepreneurs take forwarding step towards their dreams. It's very difficult to manage personal life with dreams. These dual set of resposiblity make them choose either work or family.

2) Restrictions on mobility

India is known as male dominant society and coming from conservative society. Though women faces lots of problems being mobile in entrepreneurial activity but expansion of education awareness and changing thoughts of society has been solved the problem of mobility to certain extent.

3) Lack of confidence and fear of failure

Women when growing up that are deeply affected by sociocultural factors of the word. Therefore women end up having self confidence than males which hinder them behind from seeking and starting new business ventures.

Findings

1) Women have dual responsibilities which is personal and as Women Entrepreneur. They act as a parent, wife, daughter etc. and as a women entrepreneur.

2) Their contribution towards the society and national income increasing the entrepreneurial activities which enhances economic growth of the society.

3) Provide employment opportunity towards women and unemployed in our society.

4) Standard of living of people increasing by introducing new products and satisfying needs at reasonable price.

Suggestions

1) Women entrepreneurs should get financial and family support to fulfill their dreams

2) Women entrepreneurs should have self confidence and inspiration while running an enterprise.

3) They should have awareness in relating their business

4) They should have clear vision, direction and focus while running and enterprise.

Conclusion

Importance of women entrepreneur is being increased because they are becoming backbone of society and their contribution towards country is high. Their sacrifice and support to society and empowerment thus I conclude the women entrepreneurs facing challenges prevailing in the society.

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An Analysis of Child Labour and its Relationship with Education in India

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Abstract:
 According to 2011 Census, the child workers (1.01 cr.) constitute 4 % of the age group 5-14 years in India. Child labour may be defined as the exploitation of children through any form of work that exploits children of their childhood, impedes with their ability to attend regular school, and causes to mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful. Many children are forced to work at young ages due to many family factors such as unemployment, poverty, and lack of parental education. Vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal unban economy. In this backdrop, the present study has attempted to undertake an analysis of child labour and its relationship with education in India on the basis of secondary data available from official sources.

Introduction:
Education for all children has been a goal of the State since India's independence. Education has been recognized from the very outset as a majority duty of Indian society towards its children. Girls clean the house, cook, fetch water and help care for younger children especially when a mother dies, fall ill or is over worked. With all these chores done, girls may be too exhausted to concentrate on their studies leading to poor performance (UNESCO, 1975). If child labour will be banned and all children get proper education, world total income would be raised by nearly 22% over 20 years. The child labour (Protection and Regulation) Act of 1986 bans the employment of children up to age of 14 in hazardous occupations. The National Policy on Child (August, 1987) includes an action plan to solve the problem of child labour. The Supreme Court (1996) with a judgement directed the authorities to identify the working children and ensure their education in appropriate institutions. It also directed to render cooperation and rehabilitation to the children families

Child labour may be defined as the exploitation of children through any form of work that exploits children of their childhood, impedes with their ability to attend regular school, and causes to mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful. It is conceived as when a child is forced to leave school or combine schooling and work or when they are getting sick from the kind of work that they do. Child labour is a spreading problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Africa and Asia together account for over 90% of the total child employment (ILO, 2006).According to World Bank report, the incidence of child labour in the world decreased from 25 % to 10 % between 1960 to 2003(Charles, 2004). There are also involved in staff harvesting , sugarcane cutting, selling merchandize and fishing activities Child labour is a serious concern because large number of children is trapped in highly exploitative and abuse employment relations such as domestic work and bonded labour. Much of the recent concern over child labour that has a detrimental effect on human capital formation. Ray (2002) provides evidence on the trade off between child labour and child schooling. The level of student's involvement in child labour is significantly dependent on the socio-economic status of their parents. There is a significant relationship between child labour and academic performance in the area of study as compared to their counter parts who do not engaged in such activities (Okpechi, 2014). In this backdrop, the present study has attempted to undertake an analysis of child labour and its relationship with education in India.

Objectives of the study:
1. To find out the role of Indian legislation and SDGs for ending violence against children.
2. To explore various aspects of Child labour and its relationship with education in India

Methodology of the study:
The present study has been conducted on the basis of secondary data available from official sources with descriptive statistics. State wise details of working children in the age group 5-14 years as per census 2001 and 2011 taking into account of literacy rate and poverty rate have been analysed with the help of different graphs and simple regression analysis.

Results and Analysis:
Definition of some Key forms of violence against children and adolescents:
Violence against Children: All forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse (Source: UN General Assembly, Article, 19).

Child Sexual Abuse: Involving in sexual activities with a child who has not arrived at the legal age for sexual activities and deploying in sexual activities with a child where use is made of coercion, force or threats(Source: Article 18 of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, 2007).

Sexual Violence: The term is used to refer to all forms of sexual victimization of adult women, men and children, including different forms of child sexual abuse and exploitation (Krug, et al., 2002).

Violent Discipline: Child discipline method depends on physical (corporal) punishment or psychological aggression. Physical punishment is defined as shaking the child, hitting or slapping him /her on the hand /arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hand object(source: UNICEF, Child-CRC) .

Corporal Punishment: Any punishment in which physical force is applied and attempted to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light (Source: UN committee on the Rights of the Child).

Graph-1:No. of working Children (in Crores) in different Census in India.
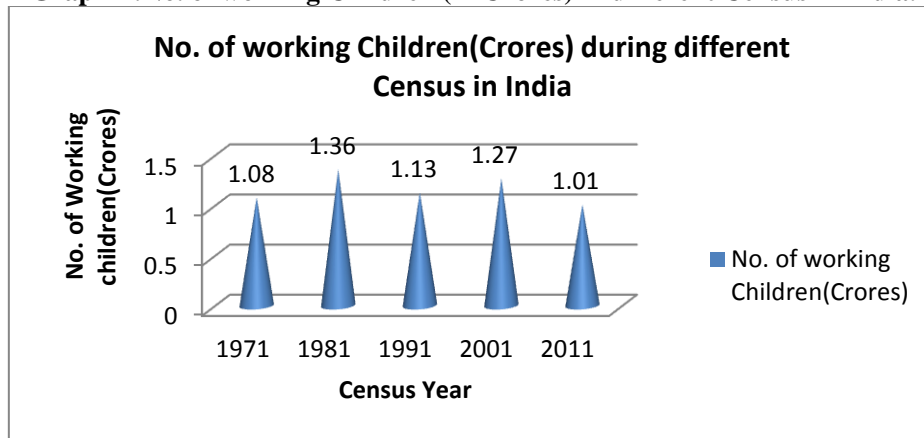
Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Graph-1 brings out a fluctuating trend in the number of child workers during the last decades according to Census reports from 1971 to 2011. The number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years estimated as 1.27 crore in 2001 taking into account of 5% of total children in the age group 5-14 years whereas in 2011 , the child workers (1.01 cr) estimated 4 % of the age group 5-14 years. Census 2011 focused that 1.01 crore working children in the age group of 5-14 years as compared to the child population of 25.96 crore in the same age group.

Graph-2: Proportion of Child Workers by age group in India (2011 Census)
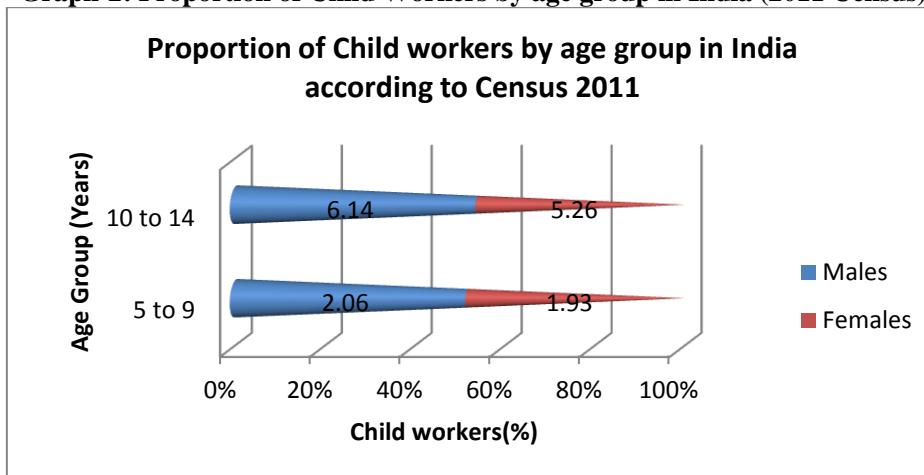
Source: Census-2011

Graph-2 focuses that 3.99 % of the children aged 5-9 years and 11.4% of the children aged 10-14 years are working according to Census 2011 in India. Proportion of child workers (Males) exceeds the child workers (Females) for both the age groups. In 2011, among the child workers, 75 % belonged to the age group 10-14 years as compared to 25% from the age group 5-9 years.

Graph-3: States having high incidence of Child labour in India (Number in Millions)

States with high incidence of Child labour

Numbers in Million	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	total
	2.18	1.09	0.85	0.73	0.7	5.55
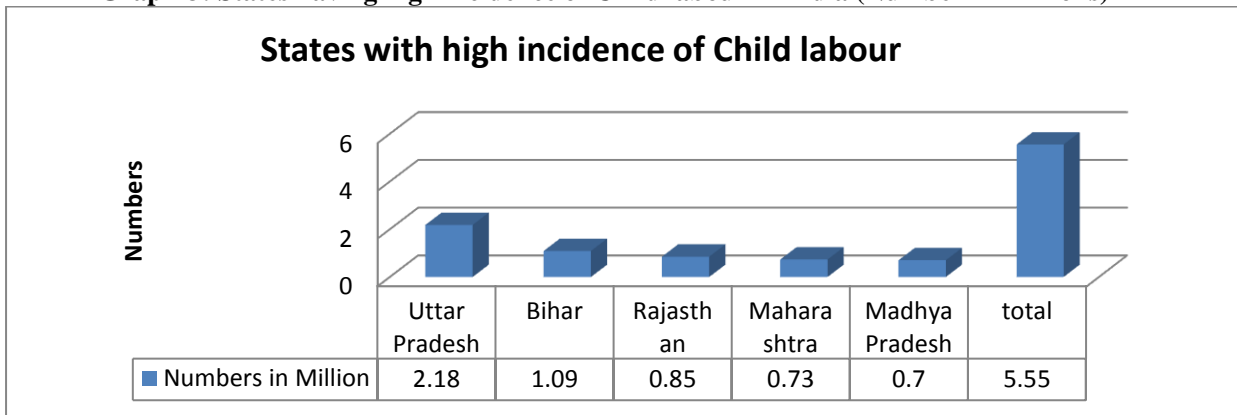
Graph-4: Contribution of States for high incidence of child labour in India (%)

States with high incidence of child labour(%)

Percentage	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	
	21.5	10.7	8.4	7.2	6.9	54.7
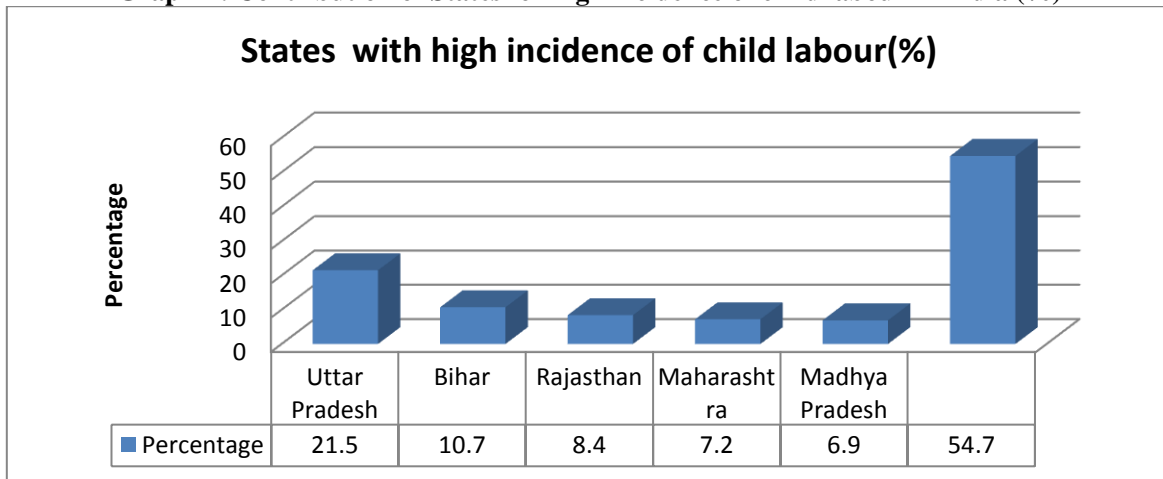
Source: Census 2011

Graph-3 and 4 reveal that there are 10.1 million working children in the age group of 5-14 years according to Census 2011.Among Indian states, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh as states with high incidence of child labour in the age group (5-14) years constitute nearly 57 % of total working children in India.

Graph--5: Distribution of working children by type of work in 2011

Distribution of working children by type of work in 2011
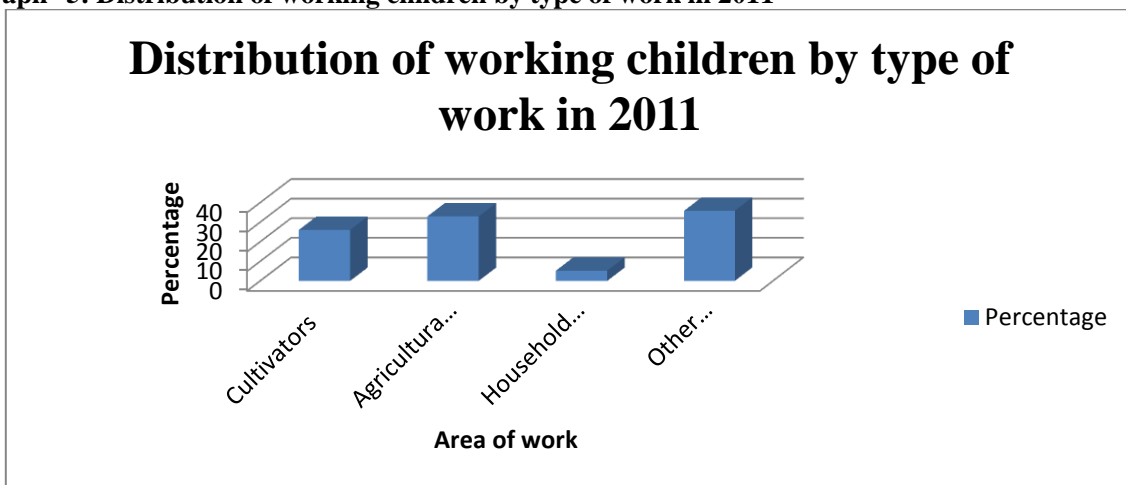
Source: Census-2011

Graph-5 shows the distribution of working children by type of work in 2011. Working children are engaged in every sector of economy like cultivations, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. Working children in India according to 2011

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census are found as cultivators taking into consideration of 26.0 %, agricultural labourers (32.9%), household industry workers (5.2 %) and others works (35.8 %) respectively. Among the developing countries, India has the highest Linear Regression Equation: $NCL_i = a + b\ LR_i$ ----- (I) , Where , NCL =No. of Child Labour, LR = Literacy Rate (%)

number of child labourers under the age of 14 years giving an account of 12.7 million and 1.01 million according to 2001 Census and 2011 Census respectively.

Table-1: Regression Results:

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	1583559.752	1129734.663		1.402	.170
Literacy Rate	-17355.589	14453.848	-.202	-1.20	.238

Dependent variable: Child labour, a. Predictors (Constant) and Literacy Rate
R: $.202^a$, R^2= .041, Adjusted R^2= .012

Regression results in Table-1 focus that no. of child labour is negatively but non-significantly correlated with literacy rate w.r.t different states in India as estimated slope coefficient for literacy rate is high. Higher literacy rate may affect by child labour because one of the important causes Regression Equation: $NCL_i = c + d\ PR_i$ ------ (2) , where NCL = No. Child Labour, PR = Poverty Rate,

of child labour is poverty i.e per capita income. Educational attainment of a region is influenced by the literacy rate. Educational attainment of the head of the family may affect per capita income and plays an important role to create employment opportunities and reduce child labour and poverty by improving socio-economic conditions as well as quality of life of the households

Table-2: Regression Results:

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	100553.989	238967.170		.421	.677
Poverty Rate	7196.339	10983.724	.112	.655	.517

Dependent variable: Child labour, a. Predictors (Constant) and Poverty Rate

R: $.112^a$, R^2= .012, Adjusted R^2= .017

Regression results in table -2 focus that no. of child labour is positively but non-significantly correlated with poverty w.r.t different states in India as estimated slope coefficient for poverty is high. Poverty may affect by child labour because one of the important causes of child labour is poverty i.e per capita income via its income growth. Socio-economic status of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets and Alleviation for Harmful Practices against Girls and Boys (UNICEF-2017)**

Goal-4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
Goal-5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Goal 16: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Target-16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

family may affect per capita income and plays an important role to create employment opportunities and reduce child labour and poverty by improving attitudes towards education and society, social awareness of educational facilities, health and community facilities, social rights and duties.

Target-16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
Target-5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
Target-4.A; Build and upgrade education facilities that are child , disability and gender sensitive and provide safe , non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Indian Legislation on Child Welfare: The Constitution of India which came into force in 1950 has a number of articles dealing with the duty of the State towards the child.

Article 15(3) renders that the State can make special provision for women and children.

Article 24 does away with the employment of children below the age of fourteen in any factory or mine or other hazardous job.

Article 39(e) assures that children shall not be abused and that they shall not be forced by economic necessity to undertake tasks unsuited to their age or physical capacity.

Article 39(f) mentions that children should be given the opportunity to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral material abandonment.

Article 45 provides for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen years and assures that the State shall try to make this possible for all children within ten years of the commencement of the constitution. It is therefore evident that the constitution, which forms the foundation on which India's legal system is based, recognizes children as a special entity. The constitution also takes into account the fact that children are a particularly vulnerable section of the population and therefore need special protection.

Apart from Articles 24 and 39 of the Indian Constitution, there are a number of statutes on the subject including: the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the Factories Act, 1848, the plantations Labour Act, 1951, Mines Act, 1952, Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, Apprentices Act, 1961, Child labour Act, 1986. The aim of such legislation has been to establish: (a) minimum age of employment of children, (b) medical examination of children, (iii) prohibition of right work by children.

Child Labour (prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibited strictly for employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 occupations and 65 processes.

The National Policy (1987) for Children announced that the State would seek to protect children against "neglect, cruelty and exploitation" and that no child under fourteen years of age would be permitted to work in a "hazardous occupation or be made to undertake heavy work". It also envisages a legislative action plan, focusing and convergence of general development programmes for benefitting children wherever possible and project –based action plan of action introducing of projects for the welfare of working children in areas of high concentration of child labour.

INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children: In 2016 , UNICEF collaborated with the world Health Organization(WHO) and other international partners to formulate a technical package titled 'INSPIRE' Seven strategies attempted to wipe away violence against children promising strategies for preventing and responding to violence against girls and boys. INSPIRE focuses on

    (i)   I=Implementation and enforcement of laws.

        (ii)   N= Norms and values

        (iii)   S= Safe environments

      (iv)   P= Parent and caregiver support

     (v)   I= Income and economic strengthening

      (vi)   R=Response and support service

       (vii)   Education and life skills

Some recommendation for UNICEF's work on violence against children (UNICEF, 2017)

Create violence against children an organization-wide.Commence a multisectoral road map to alleviate violence against children and translate it into regional road map. Thrive content-specific advocacy resource mobilization based on evidence. Rethink the focus on curbing violence including through giving emphasis on social norms. Prosper the focus on gender and equity approaches. Institutionalize child protection system's mapping and strategically plan for follow-up research and data initiatives. Construct a web –based knowledge networking platform

Some Suggestions for reduction of child labour and violence in India:

Quality of living of poor people should be enhanced. Faster and inclusive growth must be inevitable for alleviation of child labour and their exploitation. Economic growth reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities with jobs security. The belief that girls are most likely to drop out of school when financial problems exist in families- this attitude should be changed.

Community support for education should be enhanced. Livelihood support for families at risk of child labour should be provided. Advocacy with the goal of strengthening national and local policies that improve education and protect

children. Social awareness against child-labour should be raised local, national and international levels.

Encourage more socio-economic and political participation and enhance resource mobilization.

The consequence of social inequalities like income gap, gender inequality, health care inequality, class inequality reinforced by discrimination should be minimized.

Equal opportunities of education should be provided.

Conclusion:

According to Economic Survey 2013-14 and Census 2011, there are 12.6 million working children in the age group 5-14 years in India in 2001 and it estimated 10.1 million in 2011.The percentage of children engaged in work activities decreases steadily with increasing education of parents (CSO, 2012). According to the 2013 edition of UNICEF's the state of the world's children, 12 % of children aged 5-14 in India are child workers. Many children are forced to work at young ages due to many family factors such as unemployment, poverty, and lack of parental education. This is often the major causes of high rate of child labour in India**.** Vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal unban economy. Children are predominantly employed by their parents rather than factories. Poverty and lack of schools are considered as the primary cause of child labour (Johan, 2009). More than 42.7 million children in India are out of school (2011 Census).A large section of the population believes that child labour is an evil which arises out of the certain economic and social conditions and results in the exploitation of the child. Working children also have no access to any kind of education, training or health care facilities. The Indian constitution in article 45 assured that the State would endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen years. Both ILO and India data show that the vast majority of working children come from the rural areas where they work on the land or in small-scale industries. The state has tried to prevent child labour through legislation both at the central and state level. Major findings of the study may be highlighted as

1. In India there are 10.1 million working children between the ages of 5-14 (Census, 2011).
2. Poverty and lack of schools are considered as the primary cause of child labour (Johan, 2009).

Self-employment programmes should be attained and vocationalization of education should be implemented.

Women should be empowered through active participation of social, economic and political programmes.

A female child's preference in education may not be a highly significant as compared to that of male child- this type of negative attitude of parents should be changed.

Child trafficking should be prohibited and highly punishable.

3. Many children are forced to work at young ages due to many family factors such as unemployment, poverty, and lack of parental education.
4. More than 42.7 million children in India are out of school(2011 Census).
5. Census reports focused on a fluctuating trend in the number of child workers during the period from 1971 to 2011.
6. State-wise no. of working children declined from 2001 Census to 2011 Census and same result was found in the case of all India figure during the same period.
7. In 2011, among the child workers, 75 % belonged to the age group 10-14 years as compared to 25% from the age group 5-9 years.
8. Proportion of child workers (Males) exceeds the child workers (Females) for both the age groups.
9. Indian states having higher literacy rate produced lower no. child labour to some extent during 2001 -2011.
10. Among Indian states, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh showed high incidence of child labour in the age group (5-14) years and constituted nearly 54.22 % of total working children in India.
11. No. of child labour is negatively but non-significantly correlated with literacy rate w.r.t different states in India.
12. No. of child labour is positively but non-significantly correlated with poverty w.r.t different states in India.
13. Working children in India are engaged in every sector of economy like cultivations, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers.
14. Child labours in India declined to a large extent during 2001 to 2011 due to expansion of education, higher literacy rate, reduction of poverty ratio and various programmes and protection taken by Govt. against child labours.

15. The low levels of education, income, skills and unemployment and lack of motivation of adults taking into consideration of discrimination the children face in schools, force many children to work.

16. Vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal unban economy.

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Antifungal Activity and Phytochemical Screening of *Areca catechu* leaf sheath

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Abstract: *The present research wok deals with an analysis of secondary metabolites from sheath of Areca catechu leaf. Plants have medicinal property and used as medicine to cure some diseases of human. The Carbohydrates, Glycosides, Proteins, Saponins, Starch, Steroids etc. are secondary metabolites which are present in medicinal plant. The n-hexane is best solvent among water, ethanol and Acetone. This analysis is helpful for phyto-chemist and pharmacologist. In India, there are number of medicinal plants. Arcea catechu is species of palm, which belongs to family Aceraceae and having order Arecales with kingdom – plantae. Areca catechu is growing in tropical region like tropical pacific, Asia etc.*
Key Words: *Phytochemical constituents, Alkaloids, distillation, Methanol etc.*

Introduction:

The Areca Catechu plant size is near about 20m in straight direction. The trunks are 4-6 inch in diameter. The leaves of Areca catechu are 1.5m-2m long. The leaf sheath has 90 cm size. It is generally grown in tropical pacific, Asia and part east Africa. It is believed that Areca catechu have originated in the Philippines. It is also called as betel tree. At the bottom of the leaf, there is a presence of sheaths which have fiber nature. This palm is used as land slape species. It is used in malls, hotels and garden for interior purpose. in India, the fallen, withered leaves are collected to make disposable bowls and plates. Areca catechu plant absorbs CO_2 and releases more oxygen than ordinary plants. Areca catechu plant increases humidity level, mean's, it is good option to remove dry air issues. It has been mentioned that Areca catechu provide fresh air and absorb harmful pollutants, from air. It has more necessity in human life for good health purpose.

Materials and Method:
Sample Collection:
During the month of February, samples were collected from Rajur tribal area. They were dried completely and the fine powder of sample was done by grinding of sheath from Areca-catechu leaves.

Extraction of *Areca catechu* sheath
The dried powder was weighted 15gm. and soaked in 100ml water, Acetone, n-Hexane and ethanol respectively for 48 hours. Then distillation was carried out and collected extract as a sample. Collected sample was stored in refrigerator for further study. The extracts were tested for secondary metabolites like Carbohydrates, Glycosides, Proteins, Saponins, Starch, Steroids etc. The Phyto chemical analyses were done by standard methods

Sr.no	Test	Observations	Interference
1	Alkaloids- Extract + 5ml of 1% HCl+ water bath+ Δ+ 1ml of the filtrate+ Mayer's reagent	Yellow Color ppt	Presence of Alkaloids
2	Amino acids- Extract+1ml 40% NaOH+10% of lead acetate+ boil the solution	Black Precipitate	Presence Of Amino Acids
3	Carbohydrates- Extract+1 ml of the Molish reagent+ 2 ml of conc. Sulphuric acids	Two layers Purple product at Junction	Presence of carbohydrate
4	Flavonoids- Extract+1% of Ammonia solution	yellow coloration	Presence of flavonoids
5	Glycosides- Extract+ glacial acetic acid+ few drops 5% ferric chloride + concentrated sulphuric acid	reddish brown coloration at the junction of two layers and bluish green color in upper layer	Presence of glycosides.
6	Gums- Extract+ 3ml of Dil. Hcl solution	red coloration	Presence of gums
7	Proteins- Extract+3% NaOH+ few drops of 1% CuSO4	solution turns from blue to violet (purple)or to pink.	Presence of protein
8	Saponins- Extract+1 ml of water+ shake	Persistent foam	Presence of saponins.
9	Starch- Extract+ Add few drops of dilute iodine+ Mix well.	Blue color appears	Presence of starch
10	Steroids- Extract+2 ml of chloroform+ conc. Sulphuric acid+ Shake	show greenish yellow florescence	Presence of steroids.
11	Tannins- Extract+1 ml of water+2 drops of ferric chloride	Blue or black color observed	Presence of tannins
12	Terpenoids- Extract+2ml of chloroform+3ml of conc. Sulphuric acid	reddish brown coloration	Presence of terpenoids

Result:

Phytochemical analysis of *Areca catechu* leaves

Sr.no	Phytochemical constituents	n-hexane extract	Acetone extract	Ethanol extract	Water extract
1	Alkaloids	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
2	Amino acids	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
3	Carbohydrates	Present	Present	Present	Absent
4	Flavonoids	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
5	Glycosides	Present	Absent	Absent	Present
6	Gums	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
7	Proteins	Present	Absent	Present	Present
8	Saponins	Present	Present	Present	Absent
9	Starch	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
10	Steroids	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
11	Tannins	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
12	Terpenoids	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

Agar tube dilution protocol –

for antifungal activity stock solution contain 1ml sterile DMSO and 24mg of crude extract, Sabourin dextrose agar (SDA) was used for growth of fungus. 2% glucose was prepared by mixing 32 gm / 500 ml in Distilled water with acidic media (PH=5-6) It was steamed and dispensed. as volume 4 ml in to screw cap tubes, the autoclave at 121°C for 15 mints', cooled it for 50^{0}C.Non solidified SDA loaded was with 60µl compound from stock solution. The concertation- of 400mg /ml crude extracted was prepared. Then allowed tube for standing position in at old culture of fungus. For non-mycelial growth, an agar surface streak was employed. Other media used with DMSO and refence antifungal drugs used as negative and positive control during incubation. The tubes were incubated once 29°C for 7 days, culture was examined in a week during incubation. The growth was determined by measuring linier growth

Discussion:

The plant is used as medicine, means plant has medicinal property and can cure human disease, due to presence of Phyto chemical constituents. The phytochemical properties are secondary metabolites, present in medicinal plant. The n-hexane is the best solvent for extraction of sheath from Areca catechu leaf. The secondary metabolites like Carbohydrates, Glycosides, Proteins, Saponins, Starch, Steroids etc. metabolites are present. These results are helpful for Phyto chemists and pharmacologist.

Conclusion:

Phytochemical analysis of leaf sheath from Areca catechu shows the presence of valuable secondary metabolites, In the present research work the preliminary phytochemical screening of Areca catechu leaves sheath showed that the presence of active compound likes Carbohydrates, Glycosides, Proteins, Saponins, Starch, Steroids etc. metabolites are present in the extract. The n-hexane is the best solvent for

extraction of Areca catechu leaves sheath. These phytochemicals present in Areca catechu leaf sheath have potential to become effective drug. *Areca catechu* leaf sheath have antifungal activity.

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Diversity of Zooplanktons from Bramhawadaha Reservoir Tal. Sangola. Dist. Solapur. (MS).

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Abstract: A study was implementing to assess the diversity of zooplankton from Brahmawada reservoir near Sangola Dist. Solapur. Zooplanktons are bioindicators of water quality as they are good indicator of the changes in water quality in which they inhibit. They are very sensitive to changes occur in water quality due to various pollutants. Many physical and chemical parameters are playing important role in the diversity of zooplanktons and also in fluctuation of zooplanktons, like pH, temperature of water. Dissolved oxygen etc. these parameters also affect on the production of zooplanktons. In the present assessment, species of rotifer, caldocera, copepod etc. were recorded. The large numbered of species recorded from phylum rotifer species. Followed by phylum copepod, and less population of species recorded from Cladocera. The present study provided information regarding diversity of zooplanktons from freshwater Brahmawada reservoir.
Key Word: Physico-chemical parameter, Rotifer, Cladocera, Copepoda etc.

Introduction

Zooplankton inhibits a central position in the food web of aquatic ecosystem. They being essential part, they contribute especially the biological productivity of the water ecosystem. Wetzel (2001). Zooplanktons are free floating and microscopic animals found in aquatic ecosystem. It is source of food of fishes. Zooplanktons are classified like cladocera, ostracoda, copepod, rotifer etc. biodiversity of planktons (zooplankton and Phytoplankton) rich in nature. It play important role in biomonitaring of water pollution. Tyor et.al. (2014). The availability of food is more due to decomposition of organic matter and the density of zooplankton might be high due to fewer predators. Shivshankar et.al. (2013). Study of zooplankton is necessary to evaluate the fresh water reservoir in respect to their ecological and fishery status. Goswami and Mankodi (2012). Zooplankton community fluctuate according to Physico-chemical parameter and environment especially Rotifer species change with biotic factors. Karuthapandi et.al. (2013). the abundance of assemblage composition of zooplankton are depends upon the dominance of water birds, fish, micro vertebrates and their food presence. Russell et.al (2006), Jafari et.al. (2011). They are cradles of biological diversity, providing the water and primary productivity upon which countless species of plants and animals depend for survival, Prakash (2020). Biodiversity is the foundation of human life on earth because each organism plays an important role and helps in producing more productive and stable ecosystem which has the ability to survive in stress condition. Environmental condition plays a key role in defining the function and distribution of organisms in combination with other factors. Environmental changes have had enormous impacts on biodiversity patterns in the past and will remain one of the major drivers of biodiversity patterns in the future. Prakash and Shrivastava (2019).

The biodiversity helps to maintain the ecological balance, which is necessity for widespread biodiversity. Verma (2017). Zooplanktons are a diverse group of heterotrophic organisms that consume phytoplanktons, regenerates via their metabolism and transfer energy to higher tropic levels. They play an important role in recycling nutrients as well as cycling energy within their respective environment. Kar and Kar (2016). They are good indicator of the changes in water quality because they are strongly affected by environmental condition and respond quickly.

Material and Method:

a. Study region:

Present study was carried out at Brahmavwada reservoir near Sangola on Sangola – Pandharpur Road, 1 km from Sangola, dist. Solapur. Present tank was constructed in 1995 covering 15 hectors under catchment.

a. Sampling and analysis:

Sample was collected from sampling station from Bhahamwada reservoir at 8.30 am to 10.30 am. Plankton net was applied for sampling purpose at mid-stream .5 to 1.00 M below the surface water. Collected sample was fixed and preserved in 4 % formalin. Zooplankton samples were examined under digital microscope and identified up to genus and species. Zooplanktons

were observed at 40X and images were captured by using digital microscope under 100X. Zooplanktons were identified by A Simple guide to common zooplanktons of freshwater areas of Chesaoeake Bay, Hand book of freshwater zooplankton of the Mekong River and its Tributaries, Report prepared by Mekong reviver commission, April, 2015.

Result and Discussion:

Table No. 1 Diversity of Zooplankton from Bramhawada Reservoir

Sr. No.	Phylum	Order	Genus and Species
1	Rotifer	Ploima	*Brachionus diversicornis*
			Brachionus urecolaris
			Brachionus falcatus
			Brachionus forficula
2	Copepoda	Cyclopoida	*Mongolodiaptomus botulifer*
			Microcyclops varicans
			Thermocyclops crassus
			Cyclops strenus
3	Cladocera	Brachiopoda	*Moina macrocopa*
			Moina .macleayi
4	Protozoa	Testacealobosa	*Difflugia accuminata*

Zooplanktons occupy an intermediate position between the autotrophs and the carnivores in the food web. Many of them feed on algae and bacteria and in turn are fed by numerous invertebrates and fishes. They also constitute an important component of secondary production in aquatic system and play a vital role in the energy allocation at different tropic levels. Zooplankton is an important component of ecosystem; they act as primary and secondary links in the food chain, (Hutchinson, 1967). The zooplankton communities are influenced by biological interactions, predation and interspecific competition for food resources Neves et al., (2003). Zooplankton has long been used as indicator of eutrophication Vandysh, (2004). Knowledge of the zooplankton communities and their population dynamics is a major requirement for better understanding of life processes in a fresh water body since eutrophication influences both the composition and productivity of zooplanktons Bhora and Kumar, (2004). Zooplankton communities are very sensitive to environmental changes and thus are of considerable potential value as water quality indicators Gannon and Stemberger, (1978). Yadav and Kamble (2021) recorded similar results in their study from Shindewadi water lake from Tal. Sangola dist. Solapur. .

In present study zooplanktons belong to 04 phyla includes, Rotifer, Copepoda, Clydocera and protozoa. The phylum rotifer was dominant consists of 12 species belongs to 05 genera. Phylum Copepoda consist of 5 genera. Phylum Cladocera consist 02 genera and phylum protozoa consist 1 genera only.

Conclusion:

In aquatic ecosystem zooplanktons play important role as It is an important part in food chain. They are also bioindicator of water quality. Present study on Bramhawada reservoir exhibits rich density and diversity of zooplankton indicating better conditions for the survival for themselves and better quality of water.

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Diversity of Birds from Vadhegaon Bandhara, Tal. Sangola. Dist. Solapur (MS)

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Abstract: The birds are found in the various ecosystems, mostly living in aquatic and terrestrial habitat. The birds are very essential and have a great important in pest control and insect control. The very important role of birds in the food chains balancing. All birds are included in the various type of food chain. So birds have greater value in the ecosystem. The birds are migratory as well as resident. The migration of birds is due to climate condition, drought, non-availability of water and suitable environment. So, they migrate from one area to another area. The present study was carried out to prepare checklist of Avifauna found in and around the Vadhegaon Bandhara constructed on Manganga River Taluka Sangola, District-Solapur exhibits a wide range of avifauna diversity. In present study 37 species of birds belongs to 8 orders and 23families were recorded. Large number of birds were recorded from order Passeriformes includes 10 families and 13 species. Order Pelecaniformes and Charadriiformes consists of 3 families includes 6 and 7 species, respectively. In order Gruiformes only one species belongs to family Rallidae was recorded. In present study, out of 37 species, 27 species of resident birds, 5 species of winter visitor, 04 migratory and 01 species of vagrant Migratory birds were recorded. During present study were yellow wagtail, black and white wagtail, snipe and black winged stilt.Winter migratory bird recorded were swallow, Kentish plover, little ringed plover, spot billed duck, pin tail and Brahminy duck
Key words - Avifauna, diversity, migratory, and winter visitor.

Introduction

The birds are found in the various ecosystems, mostly living in aquatic and terrestrial habitat. The birds are migratory as well as resident. The migration of birds is due to climate condition, drought, non-availability of water and suitable environment. So, they migrate from one area to another area.Migratory birds are seasonal visitors; require nesting places and sufficient food for successful breeding and survival purpose. The monitoring of trends in migratory species providesexclusive window into the global causes of this decline.Migratory bird species serve as ecological indicators for the migratory route and fly way region, the different habitat and ecosystem they use, andobstacles and difficulties they face along the migratory route, ChristophZöckler(2005). There is urgent need to monitor status of migratory bird from the various regions of the world aquatic as well as terrestrial ecosystems. Present study is an attempt to understand the status of migratory birds visiting to the Vadhegaon Bandhara from drought region Sangola. Dist. Solapur (MS).

Material method:

a. Study Region

Present study was conducted from Vadhegaon Bandhara located on Sangola – Mangalwedha road of about 5 Km. The water is available for few months of the year. The complete drying water bandahara occurs during summer and refilling during monsoon. So very limited period is available for the diversity study. Sangola is one of the 13 talukas of the Solapur district considered as drought prone area where rainfall is scanty and ill distributed.

Identification of Bird :

The birds were identified by using The Book of Indian Birds, Salim Ali (1996) and Birds of Maharashtra, Pande Satish, Deshpande Pramod, Sant Niranjan (2013).

Result and Discussion:

Table No. 1. List of birds recorded from Vadhegaon Bandhara of MangangaRiver.

No.	Name	Scientific Name	Order
1	Black headed Ibis	Threskiorinis melanocephalus	Pelecaniformes
2	Grey heron	Ardea cinerea	
	Egret (Intermediate)	Egretta intermedia	
3	Little egret	Egretta garzetta	
4	Great egret	Egretta alba	
5	Little cormorant	Phala crocoraxnigar	

6	Black Drongo	Dicrurus macrocercus
7	Swallow	Hirundo rustica
8	Minivet	Paricorocotus flammeus
9	Yellow wagtail	Motacilla flava
10	Black& White wagtail	Motacilla alba
11	Buschat	Saxicola macrorhynchus
12	House Crow	Corvus splendns
13	Iora	Aegithini tiphia
14	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus
15	Golden oriole	Oriolus kundoo
16	Gray Tit	Mealanipanus afer
17	Common Myna	Aceridotheres tristis
18	River tern	Sterna aurantia
19	Red lapwing	Vanellus indicus
20	Yellow lapwing	Vanellus malabaricus
21	Black winged stilt	Himantopus himanopus
22	Snipe	Gallinago gallinago
23	Little ringed plover	Charatrious dubius
24	Kentish plover	Charadrious alexandrines
25	Common coot	Fulica alai
26	Spot billed duck	Anas poecilorhundig
27	Pintail	Anas acuta
28	Brahminy duck	Tadorna ferruginea
29		
30	Spoon bill	Platalea leucorodia
31	Painted stork	Mycteria leucocephala
32	Ring Dove	Sreptopelia capicola
33	Spotted Dove	Streptopelia chinensis
34	Pied Kingfisher	Ceryle rudis
35	White Throated Kingfisher	Haloyon smyrnensis
36	Green bee eater	Merops orientalis
37	Indian Roller	Coracias benghalensis

The fourth column (order) contents:
Order
Passeriformes (rows 6–17)
Charaadriiformes (rows 18–23)
Grusiformes (rows 24–25)
Anseriformes (rows 26–28)
Ciconiiformes (rows 30–31)
Columbiformes (rows 32–35)
Coraciformes (row 36)
Coraciformes (row 37)

In present study 37 species of birds belongs to 8 orders and 23families were recorded. Large number of birds were recorded from order Passeriformes includes 10 families and 13 species. Order Pelecaniformes and Charadriiformes consists of 3 families includes 6 and7 species respectively. In order Gruiformes only one species belongs to family Rallidae was recorded. In present study, out of 37species, 27 species of resident birds, 5 species of winter migratory, 04 migratory and 01 species of vagrant.Migratory birds recorded during present study were yellow wagtail, black and white wagtail, snipe and black winged stilt.Winter migratory bird recorded were swallow, Kentish plover, little ringe Coraciiformesd plover, spot billed duck, pin tail and Brahminy duck.Yadav and Kamble (2021) recorded diverse & rich avifauna from shidevadi waer lake tal Sangola dist. Solapur stated that, the diversity of birds due to availability of water during rainy season even though study region comes under drought prone area of Maharashtra, There is urgent need to protect this aquatic ecosystem & is high time to bring awareness among local people but sustainable utilization & conservation of ecosystem. In present study the diversity of bird in and around Vadhegaon Bandahara was might be due to availability of water throughout the year.

Ekhande et al., (2012) recorded total 58 species of birds from Yashwant Lake. And recorded out of these 58 species (41) species are water birds and (17) are terrestrial. And also recorded (13) water birds species are resident, (14) species are resident migratory, and (14) species are migratory. And stated that the Yashwant lake though a smaller lake has a balanced ecosystem with stabilized abiotic and biotic components that support higher tropic species like birds in

sizable numbers.Varkey et.al., (2015) recorded 93 birds species from Gogte salt plant, Mumbai suburb and also recorded 11 orders belongs to 36 families and out of which 11 orders. Passeriformes is dominant order recorded (36) species. And also stated that out of (93) species (51) species are resident (13) are migratory birds, (29) are resident migratory birds. And also observed seasonal variation in the avifauna having higher density and diversity during the late monsoon and early winter season.Yadav and Kamble (2021)recorded 21 species of birds belongs to 6 orders 11 families wererecorded from Shindewadi water lake, Tal. Sangola dist. Solapur. The present study region also falls into Sangola taluka recorded 37 species of belongs to 08 orders. Out of these 27 species are resident bird, 04 species of migratory bird, 05 species were winter migratory and one vagrant species.

Ghadigaonkar et.al., (2015) studied Avifauna diversity with special reference to herpatofauna and mammalian diversity from Pimpalgaon Jogadam,Junnar, Pune district and recorded (77) species and also stated that study is effectively providing the baseline for research which could be used for conservation purpose of birds.

Conclusion:

In present study region the drought situations are common as this region comes under semi-arid zone of Maharashtra. It leads to scarcity of water during summer season. The water is available for limited period of the year. So, present study is an important aspect to know the status of the birds diversity. This study is very useful for baseline information for future conservation and management of the habitat.

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Impact of COVID-19 on College Library Management: A Survey

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ABSTRACT: Library is the heart of the any institution. Libraries have an important role to play in helping to combat social exclusion within the communities they serve. College libraries in each student a sense of responsibility in the pursuit of knowledge. The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly impacted college libraries. This paper aims to find impact of COVID-19 on college library management.
Keyword: COVID-19, college Libraries, Pandemic ,University Library, library management

Introduction:
Library is the heart of the institution. The libraries discovered a digital way of disseminating information and services to user community through E-mail, cloud storage, video and audio, conferencing chat, webinar etc. The paper describes how college libraries manage library operations with the challenging situation during the pandemic. Which policies adapted by the librarian of the colleges concerned

Review of Literature: The review of literature provides a source or research an orientation to what ideas, gives an orientation to what is already known, helps to develop a conceptual frame, indicates as assessment of feasibility and provides information on the research approach to used. Literature search plays a very important role in research activities, as it from the first step of research pursuit.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The objectives of the present are as follow:
1. To study how the Impact of COVID-19 on Library operations
2. To identify the impact of COVID-19 on library administration.
3. To discuss the policies adapted by the librarian during the Covid-19 to provide the library services to users.
4. To discuss the library challenges during pandemic
5. To identify how the college libraries manage the duties of the staff and enhance safety measures.

Scope: Study covers survey of college libraries in Wardha District

Methodology: For the purpose of collecting data survey approach was adapted. The data has been collected through questionnaire. The questionnaire comprise list 10 question relating to library management, working experience, policies, safety measures ,difficulties faced by the librarian during pandemic. The survey questionnaire was circulated among the college librarian .In response, 25 librarians furnished their feedback.

Table 1

Questionnaire Distributed	Response Rate	%
40	25	62

Figure 1Questionnaire Distributed
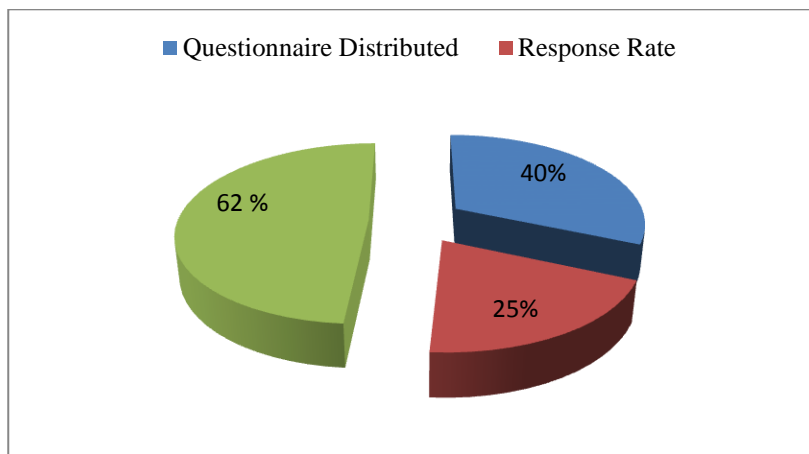
Table indicates 40 Questionnaire were distributed among college librarian in Wardha District. Response rate was 62 percent.

Table 2: Working experience of the respondents

The Data found 6(24%) of the respondents were working between 3 to 7 years.5(20%) respondents were from 7 to 15. 3(12 %)working near about 16 to 20 and 11(44 %)more than 20 years' experience.

Working experience	Quantity	%
3- 7 yrs.	6	24
7- 15 yrs.	5	20
16- 20 yrs.	3	12
More than 20 yrs.	11	44

Figure 2 Presents the working experience of the respondents
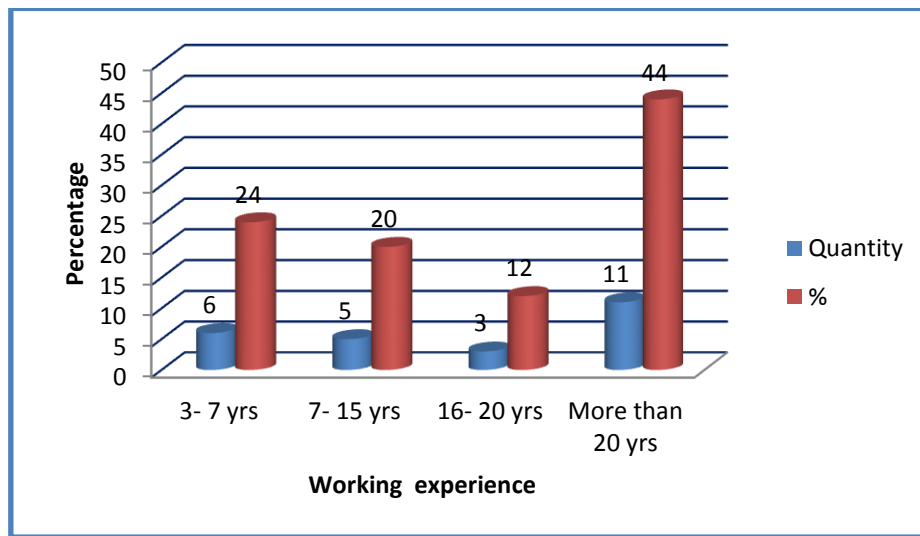
Table 3

Response	Quantity	%
Yes	19	76
No	6	24

From the above investigation libraries open during the lockdown Data found that 19(76%) of libraries opened during pandemic, whereas 6(24%) of libraries replied they completely closed the library to user's during the lockdown period. However, in both situations, library services were affected.

Figure 3
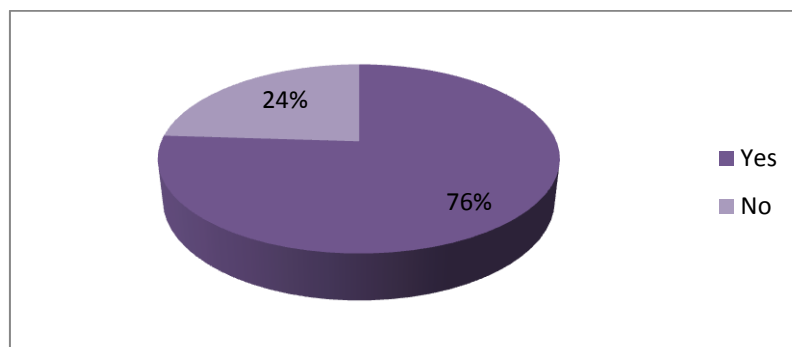
Table - 4 Duties of library staff during the Covid-19 pandemic

Libraries with 17(68%) responded that their staff attended the library daily with 4(16%)of libraries in every alternate day and weekly as shown in figure 4.

Duties of library staff	Qty.	%
Daily	17	68
Every alternate day	4	16
Weekly	4	16

Figure 4 Duties of library staff during the COVID-19 Pandemic
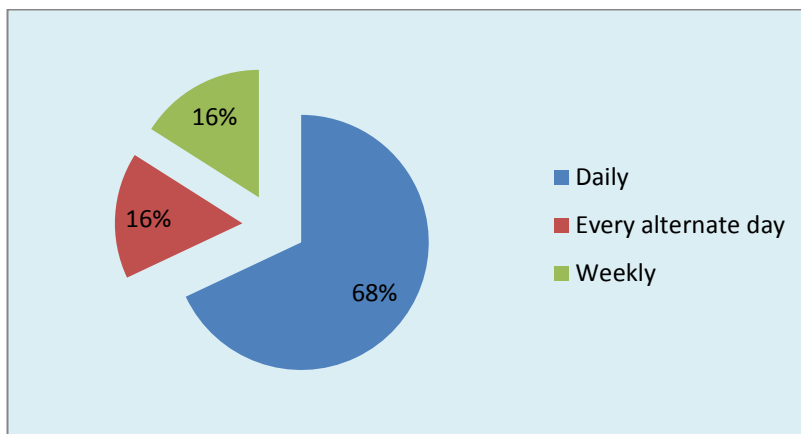
Table 5 Library Operations/Services during COVID-19 pandemic

Library Operation	Qty.	%
Offline and Online	14	56
Only Online	07	28
Only Offline	04	16

From the above observation it was observed that Llibrary operations during the COVID-19 pandemic. ,14(56%) of libraries responded that they provided offline and online services , 7(28%) of libraries operated only online, and 4(16%) of libraries served only offline during the lockdown.

Figure 5
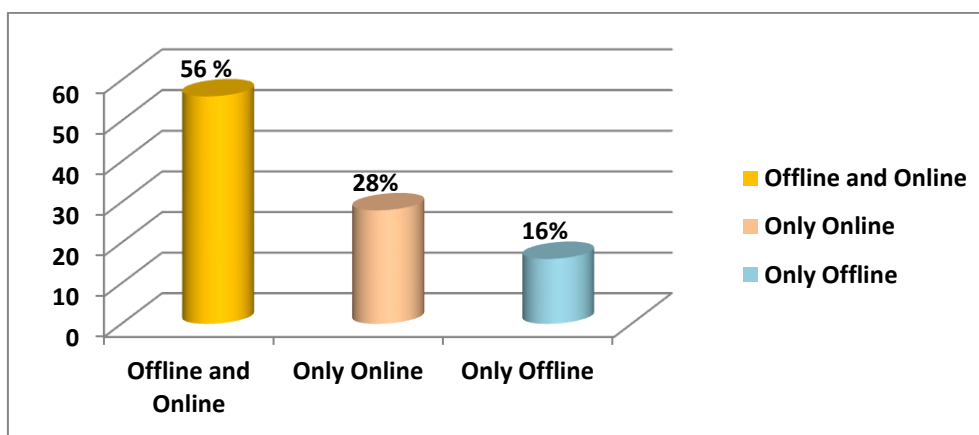
Table 6 - Precautions taken by the college against COVID-19 during the library working hours

Precaution	Qty.	%
Sanitize the hands to wear a face mask, Social distance. Food items not allowed	23	92
Created what s App group,.	02	8

From the above Table 23(92%) of libraries mandated to sanitize the hands, mandated to wear a face mask, advise the users to maintain physical distance duringworking hours. While 2(8%)of libraries replied generated what Sapp group for students and faculty and sanitize the library regularly.

Figure 6 :
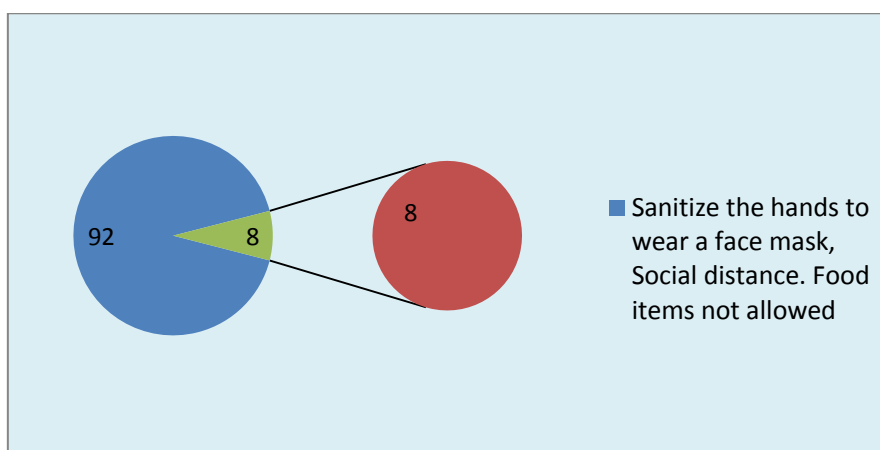
Table -7 Decision taken about library administration during pandemic Data found that 18(72%)0f libraries Stock verification of books stopped/books delivery schedule changed 3(12%) Library committee meetings were cancelled/ The working hours of the employees were made alternately as well as Stop open access system for students ,while 1(4%)of libraries was closed entire pandemic

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Decision taken about library administration during pandemic	Qty.	%
Stock verification of books stopped/books delivery schedule changed	18	72
Library committee meetings were cancelled/ The working hours of the employees were made alternately	3	12
Stop open access system for students	3	12
The library was closed entire pandemic	1	4

Figure – 7
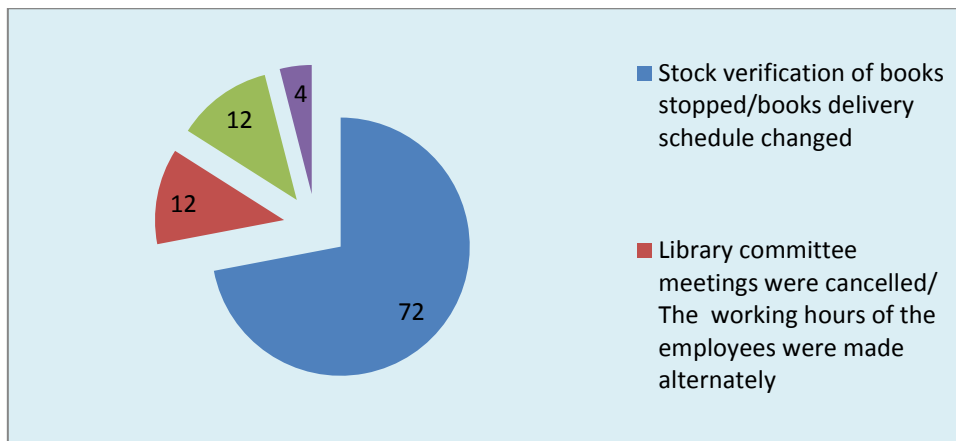
Table-8 Services provided by the libraries during the lockdown period From the overall observation it can be concluded that 1 (4%) of libraries provided only issue and return while 20(80%) of libraries continued both issue and return service during the pandemic While 3 (12%) provide books on reservation.

Library Services	Qty.	%
Only Issue	1	4
Only Return	1	4
Both Issue and Return	20	80
Reservation	3	12

Figure 8
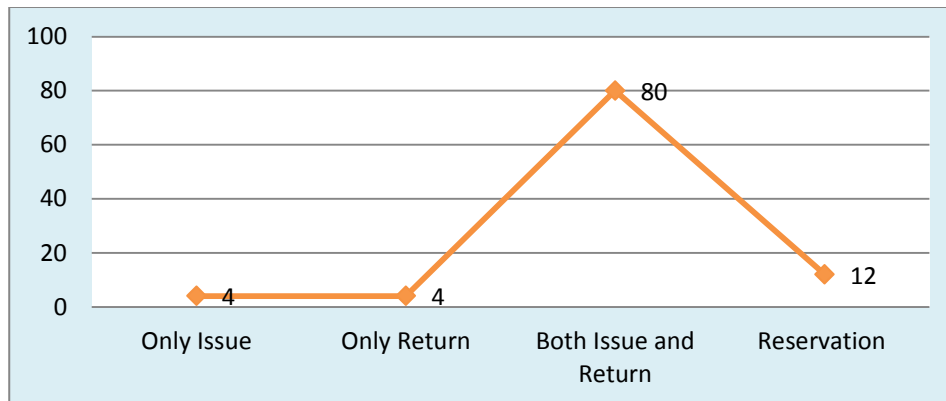
Table-9 What measures to plan for safe
As per the data, 7(28%) libraries responded The library was frequently cleaned The books return to the library kept separate for some time 14(56%) and 4(16%) libraries installed Hand sanitizer on the entry gate in the library.

Safety Measures	Qty.	%
The library was frequently cleaned	07	28
The books return to the library kept separate for some time	14	56
Hand sanitizer stand installed on the entry gate in the library.	4	16

Figure -9 What measures to plan for safe
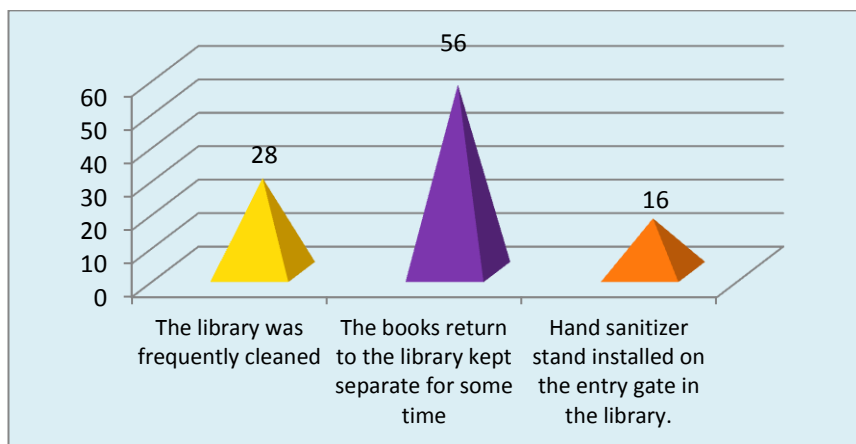
Table – 10 Library Policy for post lockdown

Library Policy	Qty.	%
Library Policy On collection development	9	36
Library Policy on library Services	07	28
Policy on On-line information literacy programme for students as well as staff about changes of library operations	04	16
Library Policy on the Issue-Return of books	05	20

Figure10:Library Policy for post lockdown
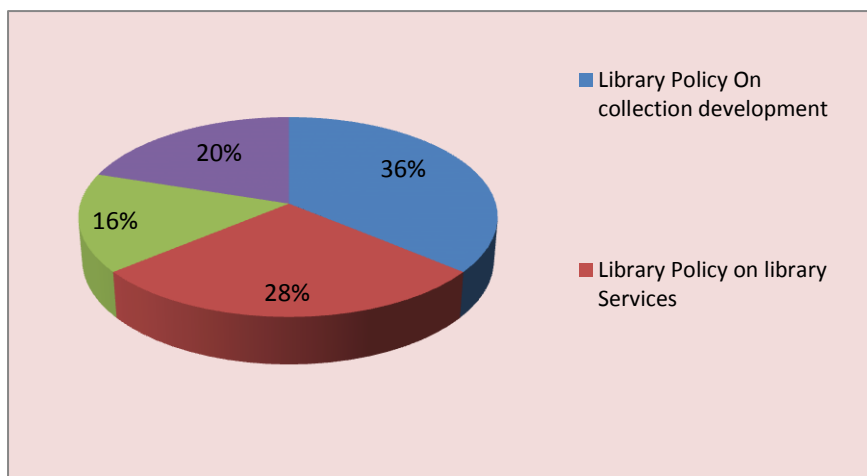
Conclusion & Recommendations:

From the whole research it was noticed that, during the pandemic situation, library management completely collapsed. Library committee meeting in the college library were cancelled. College libraries changed their library Management/Operations .Internet services assist librarians to facilitate easy access to information beyond the traditional service. Librarians have had time to adjust typical pedagogical practices ,learn new virtual technologies .College libraries adapted various policies such as collection development, library service ,On-line information literacy programme for students as well as staff about new updates of library .Library operations and procedures for library professionals and the use of the library by library users.

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Impact of Class Conflict on Social and Personal Relationships in John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*

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Abstract: The present research paper intends to analyze the main characters of the play to find out the impact of class conflict on their social and personal relationships. It has been observed that the society has been divided on the basis of social and economic classes after World War-II. The entire society faces the chaotic situation all around the world. People badly suffer from their economic conditions and that has brought a sense of depression, loss of identity and insecurities in personal relationships. The play 'Look Back in Anger' portrays a conflict between working class and upper class modern society. The protagonist of the play- Jimmy Porter represents the 'Angry Young Man' of the age who struggles between his personal and social life. John Osborne has depicted all the characters of the play as if they are the representations of modern society who have lost 'something' from their life.
Keywords: upper class, working class, society, conflict, relationship, anger, depression etc.

John Osborne is an English author who is popularly known for his plays. Apart from writing plays, he worked as screenwriter and actor. His plays protest the social and political norms of the contemporary society. As a creative writer for more than forty years, he explored many themes and genres, writing for stage, film and TV. He was radical, extravagant and revolutionary in his personal and social life. He was notorious for the ornate violence of his language, not only on behalf of the political causes he supported but also against his own family, including his wives and children.

The present play *Look Back in Anger* was written in 1955, staged in 1956 and published in 1956-57. This play was written in seventeen days only. In a way, it is autobiographical play. When John Osborne was performing a role in Hugh Hastings' play 'Seagulls over Sorrento' in a repertory theatre, he used to stay with Pamela Lane. The experiences he had while enacting in Hasting's play have become the part of *Look Back in Anger.* Initially, the play was rejected by many publishers but finally it was sent to the newly formed English Stage Company at London's Royal Court Theatre. John Osborne in his astonishment writes, "The speed with which it had been returned was not surprising, but its aggressive dispatch did give me a kind of relief. It was like being grasped at the upper arm by a testy policeman and told to move on". Later on it has been recognized as one of the popular Realist Plays of the age. The play focuses on the life and marital struggles of an intelligent, educated but dissatisfied young man of working-class origin, Jimmy Porter, and his equally competent yet impassive upper-middle-class wife Alison. The supporting characters include Cliff Lewis, an amiable Welsh lodger who attempts to keep the peace; and Helena Charles, Alison's arrogant friend.

The play opens with the three characters on the stage- Jimmy, his wife Alison and his friend Cliff Lewis. It is a Sunday morning; Alison is ironing clothes and carrying out her domestic chores while Jimmy and Cliff are reading newspaper. Being a working class man, Jimmy has his own concepts of human life. He says that if a person wants to live and experience the true nature of life, he has to suffer from the ups and downs of life. Jimmy is very angry on the social structure of the society so it is actually his a blatant reaction against the so-called upper class people. Jimmy uses very harsh words against the women of the society. He says that women are created to destroy men's life. His wife Alison, who is from upper middle class, feels offended when Jimmy blames upper class people for the unbalanced social structure. Alison also becomes anxious when she hears the abusive words against the women of the society. The talk between Jimmy and his wife turns into a hot and debatable topic/issue. Cliff who is sitting in another chair understands that the discussion between the couple leads in another way and it is becoming unnecessary dispute on the issue so he intervenes in their discussion. He makes the fun of entire situation which is taking place in their house and around them. He persuades Jimmy with his calm words, jokes and sarcastic remarks about the situation. Jimmy and Cliff laugh on the humour of Cliff which he brings in a very serious and disputable situation. While laughing,

both of them fall on the iron board. The hot-iron falls on the hands of Alison. She shouts at Jimmy. Jimmy says 'sorry' for his misbehavior but angry and burnt Alison leaves the room.

The very first scene of the play shows the characteristics of Osborne's characters. Jimmy, who is "Angry Young Man", has his own prejudices about the society. Being a working class man, he feels insecure not only in his personal relationships but also in his social relationships. He feels that upper class or upper middle class people are responsible for his social and economic insecurities. He is very unhappy and dissatisfied man in his life and relationships. Though Alison who is from upper middle class family, married to a working class man, does not bother about her marital economic status but she is dissatisfied with her personal relationship. She could not tolerate the abusive words used against her family, their social and economic status and her chastity as a woman. She tries to meet both ends and live a happy married life but her husband's narrow-minded, prejudiced and self-centered thoughts make her angry as well as restless. Cliff represents a working class man who tries to live and manage his life in all good and bad conditions. He is neither angry nor abusive. He is very balanced character of the play.

In the next scene of the first act, we find that Cliff helps Alison in the first-aid of her burnt arm. Alison feels soothed with Cliff's presence in her bedroom and treating her burnt arm. When the treatment gets over, Alison tells Cliff that she is pregnant and she has not told it to Jimmy. She feels that Jimmy would be very angry if he comes to know that she is pregnant. Cliff makes Alison comfortable and tells her that Jimmy loves her and he would not be angry after hearing the news of her pregnancy. Alison kisses Cliff for soothing her in her hard times. Jimmy comes at the door of the room and sees that his wife and friend are kissing each other but without being angry on this situation, he comes back to the living room. After some time Cliff goes out to buy some cigarettes. Jimmy and Alison get some private time to spend. Instead of fighting, they use very kind words for each other. Jimmy calls Alison "a Squirrel" and Alison calls him "a Bear". Cliff comes with cigarettes and tells Alison that she has got a phone call from her friend, Helena Charles. Alison receives Helena's call and talks for a while. After a call, Alison tells Jimmy that Helena would like to live with them for some time as she has some work in the town. Jimmy becomes angry on hearing that Alison's friend Helena would live with them.

Helena is also a girl from upper middle class. Jimmy's hatred for upper class people pops up and he says to Alison that she would not understand true worth of human life unless she suffers through her life. He says that she would understand it only when she is pregnant and miscarrying her child. He adds that only he knows what it feels like when someone miscarries the baby. Alison becomes stunned with his reaction and unable to gather herself to say anything.

The entire first act reveals the true nature of all the characters in the play. Dissatisfaction, anger, depression, and conflict in the personal relationship and social relationships are very well exposed in it. Just the news of Helena's arrival makes Jimmy angry. It brings the feeling of insecurity to him. This feeling of insecurity in Jimmy has not just come because Helena is Alison's friend but it is Helena's social and economic status that blasts the volcano of his mind and thoughts. The curse of miscarriage of his own wife shows his anger on the social structure of the society. It also reflects that that how their personal relationship is affected because of unequal socio-economic status.

In the second Act of the play, we find that Helena comes in the house of Alison and Jimmy. In a causal talk, Alison tells Helena about the first few days of their marital life. She tells Helena that how romantic time they had spent at Yug's- one of Jimmy's friends- house. They used to go to parties and enjoy social life to the great extent. But now the situation has changed and Jimmy has some reservations about the people around him. Helena asks Alison that why she has married with Jimmy. On which Alison replies that her parents didn't accept Jimmy and her marriage with him but Jimmy wants to live his entire life with her so they have got married. In the next scene, when Jimmy comes to know that Alison is going to church with Helena, he feels agitated. He says to Alison and Helena that you don't know the sufferings of human life. He also adds that they are unaware of human death as they might have not attended any funeral. He says that they don't know how it feels after the death of anyone. He has experienced his father's death when he was Ten years old boy. Finally he denies Alison to go to church. Alison cries and runs to her bedroom. Helena consoles her with her words and tells her that she has communicated her situation to her father and he would come to take her. Jimmy says to Alison that instead of going to church they should go and visit Yug's mother who has been hospitalized and in her last days. In the next

scene, Alison's father comes to take her to his home. Alison gets ready and leave a note to Jimmy in the hands of Cliff. Cliff blames Helena for spoiling Alison and Jimmy's marriage. He gives the note of Alison to Helena and leaves the house. When Jimmy arrives, Helena tells him that Alison has gone with her father and hands over the note which was written by Alison for him. Jimmy abuses Helena for disturbing his married life. Helena slaps him for his brutal words and finally they kiss each other.

The situation in the next scene is similar to the first scene of Act I. The only difference is instead of Alison, it is Helena who is at iron board. They all are very happy. Cliff tells Jimmy that he is planning to leave his house and shift to another place. Jimmy feels very unhappy as he likes to live with Cliff. Finally Cliff leaves the house. Helena comes with the clean ironed shirt of Jimmy and gives it to him. Helena declares that she loves Jimmy very much. Jimmy replies that he also loves her and requests her to stay with him forever. At the same time, Alison knocks the door and comes in. She looks very nervous and in despair. In the next scene, While Jimmy plays his trumpet; Alison and Helena are talking to each other. Alison tells Helena that she is not angry with her and she is not there to disturb their life. She also adds that Helena and Jimmy can live together forever. Helena realizes her mistake and decides to leave Jimmy. After Helena's leaving of the house, Alison tells Jimmy that she has lost her child. She cries and falls down. Jimmy consoles her. The play ends when both talk about the game of 'Squirrel and Bear' in a very happy and loving tone.

The last two acts of the play reveal that how anger spoils the relationships. Jimmy who is very arrogant by nature loses his sweet wife just because of his anger and prejudiced views about the social structure. Jimmy's philosophy of life that- the sufferings, grief, sorrow and the bad experiences in the life help a person to understand the true nature of human life- is based on the false notions of life. Helena who replaces Alison in the last act also shows the morals of women in the society. Jimmy wants Cliff to live with him in his house shows that Jimmy is emotionally dependent on someone else. Jimmy finds solace in his personal relationship when he has Cliff around him. It may be because of the equal social and economic status. In the end of the play, when Helena is leaving Jimmy's house, he angrily says to Helena that he was quite sure that a girl like Helena would never live with him. The very incident proves that Jimmy has never come out of his prejudiced thoughts about social and economic classes in the society. These very thoughts have ruined Jimmy's entire life.

John Osborne is master of representing the real life people on the stage. His characters are inspired by the different, may be from the odd, situations of human life. His philosophy of life is always reflected in building and portraying of his characters. Jimmy from the play *Look Back in Anger* can be called his mouthpiece. Jimmy is a working class, self-centered, arrogant and eccentric character of the play. The depiction of Jimmy's character throughout the play shows that how human relationships have been spoiled by the people who are ostentatious in their life. Apparently, it seems that John Osborne has portrayed very simple characters in his plays but they are very complex; and the relationships they have in their personal and social life are equally complex.

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Pragmatic Approaches of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on Elevation of Women and Hindu Code Bill

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Abstract: A woman is a human being she has a soul similar to that of a man. A woman defined as the feminine component of the human species who, apart from serving as a vehicle for nurturing human life also equally contribute in social, economic and political development in society. Women's empowerment can be defined to promoting women's sense of self-worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others. .Women empowerment is critical to the process of the development of the community. Empowerment of women is essential to harness the women labour in the mainstream of economic development. The concept of social transformation have a similar definition as social change, many authors have used both terms interchangeably. Social change refers to fundamental changes in the social structure, patterns of culture and social behavior. The women in India have been subjected to restricted freedom since ancient times. The orthodox and patriarchal Hindu society treats the women as slaves, devoid of intellect, and not worthy of independence under any circumstances. Dr. Ambedkar as a women liberator staunchly fought against all kinds of injustices and exploitations against them.
Keywords: Elevation, social behavior, women empowerment, pragmatic, conservative ideas

Introduction:

> *"No woman can be grateful at the cost of her chastity, and no nation can be grateful at the cost of liberty"* – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

The women in India have been subjected to restricted freedom since ancient times. The orthodox and patriarchal Hindu society treats the women as slaves, devoid of intellect, and not worthy of independence under any circumstances. Dr. Ambedkar as a women liberator staunchly fought against all kinds of injustices and exploitations against them. To propagate his ideas, he ran newspapers, *Mook Nayak* (The Voice of Dump), *Bhahishkrit Bharat* (The Exiled Indians), *The Samata* (The Equality), and *The Janata* (The People). Besides, his associations *Bhahiskrit Kitaharini Sabha* (Association for the Welfare of Depressed Classes) and All India Scheduled Caste Federation voiced in support of them. The women along with Sudras were underprivileged sections in the Hindu social Order. Socially they were most impure and denied equal rights in all sphere of life. Dr. Ambedkar was vehemently opposed the Hindu social order and its scriptures. The ultimate aim of his social reform movement was the reclamation of human dignity and women empowerment in all spheres. He is a great believer in women's progress and organisation. He knows that what women can do to improve society, if they are convinced and get themselves united for common purposes. In the eradication of social evils, they can render great

services. The purpose of this article is to examine Ambedkar's efforts in understanding the complete reality about the status of women in India and in advocating a practical reformist approach to uplift the status of women through a comprehensive Hindu Code Bill. His focus of attention through the Hindu Code Bill was on his pragmatic approach to reorganize, restructure and reform the patriarchal family for repairing the dilapidated component of Indian society, namely, the women.

Women and Conservative Brahminic Ideas:
Ambedkar believes that the conservative *brahminic* ideas are responsible for the decline of status and dignity of women in India. He believes the historical fact that the Hindu women are free in Pre-Manu days. He states that Manu is responsible for the degradation of the women. He opposed the ideas of Manu as well as that of the rest of Hindu *sastras* (Hindu religious scripture). In his book, entitled *The Rise and Fall of Hindu Women*[1] he refers to and criticizes the following ideas of Manu against women:

i. By a girl, by a young woman, or even by an aged one, nothing must be done independently, even in her own house (Clause V 147)

ii. A woman shall not perform the daily sacrifices prescribed by the Vedas. If

she does it, she will go to hell. (Clause XI 36-37)

iii. A wife, a daughter, and a slave, these three are declared to have no property; the wealth which they earn is (acquired) for him to whom they belong to (Clause 416)

iv. It is the nature of woman to seduce men in this world: For that reason the wise are never unguarded in (the company of) female. (Clause II 213)

v. For women are able to tend astray in (their) world not only a foot, but even a learned man, and (make) him a slave of desire and anger. (Clause II 214)

vi. Day and night, women must be kept in dependence by the males (on) their families, and if they attach themselves to sexual enjoyments; they must be kept under one's control. (Clause IX 2)

vii. Her father protects her in youth, and her sons protect her in old age; a woman is never for independence. (Clause IX 3)

viii. Knowing their disposition, which the Lord of Creators laid in them at the creation to be such, (every) man, must strenuously exert him to guard him. (Clause IX 16)

ix. When creating them, Manu has allotted to woman a love of seat and ornament of impure desires, wrath, dishonesty malice and bad conduct. (IX 17)

x. No sacrifice, no vow, no fast must be performed by woman, apart from their husbands; if a wife obeys her husband, she will for that reason alone be exalted in heaven. (Clause IX135), and

xi. A wife, a son, a slave, a pupil and a younger brother of the full blood, who have committed faults, may be beaten with a rope or a split bamboo. (Clause IX 416)

According to Ambedkar, Manu not only has codified the social theories imposing disabilities upon women but also made the theories as State laws. Hence, Ambedkar views, there is no need to adhere to such laws designed by Manu who is a man with irrational limitations.[2] Ambedkar believes in the root cause for all the sufferings in the Hindu society including the woman in the Code of Manu. Therefore, he publicly burnt the *Manusmriti* in 1927 when he expressed that Hinduism did not pave way for sustaining of status and dignity of women. He spoke at the Depressed Women Conference held in Nagpur on September 26, 1939 wherein he said that

Hindu religious tradition had brought out the women under the section of *sudras*.[3]

He spoke at the All India Depressed Classes Women's Association held in Nagpur on July 20, 1942. "I am a great believer in women's organisation. I know that they can do to improve the condition of the society if they are contended. In the eradication of social evils they have rendered great services." He asks them in order to get relieved themselves from the yoke of depressed principles of *Brahminism*, to embrace Buddhism, which has directions for the promotion of women.[4]

Ambedkar and Hindu Code Bill:

One of the most significant contributions of Ambedkar in relation to elevation of the status of women in India is the initiative to draft and introduce the Hindu Code Bill in the Constituent Assembly. As India's first Law Minister and Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, he was keen to use the legislative power of the state for reforming the Hindu social norms.

Ambedkar has thoroughly studied the Hindu traditional literatures. As a result of this study, he comes to the following conclusion:

"Can anybody doubt that it was Manu who was responsible for the degradation of women in India? Most people are perhaps aware of this, but do not seem to know two facts. The first thing they did not know is what is peculiar to Manu. There is nothing new or starling in the Laws of Manu about women. They are the views of Brahmins ever since Brahminism was born in India. Before Manu, they existed only as a matter of social theory. What Manu did was to convert what was social theory into the law of the state. The second thing they do not know is the reason, which led Manu to impose these disabilities upon women".[5]

The *sudras* and women were the two chief sections of the Aryan society, which were flocking to join the religion of the Buddha and thereby undermining the foundations of *brahminic* religion. Manu wanted to stem the tide of women flowing in the direction of Buddhism." Ambedkar believes that by codifying the traditional social laws some of the problems pertaining to women may be solved. Especially, he plans to put an end to a variety of marriage systems prevailing in India and to legalise the monogamous marriages.[6]

Ambedkar conceives the idea of Hindu Code Bill from the concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. In connection with this, he states, "My ideals are not derived from the Americans or Chinese or from the ancient *sastras* or the

Ramayana or the *Mahabharata.* My ideals are derived from the Constitution we have laid down. The very preamble to our Constitution speaks of liberty, equality and fraternity. We are, therefore, bound to woman legislations."[7]

Meanwhile, the Government of India appointed a Hindu Law Committee under the Chairmanship of B.N. Rao. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, a Draft Bill was introduced in the Central Legislature in 1941.[8] The Bill was formulated based on the following principles:

i. It sought to abolish different marriage systems prevalent among Hindus and to establish monogamy as the only legal system.
ii. It aimed at conferment of right to property and adoption of women.
iii. It provided for restitution of conjugal rights and judicial separation, and
iv. It attempted to unify the Hindu Code in tune with progressive and modern thought.

However, the matters that were more important and the fast changing political situation, postponed the passing of the Bill.[9]

When Ambedkar became the Law Minister in the first Cabinet of Free India in the Government of Jawaharlal Nehru on August 3, 1946 this Draft Bill came into his hands. A seventeen-member committee was set up under his Chairmanship to revise the Draft Bill up-to-date and bring it in tune with the ideals of the Democratic Government. The final report of the Select Committee was revised and presented by him to the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) on October 12, 1948. The contents of the report, which recommended revolutionary changes in the Civil Code of Hindus, raised a storm of protest both inside and outside the Assembly. The orthodox Hindus rallied together to fight against these reforms tooth and nail. Jawaharlal Nehru the Prime Minister threatened to resign if the Assembly did not adopt the proposed reforms. Nehru declared "he would resign if the Hindu Code Bill was not passed by the Parliament." Meanwhile the Bill was moved again by Ambedkar on February 5, 1951. However, the debate on it was postponed.[10] Meanwhile Jawaharlal Nehru bowed before the storm raised by the orthodox Hindus, and requested Ambedkar to split the Bill into two parts and to move only the part relating to Marriage and Divorce as a separate Bill.[11] Accordingly, the Law Minister moved the Marriage and Divorce Bill on September 17,

1951. While moving the Bill he expressed as follows:

….if you mean to give liberty and you cannot deny that liberty in view of the fact that you have placed it in your Constitution and praised the Constitution, which guarantees liberty and equality to every citizen- then you, cannot allow this institution to stand as it is. That is the reason why we're proceeding with this Bill and not because we want to imitate any other people or we want to go in for your ancient ideals which are today to my judgment, most archaic and impossible for anybody to practice.[12]

Even then, the Bill met steep opposition. The Prime Minister decided to draft the Bill. Under this provocation, Ambedkar resigned his post as Law Minister on September 27, 1951. He wrote to Nehru "for a long time I have been thinking of resigning my seat from the Cabinet. The only thing that had held me back from giving effect to the Hindu Code Bill before the life of present Parliament came to an end. I even agreed to break up the Bill and restricted its Marriage and Divorce in the fond hope that at least this much of our labour may bear fruit. But even that part of the Bill has been killed. I see no purpose in my continuing to be a member of your Cabinet."[13]

Although Ambedkar could not get the Hindu Code Bill converted into law, yet it was based on his labour only that the Hindu Code was enacted. The bill as prepared by Ambedkar was later split into four bills and these were passed as the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; the Hindu Succession Act, 1956; the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956; and the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

Conclusion:

Ambedkar as one of the saviour of the Indian Women. The gist of his advocacy of the cause of woman and his exhortation to the Hindus to change the society to suit the needs of the modern times can best be described in his own words, "Those who want to conserve must be ready to repair and all I want is that if you want to mainitain the Hindu system, the Hindu culture, the Hindu society, do not hesitate to repair where it is necessary. The Bill asks for nothing more than repairing those parts of the Hindus society which have almost become dilapidated".

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Use of Reference Management Software among Library & Information Science Research Students in SRTMUN University

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Abstract: This study focus on awareness and usages of reference management software by the Ph.D. research Students in the Subject of Library and Information Science of the SRTMUN University Nanded. In this study survey method is used. Data is collected with Google form. Questionnaire is distributed in 25 students which was selected by random sampling .total responses of 20 was returned which was analyzed in first question find out the qualification of researcher in this question find out15 % MLIB students they were only post graduate . Second question is the find out about awareness about reference management software 35% research students aware about End note 30% aware about Zotero 35 % Research students aware about Mendely Research students aware about Ref works0% . It was concluded that there is a positive significant relationship between awareness and usage of reference management software by Ph.D. research students . It was recommended that Ph.D research student should be trained on how to make use of the most used reference management software.
Key words : Reference Management-PhD research students-SRTMUN

Introduction:

While conducting any research, every researcher needs to review the previous literature, so the researcher needs to study the progress of the subject in which the research is being done and how many researchers have tried to solve that problem before, and research reading material has to be obtained through different means. Periodical website, reports etc. All of this is confusing when configuring, so the researcher is confused when configuring the reference material in a systematic way, so reference management softwares are available for systematic layout of the reference material. In this connection, this study has been conducted to find out the level of awareness of the students doing research in the field of library information at srtmun nanded and how many students use it.

The development of first reference management software can be traced to the 1980s (Gilmour & Cobus-Kuo, 2011). Today, some of the trendy software packages in the academic or research community include viz: Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, Citavi, JabRef, RefWorks, ProCite, Bookends, Papers and Qiqqa. All these reference management software packages are designed by different establishments or bodies. Just like many software packages, there are open source and subscription-based reference management software. Moreover, these software applications vary in features, which include capacity to machine-readable file formats that can be exported, file formats which can be imported into the software, referencing styles, reference list file

formats, word processor integration, database connectivity, and password protection/network functionality. Reference management software can be described as application software which aids in collecting, organizing, storing, annotating and sharing bibliographic citations adhering to a particular referencing style. Amrutha, Kumar, and Kabir (2018) noted that these specialized software packages allow researchers to manage a concise list of references which are available in numberless formats and efficiently disseminate the research findings with very little referencing flaws. Reference management software goes a long way in making work of researchers extremely easy as regards organization of references for researchers. Moreover, it would help through their process of academic writings as adherence to a uniform referencing style is given utmost consideration in peer-review (Sarrafzadeh & Hazeri, 2014). Reference management software is essential for every researcher as it helps in research writing and provides mechanisms into scientific production environment (Tramullas, Sanchez-Casabon, & Garrido-Picazo, 2015). Pathak and Johnson (2018) found that there is low awareness and use of RMS among community college students regardless of age, gender, race, field of study, undergraduate class level, English proficiency, academic level and ethnicity.

Scope and Limitation of study :

 In this study we selected only 25 Ph.D. researcher students in Library and Information science. And area of research is selected Swami Ramanand Teerth Matahwada University Nanded

Research Methodology:

Descriptive survey method was adopted as the study describes the opinions and data collected was used to describe respondents' opinions on reference management software. t response rates from Web-based survey for internal studies are usually between 30-40%. Since response was collected from the respondents using Web survey method, the response rate was adjudged as valid. A web-based questionnaire was designed using Google Forms and generated link was shared to Ph.D.researcher so as to participate in the survey. The link was shared to various faculty members of the University via WhatsApp and e-mails Results and Discussions Based on the data taken from Google Form completed by the participants, the researchers analyzed them which answer the research questions. The following tables are the result of the research

Table :1 Qulification of Ph.D.Research Students

Qulification	No.of R.Student	percentage
M.LIB(PG)	03	15%
NET/SET	09	45%
M.Phil	08	40%
Total	20	100%

Table No.1 Shows qualification of Ph.D. research students at that registration time the students qualification is M.Phil (40%) and NET/SET qualification is 45% and M.Lib postgraduate student is 15%This illustrates that more than half of the respondents were NET/SET degree holders and the least of the respondents were post graduate degree holders they registered for Ph.D.Through PET exam.

Table :2 Awareness of Reference Management Software

Software	No.of R. Students	percentage
END Note	07	35%
Mendely	06	30%
Zotero	07	35%
Other	00	00

It can be seen in Table 3 that most (35%) of the respondents were aware of EndNotes and Zotero and (30% research students were aware of the Mendely software.. Also,it can be observed in the Table that highest distribution (35%) of the respondents were aware of End Notes and Zotero software.

Table :3 Use of Reference Management Software

Software	No.of R. Students	percentage
END Note	03	15%
Mendely	02	10%
Zotero	04	20%
No Use	11	55%

It can be seen in Table 3 that(49.0%)of the respondents made use of EndNotes (15%) Mendely software is used (10%) and Zotero software used (20%)and (55%) the respondents never used any reference management software.

Conclusion:

the study concludes that there is positive significant relationship between Ph.D.research student's awareness and usage of reference management software. The findings also add university management should collaborate with developers of reference management software so that Ph.D. research students will leverage on benefits such as cost of subscription and user training; university management should come up with strategies to increase the awareness and usage of reference management software among Ph.D. research student ; university research center and guides should also take the responsibility to train

or guide Ph.D. research students on the effective usage of reference management software; and PhD research students that have not been using

reference management software should endeavor to download and make use of preferred Reference Management software based on choice features.

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Study on Challenges Faced By Students and Teachers during Mathematical Education

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Abstract: Students' arithmetic overall performance is one of the most important issues in arithmetic schooling. Nevertheless, many college students understand arithmetic as one of the hard center topics to be learned. This poor wondering may be because of many elements that restrict their arithmetic mastering. To get a higher image of the hindering factors in college students' mastering, this have a look at become consequently performed to discover the demanding situations, barriers and problems skilled via way of means of college students withinside the technique of arithmetic mastering. A qualitative studies the use of case have a look at layout become hired. A general of one hundred fifty secondary faculty college students incorporate of shape 4 and shape college students had been decided on via stratified random sampling method to finish an open ended questionnaire. The respondents had been required to offer their reaction at the demanding situations they come across in mastering arithmetic. Content evaluation become accomplished via way of means of figuring out the topics because the essential reassets of demanding situations, barriers and problems. The frequency and percent for every of the diagnosed reassets of demanding situations, barriers and problems had been then calculated. Results indicated that the reassets of demanding situations may be categorised into 5 most important topics and 13 sub topics: a) self-elements (poor perception, low selfregulation), b) teachers (behaviors, practices, characteristics, c) others elements (nature of math and evaluation pressure). The effects of this have a look at have wonderful implications for practitioners and additionally researchers in supporting college students to cope with their demanding situations, barriers and problems in day by day faculty existence especially in mastering arithmetic.

Introduction

Mathematics has usually been given unique interest in faculty because the nature of the challenge is associated with many different fields and disciplines. Moreover, college students' arithmetic success has frequently been the focal point and is visible as a essential worldwide trouble in lots of countries. Besides being perceived as a difficult challenge, issues in arithmetic mastering has additionally been associated with the shortage of law abilities amongst college students in mastering math. Self-law is a vast assemble which covers before, at some stage in and after stages mastering. Self-law in mastering is associated with the 21th century of mastering competency (Wolters, 2010) accordingly college students who aren't regulated will face issue to conquer the obstructions or demanding situations they face at the same time as mastering. The speedy adjustments of the schooling machine and transport approach provide a massive effect to college students. This scenario calls for college students to research efficiently and in a greater self-directed manner (Winters, Greene & Costich, 2008). To acquire this, college students want to study on the way to beautify their abilities to pick out the maximum suitable mastering strategy (Azevedo & Cornley, 2004). Failure of doing so will have an effect on college students' motivation to research and in the end would possibly lessen their hobby to research. Motivation is a completely critical detail withinside the mastering technique as it's far an inducer and propeller for one to do a challenge efficaciously. Therefore, motivation is important for an man or woman to efficaciously face demanding situations in instructional setting. Moreover, motivation can be utilized by college students because the attribution or determinant to their conduct in mastering and overall performance. Behaviors which can be associated with instructional motivation along with the choice to do hard responsibilities and live longer in hard conditions can be the determinant for college students' capacity in dealing with day by day faculty existence demanding situations (Masaali, 2007). Based at the above stated statements, the modern have a look at become performed to discover the day by day demanding situations confronted via way of means of college students withinside the technique of mastering arithmetic. This demanding situations additionally may be obstruction and problems skilled via way of means of college students. This is considerable because of the character of development of modern arithmetic schooling, transport machine and additionally the factors which have potentials to restrict college students'

arithmetic mastering development as mentioned above.

Methodology:

This qualitative have a look at hired case have a look at layout which explores the demanding situations in mastering arithmetic amongst secondary faculty college students. This have a look at concerned eighty Form 2 college students (age=thirteen years old) and 70 Form four college students (age=sixteen years old) who had been decided on via way of means of the use of stratified random sampling method. The respondents had been required to offer their reaction at the demanding situations they confronted in mastering arithmetic. In the context of this have a look at, the demanding situations additionally talk to the barriers and problems they skilled withinside the day by day arithmetic mastering technique interior or outdoor the classroom. The respondents had been given forty mins to write down down their solutions to at least one wellknown openended query concerning the demanding situations they confronted during their arithmetic mastering technique. Discussion becomes now no longer

allowed amongst college students to make certain the independency of the college students' reaction. The responses had been categorised via way of means of the use of content material evaluation. The content material evaluation become first performed via way of means of producing preliminary code for all of the responses. Then, capacity topics and sub topics had been diagnosed. Reviewing the topics and sub topics had been then accomplished to test whether or not they align with the coded extracts. Lastly, the topics and sub topics had been subtle till unique and very last topics and sub topics had been confirmed.

Results

After finalising the categorization, the outcomes of content material evaluation indicated that the responses may be categorized into 5 predominant subject matters and 13 sub subject matters: a) self-factors (poor perception, low self-regulation), b) instructors (behaviors, practices, characteristics), c) others factors (nature of math and evaluation pressure). The normal frequency and percent for every of the demanding situations had been then calculated.

Table 1. Analysis on the challenges experienced by the students for the themes related to self-factors

Theme	Sub Themes	Categories	f (%)
Self-Factors	Negative Perception	1-Feeling sleepy while learning Math	18 (12)
		2-Feeling bored while learning Math	21 (14)
		3-No/lack of interest (nature)	48 (32)
		4-Lack of focus (do something else when the teacher teaches in front of the class)	24 (16)
		5-Lazy to do Math revision/task/exercise/seek help when facing difficulty	56 (37)
		6-Perceived Math as too difficult	23 (15)
		7-Perceived Math as confusing	15 (10)
	Low Self-Regulation	1-Difficulty in doing Math exercise (without full help from others)	6 (0.04)
		2-Poor time management	24 (16)
		3-Lack of motivation	20 (13)
		4-Easily forget	14 (12)
		5-Always careless when doing Math exercises	22 (15)
		6-Do not know/understand the way of answering question	27 (18)

Out of the thirteen classes for the subject matters of self-factors, the maximum common class of demanding situations said became lazy to do math revision, responsibilities, physical activities or in search of assist while going through difficulty (f=56, 37%). No or loss of hobby became additionally noted loads through the

college students (f=48, 32%). Besides, the 0.33 maximum common class became college students do now no longer recognize or apprehend the manner of answering positive math questions (f=27, 18%).

Table 2. Analysis on the challenges experienced by the students for the themes related to teacher

Theme	Sub Themes	Categories	f (%)
Teacher	Teacher Behaviors	1-Scold their students when students failed in evaluation (test, exam)	32 (21)
		2-Do not bother those who are not good in Math	10 (0.1)
		3-Teachers do not enter the class	15 (10)
	Teacher Teaching Practices	1-Teach too fast	60 (40)
		2-Give too much homework	72 (48)
		3-Teacher limits the number of questions that students can ask whenever the students face difficulties in Math	6 (0.04)
		4-Do not explain difficult questions	20 (13)
		5-Teaching materials are not attractive	37 (25)
		6-Language barrier	13 (0.1)
		7-Teach in a boring way	37 (25)
		8-Teachers/school have high expectations on students (Grade A, uphold teaches/school standard)	52 (35)
		9-Students do not understand the technique of teaching	
		10-Fail to make students understand (do not give explanation; even when teachers explain difficult solutions but they fail to notice that there are students who still cannot understand)	54 (36)
	Teacher Characteristics	1-Too serious while teaching and do not show any sense of humor (can)	22 (15)
		2-Very fierce (always scold students)	26 (17)

The maximum frequency a few of the 15 classes became approximately the load felt through college students through having too many homework or mathematical responsibilities given through their instructors (f=72, 48%). The 2d principal classes skilled through the respondents became associated with the tempo of instructors' delivery. They said that their trainer taught very fast. As a consequence, they do now no longer have adequate time to duplicate all of the notes and additionally not able to digest the records given (f=60, 40%). Even worse, a few college students grievance that their instructors didn't cause them to apprehend a few lesson (f=54, 36%) because of the shortage of clarification given. In addition, even the trainer has defined the tough query however they didn't observe that there are college students who nonetheless can not apprehend it.

Table 3 Analysis on the challenges experienced by the students for the themes related to other factors

Theme	Sub Themes	Categories	f (%)
Others	Nature of Math	1-Too many formulas to be memorized	63 (42)
		2-Perceived Math as difficult (too much concepts)	54 (36)
		3-Too many calculations/working steps/numbers	48 (32)
		4-Too much high order thinking skill/challenging questions	36 (24)
		5-Too many topics to be covered	38 (25)
	Assessment Pressure	1-Examination pressure (being scolded, find difficult, cannot achieve target, worry if cannot answer Math exam well)	66 (44)
		2-School based assessment pressure (dislike; cannot cope with new system PT3)	15 (10)

The consequences indicated that getting to know arithmetic changed into perceived as hard with the aid of using college students as too many formulation want to be memorized (f=63, 42%) in addition to too many standards concerned so that you can resolve mathematical problem (f=54, 36%). What is extra, there had been 66 (44%) of the respondents skilled exam stress due to the fact they assume that they want to use a variety of information and abilties found out to excel withinside the assessment.

Discussion
Negative mind-set in the direction of arithmetic appears to be a supply of demanding situations in getting to know arithmetic. This locating is aligned with the have a look at performed with the aid of using Gomez-Chacon (2000) which observed that the emergence of poor attitudes and behaviors in the direction of arithmetic are the issue that make a contribution to the failure in arithmetic. When college students have poor notion in the direction of arithmetic including perceiving arithmetic as being too hard and

really puzzling to analyze, they'll fast unfastened their pursuits and motivation to analyze the course. As a result, they can't carry out nicely in fixing arithmetic problems. Additionally, low self-law abilties in coping with the demanding situations referred to with the aid of using the scholars on this have a look at is parallel with the findings of many researches which stated that many college students confronted problems in regulating their getting to know (Perry, Phillips & Dowler, 2004; Winne, 2005). In addition,

Conclusion

Pressure appears to be the not unusual place assignment confronted with the aid of using the scholars of their every day getting to know manner for the arithmetic subject. Specifically, the stress might also additionally come from teacher, faculty or own circle of relatives participants who vicinity very excessive expectancies for college students to excel in arithmetic. Additionally, aggressive stress from friends and buddies additionally contributes to college students' tension in getting to know arithmetic. Therefore, all events along with college students want to have a great mechanism to govern and reduce the stress. Too tons emphasis at the significance of having high-quality consequences in exam doubtlessly makes the scholars to enjoy worry. However, it have to be executed to a point with the aid of using the usage of the concern attraction factors. The use of worry attraction factors on scholar assessment is assumed can inspire the scholars to analyze tougher specifically for much less hardworking college students. This may be executed while instructors or dad and mom executing it collectively with the rationale at the importance of assessment for the scholars' destiny training and profession prospect (Putwain & Roberts, (2009). With regard to transport, arithmetic instructors have to remember opportunity techniques of transport that can increase college students' motivation to hold reading arithmetic. Teachers want to ensure that their college students see the price of every mathematical venture or hobby assigned to them. When the scholars recognize the tasks, they'll be extra patience and may be extra inclined to live longer in finishing the arithmetic activities (Martin, 2001) due to the fact they observed the significance of arithmetic of their life.

regulating getting to know is better order wondering abilties which may be very essential to be received for the duration of the transition from number one faculty to secondary faculty and excessive faculty life (Annevirta & Vauras, 2006). Research shows that scholars shape poor perceptions in the direction of their cappotential in regulating their getting to know for the duration of the transition manner (Corpus, McClinticGilbert & Hayenga, 2009).

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Antifungal Potential and Phyto-Chemical Screning of Methanolic Extract of Petals of Bombax Ciea from Malvacea Family

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Abstract: The present research work aims to screen the petal's medicinal property. The petal powder of the entry matured flower of Bombax ciea was dissolved in methanolic solvent and screened for secondary metabolites. From extract it has been seen observed that there is a presence of tannin, saponin, anthocyanin, coumarin, phytosterols, emodin's etc. The screening results in variation in synthesis of secondary metabolite. The agons and methanolic extract are suitable for extraction of petals from flower of Bombax ciea. These findings of present study will be helpful for phyto-chemists and pharmacologists.
Keyword: - Screening, Extract, Methanol, Phyto chemical test, antifungal activity, etc.

Introduction: -

Bombax Ceiba is also known as cotton tree or Malabar silk plant. Which common plant in Maharashtra, it belongs to Malvaceae family having order – malvales, kingdom – plantae. These are native from the Indian subcontinent, south East Asia, Tropical region of East Asia, Northern Australia. The plants have general height up to 12 meters. The leaves are palmate with about 6 leaflets. The flowers are bloom in March / April months. The flowers are tailgater Faslilate at the end of branch. Branches having petals with cup shape, cup shape petals have calyx with 3 lobes with 3-5 in diameter. Staminal tube is short and having more than 60 with 5 bundles. Ovary is pink, stigma is light red. Now a days, it is necessary to identify and detect the Phyto-chemical properties of plant material. The main focus of research is on the petal of flower from Bombax cieba. The object of the study is to investigate the study preliminary Phyto chemical properties of petal from Bombax cieba flower (Malware) family. Preparation of Extract – The air-dried fine powder of petal from Bombax cieba flower was soaked in one liter of 80% aqueous methanol at room temperature for 48 hour and concentration of filtrate made up to $1/10^{th}$ level. The remaining extract was used for the test of phyto-chemical analysis.

Phyto-Chemical Screening: -

1) **Steroid**: - 1ml of extract was dissolved in 10 ml of chloroform & equal volume of concentrated H_2SO_4 acid was added from the edge of test tube. The upper layer was not turns to red and H_2SO_4 layer showed yellow color with green fluorescence. This indicates the presence of steroid.

2) **Tannin:** - 2ml of extract was added to 1% lead acetate solution. No yellowish precipitate indicates the absence of tannin. 4 ml of extract was treated with 4 ml of $FeCl_3$ There is no formation of green color indicates that absence of condensed tannin.

3) **Saponin**: - 5ml of extract was mixed with 20ml of distilled water. Then it is agitated in graduated cylinder for 15 minutes. No formation of foam indicates the absence of Saponin.

4) Anthocyanin: - 2ml of aqueous extract is added to 2 ml of 2N HCl & NH_3 The pink – red color doesn't change to blue violet color, indicates absences of Anthocyanin.

5) **Coumarin**: - 3ml of 10% NaOH was added to 2ml of aqueous extract. The formation of yellow color indicates presence of Coumarins.

6) **Emodins**: - 2ml of NH_4OH and 3ml of benzene was added to extract. There is no appearance of red color which indicates the absence of Emodins.

7) **Alkaloids:** - A quantity (3ml) of concentrated extract was taken into a test tube and 1 ml HCl was added. The mixture was heated gently for 20 minutes and then cooled. After filtration the filtrate was used for following test.

8) Proteins: -
Xanthoproteic test: Extract was treated with few drops of concentrated HNO_3. There no formation of yellow color indicates the absence of Proteins.

9) Amino Acids: -
Ninhydrin test: To the 2ml of extract, the ninhydrin was added. Then boiled for few minutes. The formation of blue color indicates the presence of Amino Acids.

10) **Carbohydrates: -** Extract was dissolved in 5ml of distilled water and filtered. The filtrate was used for the following test.

Molisch's test: Filtrate was treated with 2drops of alcoholic α-naphthol solution in the test tube, there is no formation of violet ring at the junction which indicates the absence of carbohydrate.

11) Flavonoid: -

Alkaline reagent test: Extract was treated with 10% NaOH solution. There is no formation of intense yellow color indicates the absence of Flavonoid.

NH$_4$OH test: 3ml of extract was added to 10% NH4OH solution. There is no development of yellow fluorescence which indicates that the test is negative.

Mg turning test: Extract was treated with Mgturning and added conc. HCl to this solution and then added 5ml of 95% ethanol. There is no crimson red color. It indicates the absence of Flavonoids.

12) Diterpenes: -

Copper acetate test: Extract was dissolved in distilled water and treated with 10 drops of copper acetate solution. The formation of emerald green color indicates the presence of Diterpenes.

13) Phytosterol: -

Salkowski's test: Extract was treated with chloroform and filtered. The filtrate was treated with few drops of 2ml conc. H$_2$SO$_4$

Sr. No.	Test	Observation	Inference
1	Steroid – 1ml extract + 10ml chloroform + concentrated H$_2$SO$_4$	No upper layer was turn red no green fluorescence	Steroid is Absent
2	Tannin- 2ml extract + 1% lead acetate	Yellowish precipitation	Tannin is Present
3	Saponin- 5ml + 20ml of distilled water, 15 minutes	Formation of foam	Saponin is present
4	Anthocyanin- 2ml extract + 2ml of 2N HCl + NH$_3$	Pink – red color change blue violet color	Anthocyanin Present
5	Coumarins- 3ml of 10% NaOH + 2ml extract	Yellow color	Presence of Coumarins
6	Emodin's- 2ml NH$_4$OH + 3ml of benzene	No red color	Indicates absence Emodins
7	Alkaloids – 3ml concentrated extract + 1ml HCl +20 minutes cooled	Filtration the filtrate test	Alkaloids Present
8	Proteins – HNO3 + Extract treated + few drops	formation of yellow color	Proteins Present
9	Amino Acid- 2ml extract + ninhydrin + boiled few minutes	Formation of blue color	Amino Acid is present
10	Carbohydrates- 5ml extract + 2drops of alcoholic	Formation violet ring junction	Carbohydrates is Present
11	Flavonoid- 3ml extract + 10% NaOH	Intense yellow color	Flavonoid is present
12	Diterpenes- 2ml extract + 10drop copper acetate solution	Emerald green color	Diterpenes Present
13	Phytosterol – Salkowski's test – 2ml extract chloroform + 2 ml conc. H$_2$SO$_4$	No Brown red color on ring of H$_2$SO$_4$	Phytosterol is absent

Agar tube dilution protocol –

for antifungal activity stock solution contain 1ml sterile DMSO and 24mg of crude extract, Sabourin dextrose agar (SDA) was used for growth of fungus. 2% glucose was prepared by mixing 32 gm / 500 ml in Distilled water with acidic media (PH=5-6) It was steamed and dispensed. as volume 4 ml in to screw cap tubes, the autoclave at 121°C for 15 mints', cooled it for 50^0C.Non solidified SDA loaded was with 60µl compound from stock solution. The concertation- of 400mg /ml crude extracted was prepared. Then allowed tube for standing position in at old culture of fungus. For non-mycelial growth, an agar surface streak was employed. Other media used with DMSO and refence antifungal drugs used as negative and positive control during incubation. The tubes were incubated once 29°C for 7 days, culture was examined in a week during incubation. The growth was determined by measuring linier growth

Result and Discussion –

The secondary metabolites are Rich in Bombax ceiba petal's from Flower. The methanol extract is found good source of secondary metabolites such as Alkaloids, Amino Acid, Carbohydrates, Coumarins etc. The methanol extract of petal's from Bombax ceiba flower is having antifungal activity.

Acknowledgement

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Crime against Women and the Role of Judiciary

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Abstract: The judiciary plays predominant role in mitigating the rigors the problem of crime against women by upholding their rights and through unbiased administration of justice. In recent years, the courts, particularly, the Supreme Court of India, by assuming activist role, is asking serious attempt to ameliorate the conditions of women in India. The women's activists have asserted that the courts are not impartial nor judgments are given on merit. The Institutions of law do not inspire confidence of women for variety of reasons. Men, many of who look at the women's problem in the stereotyped manner in which society traditionally was conditioned to do, manage them predominantly. The judges have an obligation to avoid gender bias in their decision-making process and in interpretation in the laws. They have to prevent biased behavior from advocates, witnesses, Courts staff and others under their jurisdiction.

Keyword: Women, Judiciary, Court, Administration of Justice, biased behavior

Introduction:

The Constitution of India has given equal status to women. Prior to this she has been denied justice, social, economic and political. She was considered a weaker sex. She has been used, abused, exploited and, discarded to lead immoral, street, vagrant and destitute life till her death. Although the women constitute about half the total population and have contributed and sacrificed no less than men in the national freedom struggle and social development but they have been deprived of their due share in various areas of activities and have been subjected to inhuman and humiliating wrongs from birth to death for no sin The general, though unfortunate impression has, ever since, been that women are sub-human species, an object of contempt and ridicule, a commodity for barter, an expendable asset and a play thing for mere sexual enjoyment. The ancient Judo-Christian society regarded women as "a scorpion ever ready to sting" and pagan Arab saw in her the devil's whip. The Indian regarded women a social evil to be burnt at pyre of her husband.[1]

Rationale of the Study:

The men and women are equal. The constitution guaranteed equal right and status to women. Under Article 15(3) the Constitution has authorized the legislatures to pass special protective laws in favour of women to undo the injustices done to them for ages. A large number of such laws have actually been passed under

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[1] . Mohammed Wasim Ali, "Crime Against Women:

An Appraisal of Increasing Trend in India", (2000)

II *Supreme Court Journal,* p. 26.

this head. These laws can misguide anyone. They create an illusion that women enjoy a privileged position in our society and have special rights at the cost of men. But the reality is different when one starts to look into the facts, the real picture emerges and we realize that the whole bulk of this protective legislation is a very modest attempt to combat the deep rooted and all pervasive evil of horrendous crimes that are committed against women every day. These were committed in the past; they are being committed in the present also. There seems to be not let up in man's brutality towards woman in spite of protective laws to defend women. Despite such international obligations, Constitutional mandates, and protective laws the fact remains that women still suffer a variety of disabilities related to their gender and they are forced to seek redress under law through Courts.

Objective of the Study

1. To study the role of judiciary to combat the crime against the women through the judicial activism.
2. To find out how the judicial activism has broadened the judicary's role, with courts progressively using their powers with the broader aim of becoming a force for changes.
3. To find out suitable solutions to the problem of denial of justice to women has to look into the status of women.
4. To find out the biasness in the normative and institutional structures of Indian legal system led to denial of justice to women.
5. To find out the causes of increasing crime rate against women even after the enactment of protective legislations.

Hypothesis:

1. Judiciary is playing effective role of interpretation and application of protective laws of women in India.
2. The gender bias pervasive in judiciary at all levels appears to be the factors responsible for denial of full justice women.
3. The crime against women is increasing due to the pathetic condition of judiciary and the ineffectiveness of the protective laws to curb the growing incidents of crime against women.

Methodology:

The study has been primarily doctrinal and not empirical. But empirical data have been used to critically evaluate the concepts. It employs descriptive method of research with critical analysis and evaluation of judicial decisions, legislations and government policies. In the course of analysis original sources such as judicial decisions of the Supreme Court of India and other courts in India, statutes, reports of both national and State Commissions for women and other high powered commissions, are consulted, for the purpose evaluating the role of judiciary.

Classification of Crimes against Women

Crimes against women are broadly classified under two categories:

1. Crime Identified under Indian Penal Code 1860.

a. Rape, Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes-sections from 363-373.

b. Homicide for Deowery, Dowery Deathsor their attempts- Section 302 and 304-B

Increasing Crime against Women:

Judges must be vigilant and careful while trying the case of women and children. They should also be more sensitive to such cases. But this has not always happened not only in lower court, even in some of the higher court. In state of **Punjab vs. Gurtneet Singh**,[2] the court observed that the crime against women is on the increase and it is and irony that while we are celebrating women's rights in all spheres, we shoe little or no concern for her honour. In this context, the judiciary should shoulder higher responsibility and deal with such cases with utmost sensitivity. In **Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Female Workers[3],** The Supreme Court

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[2] . (AIR 1996) 1393, 1996 SCC(2)384

[3] . Case 12797, Special Leave Petition., 8 March 2000

c. Torture, both mental and physical 498-A.

d. Molestation-Section 354.

e. Sexual Harassemnt-Section-509.

f. Importation of girls(up to 21 years of age)-Section366-B

2. Crimes Identified under the Special Laws

a. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

b. The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961

c. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition Ac,1986)

d. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956

e. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971

f. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

g. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

h. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956

I. The Contract Labor (Regulation & Abolition Act,) 1970

j. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

k. The factories Act, 1948, as amended in 1976

l. The Maternity Benefits Act,1961

m. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983, 2013

n. The Special Marriage Act, 1954

o. The Family Courts Act, 1954

p. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

q. The plantation Labour Act, 1951

held that a just social order could be achieved only when inequalities are obliterated ad women, which constitute almost half of the segment of our society, are honored and treated with dignity.

Crime against Women across the Country

The National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), which functions under the Union home ministry, reported the crime against the women across the country during 2018-2020

Years	Crime against women reported during the years
2020	371,503
2019	40,326
2018	378236

*NCRB Data

- **State wise Crime against Women**

If we compare the crime against women among the states and union territories for the year 2020, it is alarming. Top leading five states

crime against women have taken in the following chart.

States/UT	Crime against the women state wise
Uttar Pradesh	49,385
West Bengal	36,439
Rajasthan	34,535
Maharashtra	31,954
Madhya Pradesh	25,640

From the above chart the fact shows that Uttar Pradesh topped the list with maximum number of cases followed by West Bengal. A crime against women includes cases of rape, outraging modesty, dowry deaths and harassment, acid attacks and kidnapping. "Majority of cases under crime against women were registered under 'Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives' (30.2%) followed by assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (19.7%), kidnapping and abduction of women (19.0%) and rape (7.2%),". Of the total cases of crimes against women during the Covid-19 pandemic-induced lockdown, there were 28,046 incidents of rape involving 28,153 victims. Out of the total victims, 25,498 were adults, while 2,655 were below the age of 18 years, the NCRB report stated.

The number of rape cases Reported U/S376, of IPC

Years	Incidents of Rape Cases
2020	28,046
2019	32,033
2018	33,356
2017	32,559
2016	38,947

Rajasthan reported the maximum number of rapes in 2020 while Uttar Pradesh reported 2,769 cases, Madhya Pradesh 2,339 cases, Maharashtra 2,061 cases and Assam 1,657 cases. In case of rape of minors, Madhya Pradesh recorded the most number of incidents with 3,259 cases followed by Maharashtra (2,875) and Uttar Pradesh (2,630). Madhya Pradesh also reported the maximum number (17,008) of crimes against children.[4]

Judicial Activism Vis-Vis Role Of Judiciary

The judiciary's role has been conventionally defined as the interpretation and application of laws and the adjudication of disputes between the citizen and the state whenever the need arises. However, 'judicial activism' has broadened the judiciary's role, with courts progressively using their powers with the broader aim of becoming a force for change. The Societal impact of judicial decrees has been steadily increasing with intersectional connotations across inter alia race, gender, caste, sexual orientation and economic status. The same force which can bring about positive changes can also be used to reinforce stereotypes, dangerous practices and social conduct ultimately harmful to citizens and their rights, the state and the Constitution. This is especially reflected in patriarchal ideas of gender, combined with traditional and cultural practices that are commonplace in courts and their decrees. Ranging from slightly narrow-minded to morbidly absurd, these have become an indelible part of our jurisprudence. Even more, unfortunately, these notions and stereotypes seem to flagrantly rear their ugly head in cases of rape and sexual assault. "Judges are often prone to compare the victim's experience of rape or sexual assault with their pigeon-holed theories of an 'ideal victim'. For example, in the case of **Sri Rakesh B vs. State of Karnataka**[5] last year, the accused was granted bail by the Karnataka High Court amid the Judge's remark on how the victim falling asleep after the alleged rape was "unbecoming of an Indian woman".[6]

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[4] . https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/83-dip-in-crimes-against-women-in-2020-ncrb-report-101631730781414.html.

[5] . decided on 20 June 2020.

[6]. https://theleaflet.in/cases-of-crimes-against-women-judiciary-should-be-progressive-not-regressive/

In **Visakha and others vs. State of Rajasthan**[7], the Supreme Court discussed and gave the guidelines on the women harassment, especially on working women. The Apex Court stated that, "the incident reveals the hazards so which a working women may be exposed and the depravity to which sexual harassment can degenerate and the urgency for safeguard by alternative mechanism in the absence of legislative measures, the need is to find an effective mechanism to fulfill this felt and urgent social need".

In **Tuka Ram And Anr vs State Of Maharashtra**[8]

It was held, by the Supreme Court that Rape under section 375 of IPC could not be proven under this case. The reasoning behind it given by the court was that there was no direct evidence to prove any bodily harm or consent under threat as she was taken by the accused peacefully in front of her family. Also, she changed her statement numerous times during the trial which made her statement unreliable. Therefore, an acquittal was granted to the accused. Following this case, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 was passed. The Act amended section 114A of the Indian Evidence Act, which stated that consent won't be presumed until given clearly. After this amendment this decision may be different

Humanitarian approach of the Judiciary toward sex-workers and sexually abused women: in Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal[9]. the Court held that generally our society views prostitutes as women of low character but, refuse to look at their situation from their perspective. The bench in this case must be appreciated not just for recognizing their right under Article 21 and directing the state and central governments to act for their welfare but also to understand their perspective and impoverished situation. Not only this, but the bench acted quite actively and gave the directions to Central and State government to prepare schemes for giving technical/vocational training to sex workers and sexually abused women in all cities in India.

In **chehat v. UOI and Ors.**[10] The Supreme court had given several directions regarding sex selection and sex selective abortion and for proper implement of Pr-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act by saying that female foeticide as a heinous act and an indicator of violence against women. The Indian Parliament also enacted Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971. The indecent Representation of Women Prohibition Act 1986, Pr-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, Protection of Women from Domestic. Violence Act, 2005 and many more laws to protect the women life and liberty. But in fact freedom cannot be achieved unless the women have been emancipated from all forms of oppression.

Conclusion

Higher Judicatory is plying significant role in the protection of human rights and fundamental rights of women through the judicial activism. If the laws have been enacted on various problem then bias or mistake from the lower judicatory is not possible. Due to lack of legislation or lack of judicial experience it may be possible, the disparity in judgment. However the fundamental rights and human rights under the Constitution of India these are the guiding principle to give equal status to women. Dignity of women is prime concern, various judgment of Apex Court have recognized the right to live with dignity. Increasing crime rate is alarming; it is highlighted by the judiciary in number of judicial pronouncement and given direction to the government in that regard. Higher Judiciary through the judicial review playing pivotal role in the maintenance of women dignity. Now it is on central and state government to implement the law effectively.

SUGGESTIONS

1. There are requirement to protect the right of women without thinking that the women is the weaker section of the society. Instead of she has equal right and status and it must be protected.

2. Judges of the lower judiciary while interpreting the law they should never forget the equal statues women at par men.

3. Effective implement of law is required to reduce the increasing crime rate against the women.

4. Special Court is required for the trial of the cases against the women.

5. Speedy disposal of the case can be supportive to prevent women exploitation

6. While d deciding cases against the women societal effect and impact, it's consideration should be their to prevent such incidences on her in future..

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[7] . (AIR 1995 SC 3011)

[8] . **1979 AIR 185, 1979 SCR (1) 810**

[9] . (2011(8)SC 289)

[10]. (AIR 2003)SC 3309

Management of Lifestyle Through Diet and Fitness

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Abstract

Fitness makes all the difference in our body look and feel. It was defined early as the capacity to carry out the day's activities without undue fatigue i.e. physical fitness. But now it is known as a triangle of physical, emotional and mental fitness. Thus overall fitness is now defined as the body's ability to function efficiently and effectively in work and leisure activities, to be healthy, to resist hyperkinetic diseases and to meet emergency situations. Thus fitness is in two close meaning; **general fitness** (a state of health and well-being) and **specific fitness** (a task oriented definition based on the ability to perform specific aspect of sports or occupations). An individual's fitness is manifested through its phenotype. As phenotype is affected by genes and environment, the fitness of different individuals with the same genotype is affected by genes and environment, the fitness of different individuals with the same genotype are not necessarily equal, but depend on the environment in which the individuals live. There are two commonly used measures of fitness; absolute fitness and relative fitness. Absolute fitness for a genotype can also be calculated as the product of the proportion survival times the average fecundity. Relative fitness is quantified as the average of surviving progeny of competing genotypes after a single generation.

Keyword; general fitness, specific fitness, Vegetables and Fruits, Fiber Foods, Fish

Introduction

In the modern fast paced lifestyle driven by constant pressure to meet targets, individuals are victim to stress and anxiety. There are over one billion overweight and obese individuals globally. Overweight and obesity are associated with elevated blood pressure (BP) cholesterol levels and an increased risk of developing diabetes (insulin resistance). These are often referred to as 'degenerative diseases' a term which is closely associated with metabolic syndrome/Syndrome X/ Asian Paradox. Several studies have clearly indicated that malnutrition is a double edged sword with under –nutrition on one side over-nutrition on the other and that both are associated with adult obesity and metabolic syndrome. Elevated cholesterol levels alone are responsible for nearly 60% of CVD morbidity globally. Major modifiable determinants of overweight and obesity are unhealthy diet and physical inactivity. Thus, Improving diet and lifestyle is a critical component to curb and prevent the present epidemic of Non-Communicable diseases (NCD's) particularly the degenerative diseases Healthy eating habits can help us in reducing stress and building the required strength and energy levels to face the day. Several studies have clearly indicated that malnutrition is a double edged sword with under-nutrition on one side and over-nutrition on the other and that both are associated with adult obesity and metabolic syndrome. Thus, Improving diet and lifestyle is a critical component to curb and prevent the present epidemics with keeping the following most critical features in mind.

1. Recognizing that diet is part of an overall healthy lifestyle also includes activity and behavior.

2. Identifying the influence of environmental factors on the prevalence of under/overweight hypertension and diabetes related health behaviors.

3 Formulating practical guidelines on how to achieve diet and lifestyle changes which need to be provided to the general and 'at-risk' population.

4. The importance of following the recommendations when eating at home and away from home needs to be emphasized.

5. The vital roles of healthcare professionals the food industry. Schools and local policies need to be highlighted, along with specific recommendations to these groups.

Objectives of Dietary Management :

The recommendations of WHO are on Dietary Intake.

- To balance (calorie) intake and physical activity to achieve and maintain a healthy body weight, consume a diet rich in vegetables and fruits; choose whole –grain, high-fiber foods, consume fish, especially oily fish, at least twice a week.

- Limit intake of saturated fat to < 7% of energy and vegetable alternatives, fat-free (skim) or low-fat.

  (1% fat) dairy products and minimize intake of partially hydrogenated fats; minimize intake of Beverages and foods with added sugars; choose and prepare food with little or no salt ;

  These can substantially reduce the risk of developing cardiovascular disease and other complications of excess body weight, which remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in both developed and developing nations. An emphasis on balanced or prudent diet is also appropriate to ensure nutrient adequacy and energy balance. Hence, rather than focusing on a single nutrient or food, individuals should aim to improve their whole or overall diet.

(i) Consume a Diet Rich in Vegetables and Fruits

In longitudinal observation studies, persons who regularly consume such diets are at a slower risk of developing CVD, particularly stroke. Consumption of a variety of vegetables and fruits has been recommended. Vegetables and fruits that are deeply colored throughout (e.g. spinach, carrots, barriers) should be emphasized because they tend to be higher in micronutrient content than are other vegetables and fruit such as potatoes and corn. Fruit juice is not equivalent to the whole fuit in fiber content and perhaps satiety value and should not be emphasized. A diet rich in vegetables and fruits is a strategy for lowering the energy density of the diet to control energy intake.

(ii) Choose Whole-Grain, High-Fiber Foods

Dietary patterns that are in whole-grain products and fiber have been associated with increased diet quality and decreased risk of CVD34 Soluble or viscous fibers (notably β–glucon and pectin) modestly reduce LDL cholesterol levels. Dietary fiber may promote satiety by slowing gastric emptying leading loan overall decrease in calorie intake. Soluble fiber may increase short-chain fatty acid synthesis, thereby reducing endogenous cholesterol production. It is recommended that at least half of grain intake must include whole grains and this is particularly important in case of cereal-based diet as consumed in India.

(iii) Consume Fish, Especially Oily Fish, at Least Twice a Week

(iv) Limit Intake of Saturated and Trans Fat and Cholesterol

(v) Minimize Intake of Beverages and Foods with Added Sugars

(vi) Choose and Prepare Food with Little or No Salt

(vii) If Consume Alcohol, Do in Moderation

(viii) Other Dietary Factors-(a) Antioxidant Supplements (b) Soya Protein (c) Foliate and other B Vitamins (d) Photochemical (e) Fish Oil Supplements (f) Plant Sterols

(ix) Diet and Lifestyle Recommendations while Eating Away From Home

(x) Avoid Use of and Exposure to Tobacco Products.

SPECIFIC GOALS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIEESTYLE :

1. Adopting a Physically Active Lifestyle
2. Ideal or Desirable Body Weight
3. Achieving and Maintaining a Desirable Lipid Profile –To aim for recommended levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and trigly cerides
4. Achieving and Maintaining Normal Blood Pressure
5. Achieving and Maintaining a Normal Blood Glucose Level

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPECIAL AGE GROUPS

a) Children Over 2 Year of Age

Overweight andobesity are a particular concern for children as the prevalenc of overweight is 16% among children and adolescents. Achieving energy balance may be more complicated in children and adolescents because calorie and micronutrient intake must be adequate to support normal growth and development. However many children are eating excess calories and experiencing unhealthy weight gain especially in the urban sector. Children can eat a diet consistent with the AHA2006 Diet and Lifestyle Recommendations/NCEP recommendations and maintain appropriate growth while lowering risk for future development of obesity and other degenerative diseases. Furthermore, because diet in youth is associated with the occurrence of

CVD outcomes later in life and because lifestyle habits in youth into adulthood, adoption of a healthy diet and lifestyle at early ages is recommended.

b) Elderly and Adults:

Atherosclerosis is a chronic process beginning in youth. The risk of developing CVD increases dramatically with advancing age particularly among overweight obese. Diet and lifestyle behaviors can decrease CVD risk. Also, ample evidence from clinical trials indicates that older-aged persons can make and sustain lifestyle changes, perhaps more so than younger adults. In view of the high incidence of CVD events in older-aged individuals even relatively small improvements in risk factors (eg.small reductions in BP and LDL cholesterol through diet and lifestyle changes) would be of substantial benefit, gtap Elder have decreased energy needs while their vitamin and mineral requirements remain constant or increase, however, older individuals should be counseled to select nutrient-dense choices within each food group .

c) Socioeconomic Groups at High Risk of CVD

Barker's hypothesis has long substantiated the fact that individuals of lower socioeconomic status have a higher incidence of CVD than do individuals of higher socioeconomic status. In population, promotion of a desirable diet should be culturally sensitive and should encourage healthy preparation of traditional ethnic food. Unfortunately, social and economic barriers make widespread adoption of current diet and lifestyle recommendations difficult for many segments of society.

Target Group Recommendations

- **Practitioners :**
  - ➢ Advocate a healthy dietary pattern consistent with AHA recommendations.
  - ➢ Encourage regular physical activity.
  - ➢ Calculate BMI and discuss results with patients.
  - ➢ Discourage smoking among nonsmokers and encourage smoking cessation among patients who do amoke.
  - ➢ Encourage moderation of alcohol intake among those who do drink alcohol.

- **Restaurants**
  - ➢ Display calorie content prominently on menus or make calorie and other nutrition information easily accessible to consumers at point of decision and point of purchase.
  - ➢ Reduce portion sizes and provide options for selecting smaller portions.
  - ➢ Reformulate products to reduce calories, sodium, and saturated and trans fats.

- ➢ Use trans fat free and low saturated fat oil in food preparation to eliminate added trans fat without increasing saturated fat.
- ➢ Provide more vegetable options and prepare them with minimal added calories and salt.
- ➢ Provide more fruit options and serve them without added sugar.
- ➢ Develop creative approaches to including and marketing fruits and vegetables to make them more attractive to consumers.
- ➢ Allow substitution of non-fried and low-fat vegetables for usual side dishes (eg. French fries and potato salad)
- ➢ Provide whole-grain options for bread, pasta and rice.

- **Food industry**
  - ➢ Reduce the salt and sugar content of processed foods.
  - ➢ Replace saturated and trans fat in prepared foods and baked good with low saturated fat liquid vegetable oils.
  - ➢ Increase the proportion of whole-grain foods available.
  - ➢ Package foods in smaller individual portion sizes.
  - ➢ Develop packaging that allows for greater stability, preservation, and palatability of fresh fruits and vegetables without added sodium and reduces refrigeration needs in grocery stores.

- **Schools**
  - ➢ Adopt competitive food policies that limit foods high in added sugar, saturated and trans fat, sodium and calories while encouraging consumption of fruits, vegetables, whole-grain foods and low-fat or fat-free dairy (Competitive food policies should address vending, a la care, school fundraising and all food sold outside of the reimbursable school lunch)
  - ➢ Ensure the availability of nutritionally balanced mid-day meal programmes
  - ➢ Offer daily physical education taught by qualified teachers at all grade level.
  - ➢ Expand physical activity opportunities by providing noncompetitive as well as competitive extracurricular physical activity options. Examples include intramural and intramural spots, dance classes and walking clubs.
  - ➢ Incorporate health nutrition and increased physical activity policy into after-school activities.
  - ➢ Adopt 100% smoke-free policies on school campus, including parking lots and surrounding school grounds.

- **Local Government :**
  - ➢ Develop and implement safe Routes to School plan.

➢ Implement land-use practices that promote non-motorized transportation (walking and biking), such as complete streets and community parks.

➢ Promote policies that increase availability of health food (eg, use of public land for farmers market and full-service grocery stores in low-income areas)

Conclusion:

A substantial importantly, lifestyle modifications can effectively control risk factors and lower the incidence. To realize benefits, individuals should aim for a desirable body weight be physically active, avoid tobacco exposure and follow a diet and lifestyle consistent with dietary recommendations. Accomplishing these objectives will require individuals to change their behavior and society to make substantial environmental changes. The current challenge to healthcare providers, researchers and government officials is to develop and implement effective clinical and public health strategies especially need-based educational programmes (asses sable, viable and adaptable to all age group across communities) that would lead to sustained lifestyle changes among individuals and populations.

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Eminence of R. K. Narayan's work in today's world

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Abstract

The study of this paper attempts that the writings of R. K. Narayan has a first rate significance for the generation now a days.Narayan's greatest achievement in the world of literature has been not only his endurance as a writer, and his lifelong commitment to the art of the novel, but also unique capacity to evoke the sounds and smells of an Indian small town with unwavering authententicity. As a successful Indo-Anglian writer Narayan has been major contributor to the development of Indian intellectual heritage over a long period of time. His most significant contribution to the world of literature in the 21st century is the commitment he has shown through his literature. R.K. Narayan's literature has been a tremendous influence on our generation since it plays a part in making our culture a stronger one. In this, he has remained an extraordinarily faithful chronicler for over 50 years: the topography of his mythical town of Malgudi is as acutely-mapped a territory in the reader's mind. R.K. Narayan: Greatest Indian fiction writer in English. His unique ability to visualize the topography of his mythical town of Malgudi has endured for over 50 years:the reader can imagine the city in their minds as accurately as a map does. R.K. Narayan: The greatest Indian fiction writer in English. Children should be encouraged to read the novels by R. K. Narayan so that they will get a sense of our traditions and values so that they can live a much happier life. Narayan has crafted beautiful stories in the imaginary world of Malgudi.

Keywords: Tradition, Culture, Society Common Man, Reflection

The name R.K. Narayan does not need any introduction to English literature. Narayan was born in 1906, the third in a family of eight children in Mysore and spent five days as an elementary school teacher before quitting. Indians are known for their acceptance of life as it is which an attribute of Indian way of living is. Narayan is widely known for his simple writing style. In Narayana's novels, God plays a vital role in solving the inner conflicts of characters. The reason may be that Indians have faith in our religion, which stresses the idea that God is omnipresent and omnipotent. This notion is reflected in Narayan's characters.

It is generally accepted that R.K. Narayan was one of the best Indian writers writing in English and is the most artistic among Indian writers.

The sole purpose of his art was aesthetic satisfaction, nottouse it asa vehicle for propaganda ortoserve a particular social function, such as Mulk Raj Anand. Emerging as a significant writer in the 1930s.A charming image of Indian living and tradition is presented to us when we read the writings of R. K. Narayan. The relationship between Swami and his grandmother is so soothing and refreshing for a growing child who wants to percentage many matters but due to the fact their parents these days are more concerned approximately earning they don't have time to spend and share small matters with their children.

This has a poor impact on the child who feels depressed and is limited to himself most effective. The way of life of joint family represented in R. K. Narayan literature is like a dream for Toddler of modern-day technology.

Narayan chose Malgudi, an imaginary city for all his novels and short testimonies. 'Malgudi' is a microcosm of the Indian society and he supplied his vision of existence through this thorough Indianwriting about Indian guys, ladies, manners, subculture, traditions, non secular practices, superstitions and lots of other aspects of the Hindu society, although the medium he selected for his works in English and he has presented his vision of lifestyles thru portrayal of this imaginary metropolis Malgudi.

Narayan has written a number of novels, short stories, and non fictional work. His novels are Swami and Friends (1935), The Bachelor of Arts (1937, Thomas Nelson), The Dark Room (1938,), The English Teacher (1945), Mr. Sampath (1948), The Financial Expert (1952),Waiting for the Mahatma (1955),The Guide (1958),The Man Eater of Malgudi (1961), The Vendor of Sweets (1967), The Painter of Signs (1977), A Tiger for Malgudi (1983), Talkative Man (1986), The World of Nagaraj (1990), Grandmother's Tale (1992).

Narayan's non-fiction works are - Next Sunday (1960), My Dateless Diary (1960),My Days

(1974), Reluctant Guru (1974),The Emerald Route (1980), A Writer's Nightmare (1988).

Narayan's Mythology books are - Gods, Demons and Others (1964), The Ramayana (1973), The Mahabharata (1978).

Narayan's Short story collections are - Malgudi Days (1942), An Astrologer's Day and Other Stories (1947), Lawley Road and Other Stories (1956), A Horse and Two Goats (1970), Under the Banyan Tree and Other Stories (1985), The Grandmother's Tale and Selected Stories (1994).

Like Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan too managed to stay a writer adopting writing as a profession, a method to earn his livelihood. Indo-Anglian fiction is going first to the trio of writers- Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R. K. Narayan, two others are committed writers whilst Narayan. In all he has written about ten novels and about one hundred and fifty one quick memories. The basic subject matter of his novels is the vicinity of guy in this universe and his quandary. Narayan himself said admit once that: "The temper of comedy, the sensitivity to atmosphere, the probing of psychological factors, the crisis within the man or woman soul and its resolution are the essential substances in fiction".

Narayan had point of view that, 'lifestyles are illogical and man is usually trying to translate his fantasies into truth'. In his novels present displayed contributors of the Indian center magnificence and idea procedure as they engaged in a battle 'to extricate themselves from the automation of the past; Maximum of Narayan's character belong to center magnificence, particularly to

the lower center instructions of South India. Chandran belongs to center-class family. Editor Srinivas also is with the idea of earning his bread and butter. Mr. Sampath's entire life is targeted spherical the hassl e of earning money and Raju, the manual, isn't always always beyond monetary cares.

Those human beings are the same old kind of humans, prudish, cunning and prosaic. No doubt Proud to be say that, Narayan is a novelist of common place human beings and not unusual conditions, which he confronted and handled that. His plots are constructed of substances and incidents which are neither top not heroic. In a very simple and effective manner of writing he had depicted the Indianessin his all wriytings. He selects incidents that appear daily almost every one folks one time or some other.

He "writes with whole objectivity", with a unusual aggregate of humour and irony and an underlying sense of splendor and disappointment". It is a veritable global of ladies and men, each real and special, introduced to lifestyles with uncommon dexterity offered in his all writings. Whilst Mulk Raj an and is defined as a novelist of the operating elegance, R.k. Narayan may be defined as a novelist of the center magnificence. The characters he chose for his novels are numbers of the middle elegance. Narayan's fiction portrays center-class characters with the ordinary fact and relevance of it of Indian lifestyles. Mr.Sampath, published in the United States as The Printer of Malgudi does chronicle a village printer' sun successful attempt to become afilm producer. Swami and Friends, Bachelor of Arts and The English Teacher are a trilogy of Malgudi-on-Sarayu. Mr. Sampath, posted inside the united states because the Printer of Malgudi does chronicle a village printer's unsuccessful try to come to be a film manufacturer. Swami and buddies, Bachelor of Arts and The English instructor are a trilogy of Malgudi-on- Sarayu. The Dark Room is a lament on the disharmony of domestic life dealing with thelife of the hero namely Ramani, a successful branch manager of Insurance Company, Whereas The Financial Expert is a delightful novel.

In Waiting for the Mahatma, Narayan uses as background theIndian Freedom motion from which he, like so many Indian writers of the time, The Guideis Narayan's maximum popular and done novel telling the tale of Raju, a former convict unsuitable for a holy man upon his arrival in Malgudi. in the Vendor of Sweets, a merchant is portrayed as person who abandons his professions and his own family issues for a existence of tranquility and meditation. In Mr. Sampath, Sampath is projected as "a superb residing character in the annals of Indo-Anglian fiction. The Painter of Signsis a story of ayoung painter of sign boards, a bachelor who glorifies in his old-fashioned Independence. The Men-Eater of Malgudi is the tale not of a tiger but of a merciless and ruthless taxidermist named Vasu, a heartless creature who has no regard for gratitude or obligations.

Greek logician and polymath Aristotle lengthy ago stated that man or woman is the soul of tragedy" and that is veritably applicable to the fiction of Narayan who achieves greatness in the subject of characterization by means of spotting his range and operating with particular

manner. In India we have got exceeding populace of the center magnificence society is a main social institution and Narayan succeeds in bringing out a clear pass section of this society. A examine of Narayan's suggest that he is concerned with some of issues and ideas. His most lovely introduction is the imaginary town of Malgudi, it is like several small town in South India with lovely panorama, easy human beings, a few recognizable buildings and life of human beings there may be intertwined with every different, they experience sitting below trees and women folk like celebrating their rituals together and children like playing in natural surroundings. Malgudi shows boom and development with time, British carry their impressions to it and the brand new India brings its very own symbols to it. Malgudi is the putting of maximum of his novels and although he made it global famous as a synonym with small town existence of India however without a doubt it's far nowhere to be discovered on the map of India.

Conclusion:

R.K. Narayan, his fiction controlled shifted measurements of Indian existence, custom and truth, ethos portrayed through his unique style of writing. Gandhian idea of identity, freedom in every aspect of life , Indian values, characters faith on religion, superstition, beliefs, and battle for their rights, everyday's problem and adjusting with it in Indian, east-west acquiring styles in every aspect but still we find relevance Narayan's fantasy in reality.

Through Naraya's writing we find that characters are representing the thought and behavioral pattern of India. I assume it has very elastic borders, elastic frontiers, and elastic everything – with a few fixed factors, that's all…. in preference to taking note of a temple piper, people in all likelihood have a transistor radio and then, instead of transistor they may have a three-in-one recorder and playcassettes. You can watch villagers gambling cassettes within the fields these days. However people have no longer changed. For this reason yank Academy of Arts and Letters elected R. K. Narayan to an honorary membership - the second Indian who was given so honoured. Indian feels very proud that He made us proud in the field of literature.

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Information Seeking Behavior of College Faculty Members of Rural Area in Gadchiroli District.

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Abstract: This Research paper finds out the information seeking college faculty member in rural area in Gadchiroli District. The purpose study was to determine their ways to find out the information as per their need information sitting here reflect the path of satisfying information need the result indicated that the faculty member prepared to use printed material as compared to do to the e-resources to satisfy the informational need.

Keyword: Information, seeking behavior, social science, library resources, e- resources.

Introduction:

Meaning of information:

Information is that which inform In easy words. It is the answer to question of same kind. The world information about is also related with data knowledge. It is derived from the Latin world information (to inform) in the sense of to the give from to the mind, to discipline to, instruct are to teach. Or Data represents values attributed to parameters and knowledge signifies understanding of real thing. It is regards the information existence is not necessary attach to an observe where as in knowledge the information cognitive for observation. Information is always said to be contain of message information resolves in security the insecurity of an events in measured by the possibility of assurance if the events is more unconfident than the required information is more to resolve the insecurity.

The concept of information has varied meaning in very poet contest does the concept of information become closely related to communication, control, data, education, knowledge , meaning and understanding pattern, perception, representation etc.

Information seeking behavior

Information seeking behavior of (ISB) for short is the response up and individual are group to satisfy his information me seeing and Satija

(2006) has stated that information seeking is human process that require adaptive and reflective control over the efferent actions of the information seeker information seeking behaviour ISB resulted from the recognition of needs. Perceived by the users, who has consequence maker demand upon on formal system such as libraries and information centre's, or some other person in order to satisfy the perceived information. The information seeking behaviour essentially discrete knowledge elements. It is concerned the interactive utilizations of the three basic resources namely people information and system.

Robert Ikoja-Odengo et.al (2006) has stated about information seeking behaviour as under.

"Information seeking behaviour stems from the recognitions that once date of knowledge. Is less than adequate to manage problem are issue. Considering the bevaviour from the view point of informal sector enter pressure, it was determine that there are numerous gaps inter pressure knowledge that that prevent them from dealing effectively with problem the face in their work situation. These gaps are indicators of their anomalous effects state of knowledge. In order to resolve this deficiency. It was established that inter pressures applied several methods to access information. Over whelming the majority of this method where informal.

Models of information seeking behavior:

Wilson's (1981) model of information seeking behavior

The aim of Wilson's (1981)

Figure: ISB Model as propose by Prof.Wilson.

Every study of the literature of information seeking behavior must be based some general model of what may be called " information behaviour" office seeking behaviour is a part of Wilson's 1981 suggest that information seeking behavior arises due to the need of perceived by and information user in different stages or sequences. In order to satisfy that need user makes demand upon formal or informal sources are services. These demands for information result in success are failure to find relevant information. It the result become successful, the individual than makes the information found and any other fully our partly satisfy the perceived need or indeed. The model also highlights that past of the information seeking behaviour may innovative other people through information exchange and that information perceived as useful may be pass to their people as well as being used.

Review of literature:

Information seeking is the term which describes the human ways used by individual to seek, evaluate select and use information. Human being in undergoes with different types of seek information. In each course of Sikkim new information, can internet with different people, analogs, tools, and computers based information system. Mohammed Tahir,Khalid Mohammed and Farzan Shafique, (2008). Found in their study that Consulting and expert in the subject will be the most important sources for research purpose and the references book will be the most useful for teaching. Majority of art and humanity teachers prepared the printed format of information sources. Rubina

Bhati,(2009).Conducted a study on information need and information seeking behaviour(ISB) a faculty members at the Islamia University of Bhawalpur. They found that 56% of the respondent we are not satisfied with the current stock of the books related to their field as the found insufficient for meeting their educational and research need. 54% of them having discussion with the seminar and colleague.

Khan and Shafique: in their study from that the college teachers and administrations mostly sick information for lecture preparation, improvement of their personal competencies and current awareness, mostly use books and monograph for

Objective: this is study have telling objective.

1) To study use of library researcher seek information by the college faculty member in rural area in Gadachiroli District.

2) To find the type of information sources sense seeking behaviour faculty member

3) To find out the preferences of print or e-resources for Information retrieval by the faculty member in rural area.

seeking information. While they frequently used to discuss face to face with the colleges and friends as an informal sources of information they were largely acquiring information resources from their institutional library and use their personal collection.

Shing and Ranvi (2013) describe that majority of the faculty member seek information from different sources for updating themselves with the current development in concerned discipline and for research work. The ICT particularly the internet home made significant impact over information seeking behaviour of researchers.

Scope: This researcher is limited up to the college faculty members of rural area in Gadachiroli District.

Methodology:

This is based on primary data the study was conducted to study the information seeking behaviour of the college faculty members of rural area in south zone of Gadachiroli District. Census method was used for collection of primary data.

The result here has under.

Total number. of Faculty Member	No of Questionnaire distributed	No of Responded	Percentage
93	93	74	69%

Census method has creation advantage like to eliminates of sampling at the same time of getting 100% response in practice is a bit difficult. Data Collection method invoiced collection of both primary and secondary data the primary data was to be collected from faculty members. Secondary data was to be collected through the journals, articles research report, internet and other sources. There were 93 faculty members in rural area of Gadachiroli District. 93 questionnaires where distributed to the faculty member out of whom 74 faculty member responded to the questionnaire and the percentage of the response was 69%.

Data analysis explanation for graphs to followed.

1. Two set up graphs for each are linker items has been presented in the section to follow.

2. The first grapes is a column diagram are that given the plan count of the 93 responses divided over the five response option No option,somewhat agree, completely agree, somewhat disagree and completely disagree.

Data Analysis:

Use of library researchers to seek information by the faculty members. Frequency of visit to the library the frequency of visiting faculty members to the library has been classified into four types graphs as show in the pie-chart 14% faculty member visit the library daily. 33% visit weekly to the library 21% faculty visit to 2-3 time and 32% faculty member monthly visit to the library.

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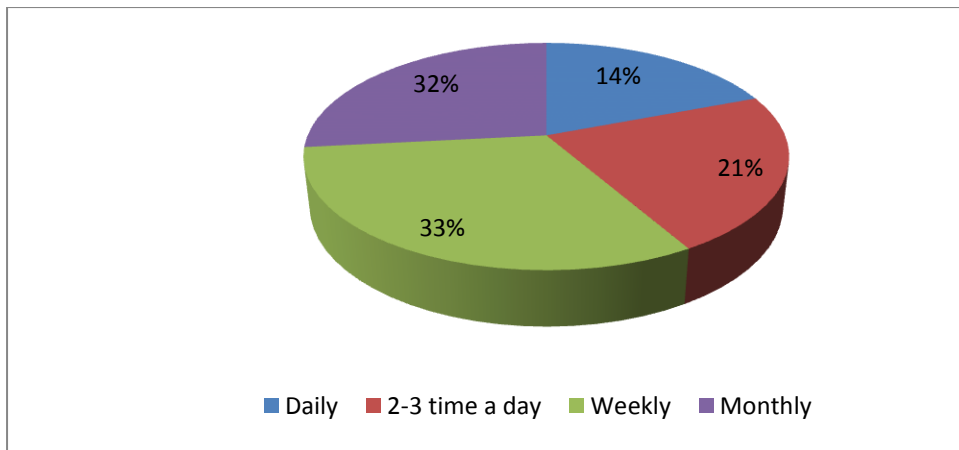
About the figure show that the majority of faculty members visit library weekly and monthly.

Purpose behind seeking information:

The faculty member asked their purpose behind seeking information 68% faculty members

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purpose only for teaching behind seeking information.

27% faculty member purpose is to seek teaching and research paper working, general knowledge where as any 5% faculty member say that entertainment is the reason behind seeking information
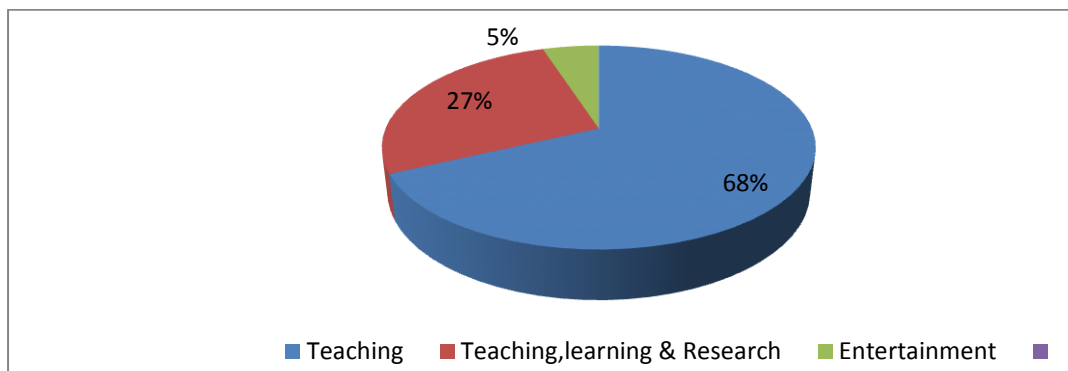
Above figure show that maximum 68% faculty members information's seeking for teaching and 27% faculty member are teaching, research and learning and entertainment for seeking information.

Preferences of print resources for faculty member.

Information the information need by the faculty members is 78% for print material use and 22% faculty member use of e- resources material.
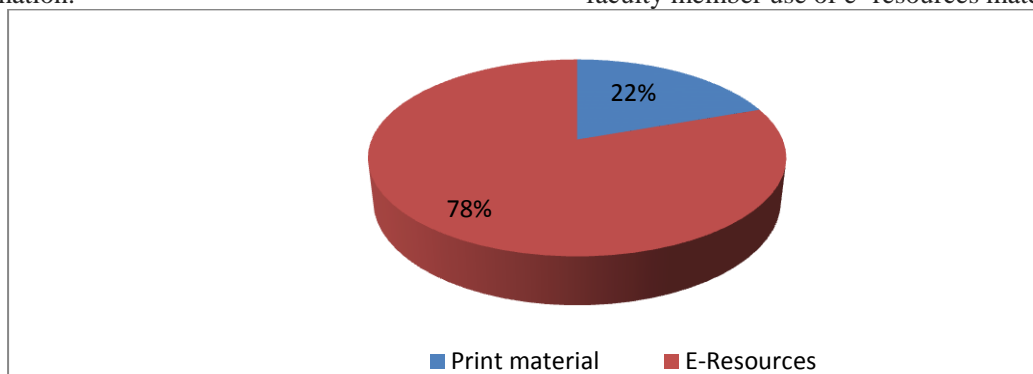
About figure so that 78% faculty members is use of printed material.

Impact of ICT:

Impact of ICT in faculty member but internet connectivity loose in their problem faced by faculty member while information seeking.

Figures show that the problem while seeking information 62% faculty members problem face by internet connectivity,29% youngest faculty members satisfaction in ICT facilities. and 9% not satisfaction in ICT facilities.

It indicated that majority of the faculty members are not satisfied by the ICT facilities in loss of internet connectivity.

Conclusion:

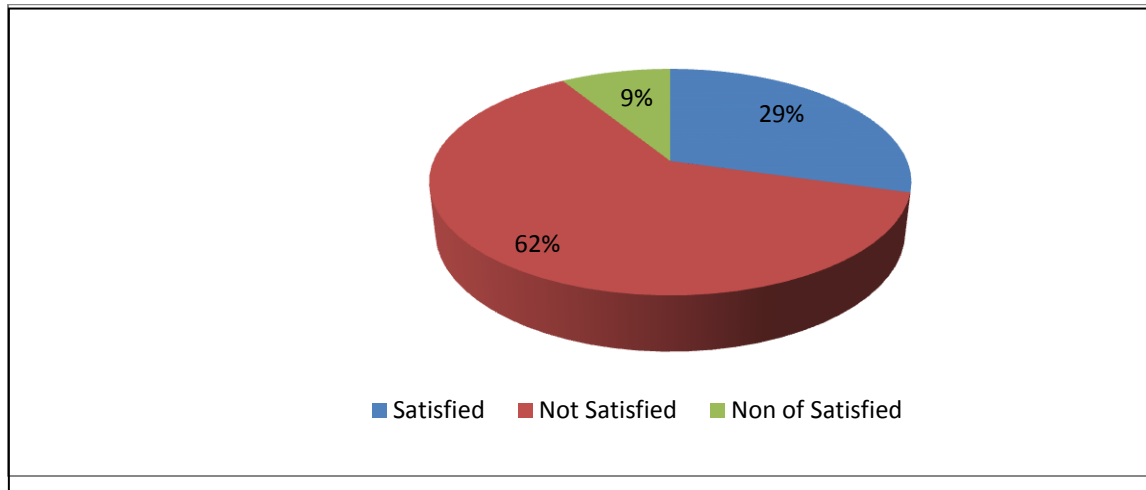In this study 64 faculty members survey of rural area in Gadchiroli District. This study investigator that the faculty members in rural area in use library resources weekly for the purpose of teaching learning. Rural area in major problem of internet connectivity while faculty member problem faced by information's seeking therefore they prefer printed material rather than e- resources. Printed sources such as book our largely prepared by faculty members.

Suggestions:

1. Qualified library stop should be appointed.

2. Special program should be conducted for faculty to improve their information seeking behaviour.

3. Use of modified electronic devices and improve of electricity problem.

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Contribution of Economy to Eco-Tourism in India

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Abstract: Every country's economy relies on tourism for growth and development. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, travel and tourism create over 9.2 percent of the country's total gross domestic product and generate over 16.91 lakh crore in revenue in India. Approximately 42.673 million people were employed in the United States throughout 2018. This industry was overgrowing around the globe, and it is expected to develop at a compound annual growth rate of 6.9 percent to reach 32.05 lakh crore by the year 2028, contributing about 9 percent to the world's Gross Domestic Product. Sustainable tourism is more responsible since it creates jobs and revenue for people while not harming the environment. It is also more environmentally friendly. The government recognizes tourism as a sector with significant potential for economic growth and job creation among the peoples of any nation, particularly in developing countries. International organizations such as the World Tourist Organization have determined that India offers a significant tourism growth potential, especially for developing countries. By 2020, it is expected that countries such as India and China will have surpassed the United States as the world's leading tourist destinations. Because of tourism's negative environmental consequences, despite the industry's tremendous expansion in recent years and its strong growth prospects, there is rising concern over its long-term viability as a development paradigm. As a result of tourism, negative environmental consequences are created on various factors, including the carrying capacity of a region's natural resources (for example, vegetation, air quality, water bodies, and water table), animals, and the surrounding natural environment. In the long term, environmentally friendly tourism may be beneficial to economic growth, and as a result, the notion of eco-tourism is rising in popularity. Eco-tourism has the potential to give jobs and revenue to local people, as well as much-needed foreign currency to national governments, all while ensuring the long-term viability of natural resource resources. The principal aims of this article are to examine the issues and potential of Indian eco-tourism and explore the influence of eco-tourism on the Indian economy, among other things.
Keywords: overgrowing; Sustainable tourism; World Tourist Organization; environmentally friendly tourism; foreign currency

Review of literature:

1. [**Neelam Kumari,2021**]: According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, India's overall tourism earnings in 2018 were roughly 16.91 lakh crore or 9.2 percent of GDP. This business is rapidly growing globally, and it is predicted to reach 32.05 lakh crore in 2028, growing at a 6.9% annual rate. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization, India's tourism sector has significant development potential. Ecotourism is supposed to provide jobs and cash to residents while also ensuring the long-term preservation of natural resources. The key objectives of this research are to investigate the difficulties and possible solutions related to Indian ecotourism and the market's economic ramifications.

2. [**Dayananda. K.C, 2016**]: The growth of India's tourism industry has substantially influenced the country's economic well-being. Tourism generates the number of employment, adds to the country's citizens' well-being, and adds to the country's GDP.

Other economic sectors may profit from its cross-sectoral and backward and forward links, which is good news for the whole economy.

3. [**Ismael Rezaeinejad and Amol Khaniwadekar,2021**]A human-centered, systemic, and comprehensive approach is required for sustainable development. It offers crucial concepts for the protection, promotion, and enhancement of long-term health and ecological integrity and the satisfaction of human needs. As vital as community development is, natural resource protection has never been more relevant in metropolitan areas.

4. [**Joyshree Nath and Asoke Nath, 2018**]: Tourism has a 5-percent annual average growth rate, making it one of the fastest-growing industries. By 2020, overseas travel numbers are predicted to almost triple compared to 2006. The World Tourism Organization defines ecotourism as "traveling to relatively undisturbed natural locations only to learn about, appreciate, and

enjoy the terrain and the region's native flora and fauna."

5. [**Roy B John & P K Vijayan, 2018**]: Local businesses and cultures must benefit from tourism to be sustainable. Ponmudi is a hill station in South Kerala, located 55.5 kilometers south of Thiruvananthapuram and at 1,100 meters. Ecotourism's positive and negative consequences are intertwined when it is molded by economic growth and local cultural factors.

Introduction:

Travel and tourism in India are critical for the advancement and development of the nation. Approximately 16.91 lakh billion and 9.2 percent of India's GDP were generated by tourism in 2018, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC). Travel and tourism would grow at a compound annual rate of 6.9 percent to reach 32.05 lakh crore by 2028.Tourism is often regarded as the world's biggest and fastest-growing business, having given employment for around 260 million people and contributing approximately 9 percent of the world's Gross Domestic Product in recent years. Sustainable tourism is more environmentally conscious tourism, and it creates employment and money while also reducing the negative influence on the environment. Throughout the world, tourism an activity with great potential for economic growth and job creation due to its high potential for job creation. By 2020, the massive rising economies of India and China would have surpassed the United States as the world's leading tourist destinations. Individuals or groups traveling away from home can benefit from various activities, services, and industries that contribute to the overall travel experience [66]. These include transportation, lodging and dining establishments, retail stores, entertainment businesses, and other hospitality services. It has been shown that the expansion of the Indian tourism sector has a multiplier impact on the country's economic growth [55]. Tourism contributes to the residents' happiness since it increases the prospects for the nation's growth and development by giving many job opportunities for the citizens of a particular country. Additionally, it contributes to national wealth. Other businesses such as agriculture, poultry, horticulture, handicrafts, construction, transportation, and floriculture, among others, may benefit from eco-tourism via backward and forward linkages as well as cross-sectorial collaboration with industries such as eco-tourism has had a significant and essential influence on the economic activities of countries across the globe. As a result, it has risen to become the world's fastest-growing service sector in the nation, with significant room for development and diversification in the future. Multiple sectors of the economy are linked to it through direct and indirect chain ties. In India, tourism has both beneficial and adverse long-term effects on the country's economic and social well-being and its political and environmental well-being [25].

Objectives of the study:

a) To investigate the many difficulties and opportunities associated with Indian ecotourism.

b) To investigate the economic effect of ecotourism on the Indian market.

Scope of the Study:

Tourists contribute significantly to the growth of numerous destinations. This manifesto combines environmental stewardship with a commitment to cultural progress. Ecotourism and sustainable tourism assist in increasing the number of trips that tourists make to their selected destinations by creating good guest host relationships. Tourists will gain a more excellent grasp of environmental issues. The potential for Indian tourism can be seen all around the nation.

Problem of the study:

Findings from the study show that tourists have different levels of understanding of the importance of sustainability and eco-tourism. According to research, visitors are more interested in having a good time than doing their part to safeguard the environment. The local people are struggling to cope with the problems brought on by tourists, resulting in damage to the environment.

Research Methodology:

We used secondary information from well-known publications and studies on the topic to compile this report. As a result, the research relied on previously available information and facts for its investigation, investigation, and evaluation of the problem.

What is eco-tourism?

It entails traveling responsibly and securely to various natural destinations, safeguarding and maintaining the natural environment in which we live, and enhancing the local population's well-being in the process. Environmental education and tourism are intended to educate travelers and tourists, raise funds for ecological conservation of the natural environment, directly benefit local communities' "economic development and political empowerment in various countries, and promote respect for different cultures and human rights"[70].

Eco-tourism is a socially responsible trip that focuses on preserving natural habitats, the

development of wild places, and protecting the environment. Ecology-based tourism comprises traveling to various locations across the globe. There is a high concentration of flora and wildlife and culturally significant sites, which are the key attractions for visitors. Environmentally responsible eco-tourism initiatives include those that minimize harmful impacts on the environment while also enhancing the cultural integrity and preservation of the local population. Eco-tourism encourages recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and the establishment of economic possibilities for local people [68].

Some features of eco-tourism:

1. Minimize the negative impact: Ecotourism has a low impact and causes no deterioration and no damage to the environment or the local culture.

2. Participation in decision-making at the local level: Local communities should be required to participate in the decision-making process for any projects or development plans promoting tourism.

3. Environmental awareness is essential: Eco-tourism is a lovely educational idea in which both the tourist and the local population are educated on the benefits of the environment, and environmentally friendly principles are instilled in those who participate in it. People's awareness of the environment grows as a result of this.

Principles of ecotourism:

1. Minimize the negative effect
2. Raise public knowledge of culture and the environment.
3. Promote a positive attitude among guests and hosts.
4. Contribute directly to protecting the natural environment by providing immediate financial rewards.
5. Give local people the ability to make decisions for themselves and access financial resources.
6. Raise your level of sensitivity toward the host country.

Few additional points about eco-tourism:

1. Eco-tourism takes place in natural environments and sites of exceptional ecological or cultural significance.

2. Eco-tourism is becoming more popular. Create the finances required to promote the conservation of socio-cultural and environmental resources.

3. Eco-tourism should give visitors a high level of quality and experience.

4. Eco-tourism should have the least unfavorable influence on the environment of the host nation as possible.

5. Eco-tourism has the potential to give cultural education as well as environmental awareness to visitors.

Eco-tourism is a component of long-term tourism development. The relationship between eco-tourism and sustainable development is shown via sustainable tourism. Three locations will emphasize sustainable tourism.

1. High level of quality: Visitors will have a wonderful time, and host communities will benefit from greater well-being due to increased cultural identification, "poverty reduction, and improved environmental quality [71].

2. Continuity: Ecotourism based on sustainability contributes to the "preservation and regeneration of natural resources" [65].

3. Maintaining a sense of balance: By distributing advantages among people, it is possible to balance the demands of the tourist sector to conserve the environment and the needs of local populations.

Relationship between tourism and eco-tourism:

Eco-tourism in India has enormous growth potential since it may contribute to local populations' socio-economic advancement and development while also conserving natural environments. Tourism has the potential to contribute around 3.1 percent to GDP while also generating USD 7.6 trillion and 300 million employment. In 2007-08, admission fees to 10 national parks in India earned money ranging from USD 7000 to USD 300,000, depending on the region. Several years ago, the planning commission determined that tourism is the second greatest employment generator for lower and semi-skilled laborers and that it contributes around 6 percent to the country's gross domestic product. The World Travel and Tourism Council predict that the tourism sector will increase at an annual pace of 8.8 percent between 2011 and 2021, with the fastest growth occurring between 2011 and 2015. Eco-tourism, which has the potential to safeguard and conserve tourism, has been encouraged by the state and the center. Eco-tourism strives to protect natural regions while providing jobs and money for residents and visitors.

Problems related to eco-tourism:

1. It poisoned lakes, seas, and other bodies of water.
2. Excessive use of precious freshwater resources.
3. Increase the likelihood of global warming occurring.
4. Destroy the natural environment.

5. It harms the biological diversity of the natural environment.

6. Create a market for increasing drug usage, which will lead to a rise in crime rates.

The positive impact of eco-tourism:

1. **The generation of income and the creation of jobs are two critical components of economic development:** Tourism is created to create jobs and reduce poverty in developing countries. It contributes around 6.23 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product and accounts for 8.78 percent of all jobs in its economy. In addition, approximately 20 million people are employed in the Indian tourist business. Because tourism is an essential source of foreign currency earnings in India, it is an outstanding source of foreign exchange earnings. Because of this, the country's balance of payments has improved. In India, the tourist sector generated around US$100 billion in 2008 and is predicted to expand to US$275.5 billion by 2018 at a pace of 9.4 percent per year, resulting in a total contribution of US$275.5 billion [55].

2. **Tourism helps to the preservation of a country's national history as well as the preservation of the country's natural environment:** It contributes to preserving critical historical and cultural sites across the globe. The tourist agency is always ready to conserve landmarks like the Taj Mahal, the Qutub Minar, the Ajanta and Ellora temples, and other such structures. Tourism also contributes to the conservation and protection of many endangered species' natural habitats [67].

3. **Tourism helps to the development of infrastructural facilities in any place by providing the benefits:** The tourism industry facilitates the development of a wide range of infrastructural amenities. It makes it possible for the host town to provide services, such as public transportation, healthcare facilities, sports centers, hotels, and high-end restaurants that thrive for international tourists.[63] The development of infrastructure impacts the development of other productive activities and vice versa.

4**. Increasing the possibility of peace and stability in a conflict situation:** The tourist sector may also contribute to promoting peace and stability in developing nations such as India by creating employment, generating cash, altering the economy, safeguarding the environment, and raising understanding of cross-cultural differences among its employees.

The negative impact of eco-tourism:

1. **Social and cultural change that is unwelcome and undesirable:** Tourism may harm a community's social culture and way of life. When an increasing number of visitors visit a location, there is a danger that the site may lose its identity. Goa is a fantastic illustration of this. The use of drugs, prostitution, and human trafficking increased dramatically during the 1960s and early 1980s when the Hippy culture predominated in Goa [63]. Thousands of hippies flocked to the state during this period, altering the entire lifestyle of the people of Goa and increasing the overall culture of the state. Because a lack of respect and understanding for one another's cultures and ways of life leads to conflicts, antagonism, and distrust between visitors and residents, it increases the likelihood of violence and other crimes occurring, increasing the number of charges brought against visitors. For example, the recent incident against a Russian tourist in Goa is a critical illustration of this argument.

2. **Instilling an Antipathy towards Others:** The tourism industry has provided minimal benefit to the country's local communities. When it comes to most all-inclusive package trips, more than 80 percent of the fees collected from passengers are sent to airlines, hotels, and other multinational firms rather than local businesses and employees. Furthermore, colossal hotel chain restaurants often import food to suit the needs of international tourists. They seldom hire locals for high management roles, denying local farmers and employees the opportunity to realize the benefits of their presence in the area. It has often engendered feelings of hostility against both visitors and government officials.

3. **Increasing the impact on the environment:** Significant adverse impacts of tourism on the environment include increasing strain on the ecosystem's carrying capacity at each tourist destination, which is the most serious of these consequences. It resulted in a rise in transportation and building operations, which resulted in widespread forest destruction. On the other hand, increased tourist traffic increases the likelihood of solid waste dumping and the "depletion of water and fossil fuel resources. Regular influxes of visitors into ecologically sensitive places contribute to the extinction of rare and endangered species by causing their deaths and disrupting breeding grounds. Significant noise pollution from automobiles and public address speakers and water pollution, automotive emissions, untreated sewage, and other factors have a direct impact on

biodiversity, the surrounding environment, and the overall profile of tourist"[63] destinations.

Conclusion:

In India, travel and tourism are vital for the country's prosperity and development. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, tourism contributed roughly 16.91 lakh crore and 9.2 percent of India's GDP in 2018, bringing in $42.673 million in income. By 2028, the tourism sector is predicted to grow at a compound annual rate of 6.9%, reaching 32.05 lakh crore. Tourism is often recognized as the world's largest and fastest-growing industry, employing around 260 million people and providing roughly 9% of global GDP in recent years.

Environmentally responsible eco-tourism programmes include those that reduce adverse effects on the environment while simultaneously strengthening the cultural integrity and preservation of the local community. Ecologically promoted eco-tourism promotes recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and the creation of economic opportunities for local people.

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The Socio-economical Study of the Problems of Migrant from Urban to Rural Areas during the Corona Period

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Abstract: The present study is in the context of reverse migrants. Proposed research work has been conducted in a scientific manner in line with objective 'to study the effect of covid-19 on migrants people with respect to five villages namely Rakshasabhuvan, Padli, Warni, Kolwadi and Dahiwandi in Shirur Kasar taluka of Beed district in Maharashtra region'. Google form is customized and has relied to collect data in this regard. Said investigation is based on preliminary data collected in Google spread sheet via Google form. The data is analyzed on the basis of questionnaires, observations, techniques for compiling basic facts. Although the study was conducted virtually, the sociological approach is evident. The views of 82 villagers from the above five villages have been incorporated in this study.
Keywords: Health, isolation, social distancing, migration, Reverse Migration.

Introduction:

Reverse migration and unorganized labor are interrelated factors. There are economic and social factors behind migration and unorganized labor. They affect economic and social health. That is why during the Corona period, workers who went to the big cities for work and to fill their stomachs migrated back to the village out of fear of the Corona, which we call reverse migration.

Migration is a natural and continuous process. Migration is the process by which an individual or a group of people moves from one place to another. Leaving the place of residence, humans or groups of human beings move to another place for the purpose of long stay, this communication is called human migration. According to Dr. S.C. Dubey, migration is a process of social transformation through which the population migrates internally and externally. There are two main types of migration: internal migration and external migration. The types of internal migration are rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, urban-rural. People migrate to live a better economic and social life.

There are two main factors that contribute to migration. Push Factor For example, when employment opportunities are not available, migration is forced due to drought, natural calamities, unemployment, poverty, epidemics, etc. This is called involuntary migration. The attraction factor is what we call the pull factor. It attracts migrants for better employment opportunities, better living standards, better education, better facilities, peace, stability, etc.

Migration, which occurs mainly in India, is seen to be reluctant many times over. For example, due to lack of employment opportunities, lack of education facilities in rural areas, migration to cities is seen. In the ten years from 2001 to 2011, about 94.57 lakh people in the state have migrated from one place to another in the district. Individuals have migrated from one district of the state to another district i.e. inter-district migration. Drought, earthquakes, agricultural problems, lack of employment opportunities in the villages, etc. have led to migration to the cities due to the availability of large opportunities in the cities. Workers working in the unorganized sector during the Corona period appear to have suffered the most from the lockdown. Contractors, daily wage earners, small business owners, workers had to face financial problems. He was returning to his hometown due to pay cuts, pay cuts, job losses and fear of corona. Corona is a name of a group of viruses. India suffered a lot due to this virus. SARS discovered in 2003, and MERS discovered in 2012, are also diseases caused by the corona virus. But the corona virus that was found in the outbreak of the disease in December 2019 in Wuhan, China is different from the previous one, so it is called the novel Corona virus. The World Health Organization has named the disease Covid-19. covid-19 is the name given by the World Health Organization on February 11, 2020 for the disease caused by the novel Corona virus SARS-CoV-2. It started in Wuhan, China in late 2019 and has since spread worldwide. Covid-19 is an acronym that stands for corona virus disease of 2019. The virus is also named after its shape which takes the form of a crown with protrusions around it and hence is known as corona virus.

The disease has been reported in many parts of the world. India could not stay away from this disease. The Covid-19 has infected

millions and killed scores of people all around the world.

The present study is in the context of reverse migrants. The research shows how he was treated by his family and relatives after his arrival in the village and what were the difficulties he faced during the Corona period as he was restricted to stay in the villages for fifteen days as per the government rules.

Importance of Study:

The present study will provide information on how the rural areas are treated in the changing circumstances and why it is done. Apart from this, the government has ordered isolation during the Koruna period, but it will help to understand the difficulties encountered during this isolation.

Study Method:

For this study, five villages of Rakshas Bhuwan, Padali, Dahihwandi, Kolwadi and Warani in Shirur (Ka) Taluka of Beed district of

Maharashtra were identified and selected. Author' s intention in selecting these villages was that a special camp of our Kalikadevi College's National Service Scheme was held in these villages. Since the study was conducted during the lockdown period, Google Forms were used for data collection. We reached out to the villagers on social media and the questionnaire was filled out by the people. A total of 82 villagers participated and filled out the questionnaire online.

Objectives of Study:

1) To study the treatment received by the family after migration during the Corona period; 2) To study difficulties in isolation in rural areas. The study is presented in accordance with these objectives. As the research study was conducted by the Department of Sociology, some of these questions were asked from the sociological point of view.

Data Analysis:

Table: 01

Immigrants Received Family Treatment during the Corona Period

Sr. No.	Treatment received from the family	Total	(%)
1	Isolation facility was available in family	20	24.4
2	Sent to Isolation center	26	31.7
3	Facilitated them outside villages	31	37.8
4	Not taken at home	05	06.1
	Total	82	100

According to Table 1, 37.8 percent of the 82 respondents from the five villages included in the study, after coming to the village during the Corona period, were accommodated outside the village, while 30.8 percent, according to the respondent, were sent to various government

isolation cells as there was no isolation cell in the village. According to 24.4 percent respondents, they were kept at home as there was isolation facility in the house. So 6 percent of respondents said they were not taken home after coming to the village from the city.

Table: 2

Difficulties in Maintaining Social Distance and Isolation in the village

Sr. No.	Types of Difficulties	Total (Out of 82)	%
1	Lack of Government Support	24	29.3
2	Lack of facilities at local level	49	59.8
3	Pressure from local People	09	11.0
4	Lack of Mentality of Migration	38	46.3

(Multi Respondent table)

According to table 2, out of 82 respondents in the five villages studied, when asked about the difficulties in maintaining social distancing and isolation in the village, the majority said that about 60 respondents did not have isolation facilities at the village level, while 29.3 percent lacked government support for isolation and social distancing. They have not received government support in rural areas. According to 46.3 respondents, the main problem of these migrants was that they did not have the mentality

of living outside the village or in a isolation cell after coming to the village from the city. According to 11 per cent of the respondents, the study found that despite the pressure from locals that we would not stay out of the village, we would stay at home.

Conclusion:

While studying the impact of Covid-19 in the villages of Shirur taluka and the problem of social distance and isolation in the village, what kind of treatment did the migrant locals from

Pune, Mumbai get in the family. This was studied in five villages of Shirur taluka. 82 respondents from these five villages reported their participation in the study.

The study showed that the government only issues orders. However, due to lack of physical facilities in rural areas and the lack of these facilities, the migrants have to face many problems. This is because there were huge problems for isolation in rural areas. The lack of immigration mentality, pressure from locals as to

why we should stay out, as well as lack of isolation facilities at the local level and lack of government support have forced migrants from the affected areas to stay with their families, which have increased family tensions. . Therefore, during the Corona period, due to lack of physical facilities in rural areas and migrants from the affected areas, it was observed that the second wave often affected the rural areas the most.

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E-Governance : A Challenge for India

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Abstract: Online working of a government or providing its services online to its citizens at their door step is known as E-governance. E-governance is E-commerce technology means online availability of government services. The technology and the methods used in E-governance project provide a roadmap for efficient delivery of services at the door step. In developing countries like India, where literacy level is very low and even most of the people are living below poverty line, people are not even aware about the benefits of E-governance activities and people do not use Information and Communication technologies to a much extent, there exist a number of problems to implement E-governance activities. In this paper, we discuss about the basic problems and challenges related to the implementation of E-governance in India and suggestions to overcome these challenges.

Keywords : Literacy, per capita income , ICT, electronic governance and major challenges.

Introduction :

Today's is the world of change and revolution. Things which are not dynamic are considered as mortal. The rise of E-government has been one of the most striking developments of the web Global shifts towards increased deployment of IT by governments emerged in the nineties, with the advent of the World Wide Web. The technology as well as E-governance initiatives have come a long way since then. Recognizing the increasing importance of electronics, the Government of India established the Department of Electronics in 1970. The subsequent establishment of the National Informatics centre (NIc) in 1977 was the first major step towards e-Governance in India as it brought 'information' and its communication in focus. However, the main thrust for e-Governance was provided by the launching of NIcNET in 1987 – the national satellite-based computer network. This was followed by the launch of the District Information System of the National Informatics centre (DISNIc) program to computerize all district offices in the Country for which free hardware and software was offered to the State Governments. NIcNET was extended via the State capitals to all district headquarters by 1990 .

E-Governance was started in India by AHSHAYA in Kerala. This project involves setting up around 5000 multipurpose community technology centres called Akshaya e- Kendra's across Kerala. Run by private entrepreneurs, each e-Kendra set up within 2-3 kilometres of every household, will cater to the requirements of around 1000-3000 families to make available the power of networking and connectivity to common man. Akshaya is a social and economic catalyst focusing on the various facets of e-learning, e-transaction, E-governance, information and communication. E-Governance is not only popular in India but also worldwide. To make working of government more efficient, responsive and transparent many developed and developing countries have taken some useful steps for the expansion of E-governance in their respective countries. Countries which are in the race of e-governance implementation are UK, USA, New Zealand, Brazil etc.

Why E-Governance:

E-government can transform citizens service provide access to information to empower citizens enable their participation in government and enhance citizen economic and social opportunities so that they can make better lives, for themselves and for the next generation.

Meaning:

Use of internet by the government to provide its services at the door step of customers, business and other stakeholder. In E-Governance, government makes best possible use of internet technology to communicate and provide information to common peoples and businessman. Today, electricity, water, phone and all kinds of bills can be paid over the internet. All this is what government and citizens is using and doing. All are dependent on internet and when citizens depends on government internet services all that come is EGovernance.

There are four pillars of E-Governance:-

1. **Connectivity:-**Connectivity is required to connect the people to the services of the government. There should be a strong connectivity for an effective e-governance.

 2. **Knowledge:** - Here knowledge refers to IT knowledge. Government should employ skill full engineers who can handle the e-governance in an efficient way. These engineers also handle all

kind of fault that may occur during the working of egovernance.

3**. Data Content**: - To share any kind of knowledge or information over the internet, there should be its database. This database should have the data content which is related to government services.

4. **Capital**:-Capital can be on public or private partnership. It refers to money used by government to provide their services or to that sector of the economy based on its operation
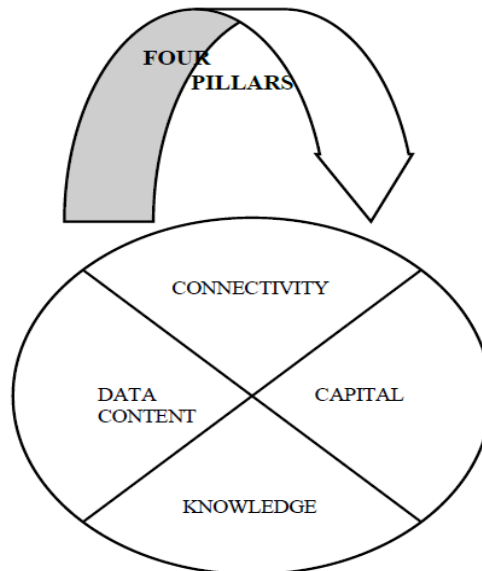

Fig 1: pillars of e-governance

E-Governance Models:
E-GOVERNANCE services can be shared between citizens, businessman, government and employees. These four models of e-governance are as:-
 1. Government to citizens (G2C)
 2. Government to government (G2G)
 3. Government to employees (G2E)
 4. Government to businessman (G2B)

Government to citizens (G2C):-This model of e-governance refers to the government services which are shared by citizens. Here, citizens visit to the link of services that they want to use. This models strong the bond between government and its citizen. Type of services which are provided by this model includes:-
• Payment of online bills such as electricity, water, telephone bills etc. Online registration of applications.
• Copies of land-record.
• Online filling of complaints.
• Availability of any kind of online information.

Government to government (G2G):-This model refers to the services which are shared between the governments. There is lots of information that need to be shared between various government agencies, department and organizations. These types of services or information are as:-

• Sharing of information between police department of various state.
• Government document exchange which includes preparation, approval, distribution, and storage of all governmental documents is also done through egovernance.
• Most of the finance and budget work are also done through e-governance

Government to businessmen (G2B):-Through this model, bond between private sector and government increase and businessmen use to communicate. They share information through this model like:- .
• Collection of taxes
• Rejection and approval of patent is also done by this model.
• Payment of all kind of bills and penalty .
• Sharing of all kind of information, rules and data
• Complaints or any kind of dissatisfaction can be shown by this.

Government to employees (G2E):-This model increases the transparency between government and its employee. Here, employee can keeps a check on the functioning and working of government and government can keeps on its employees. Information that can be shared by this model:-

- All kind of data submission(attendance record employee record etc) from various government offices is done by this model
- Employee can file all kinds of complaints and dissatisfaction by this model.
- All kind of rule- regulation and information for employees can be shared by this.
- Employees can check their payment and working record.
- Employees can register all kind of working forms online.

Challenges for e-Governance in India :

There are a large number of obstacles in implementation of e-Governance in India. These can be categorized under the following titles: Environmental and Social Challenges, Economical Challenges and Technical Challenges. These challenges are explained below:

A. Environmental and Social Challenges

i) **Different Language**: India is a country where people with different cultures and different religions live. People belonging to different states speak different languages. The diversity of people in context of language is a huge challenge for implementing e-Governance projects as e-Governance applications are written in English language. And also, English may not be understandable by most of the people. Therefore, it becomes a challenge for the government to write e-Governance applications which are to be implemented for the whole nation in more than one language so that these may be acceptable to the users of a particular language.

ii) **Low Literacy**: Literacy can be defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write cannot be considered as literate. Any formal education or minimum educational standard is not necessary to be considered literate. Literacy level of India is very low which is a huge obstacle in implementation of e-Governance projects. Illiterate people are not able to access the e-Governance applications; hence the projects do not get much success.

iii) **Low IT Literacy**: Much of the Indian people are not literate and those who are literate, they do not have much knowledge about Information Technology (IT). Most of the people in

India are not aware about the usage of Information Technology. So, in India, having such low level of IT literacy, how can e-Governance projects be implemented successfully? We can say that IT illiteracy is a major obstacle in implementation of e-Governance in India. So, first of all Indian people must be made aware about the usage of Information Technology.

iv) **Recognition of applications**: Recognition of the eGovernance facilities by the citizens is another huge challenge. It is a challenge to have all the citizens well aware of the facilities offered by the e-government and have them to trust in it, so that citizens should be ready to accept these facilities.

v) **User friendliness of government websites**: Users of e-Governance applications are often non-expert users who may not be able to use the applications in a right manner. Such users need guidance to find the right way to perform their transactions. Therefore, government websites must be user friendly so that more and more people can use them easily. Hence, these websites can be more effective. If government websites will be designed in an easier format only then these will be more usable for the users who are not expert users of IT.

vi) **Services are not accessible easily**: The concept of e-Governance is claiming for increased efficiency and effectiveness of the government, but these goals will be achieved only if the service will be available to the 100% of the citizens. So, every service should be accessible by anybody from anywhere and anytime. Even if the users of Internet are growing but still there is a major part of Indian population which is not able to access e-Governance activities for variety of reasons, e.g. some people may have limited access to Information and Communication Technologies and devices. Therefore, government has to provide internet access through public terminals as a part of their universal access efforts

vii) **Confidence on technologies provided by government**: The implementation of public administration functions via e-Government requires that the user must be confident and comfortable while

using the technology. He must also trust that technology that he/she is interacting with. Even the government should provide the measures so that the users can trust the technology provided to them. The government has to make a balance between ensuring that a system prevents fraudulent transactions and the burden that extensive checks can take place on people who are honest.

viii) **Separation**: The separation that exists between the individuals, communities and businesses that have access to Information Technology and those that do not have such access. Economic poverty is closely related to the limited information technology resources. People who are living below poverty line cannot afford a computer and internet connection for themselves to take the benefits of the eGovernment and other on-line services. Economic poverty is not the only cause of this separation; it may also be caused by the lack of awareness among the people. In India even some of the economically stable people do not know about the scope and services of eGovernance. Indian government has to take some actions to narrower this separation to effectively implement the e-Governance projects.

ix) **Struggle to Change**: The struggle to change phenomenon can explain much of the hesitation that occurs on the part of the constituents in moving from a paper-based to a web-based system to interact with government. Citizens, employees and businesses can all have their biases with respect to how transactions should be processed. Government entities and public policy administrators cannot ignore the changes that occur as a result of the implementation of the ICT. Education about the value of new system is one step towards reducing some of this struggle

x) **Population**: Population of India is probably the biggest challenge in implementing eGovernance projects. As population is considered to be an asset to the country but it also offers some other challenges e.g. establishing person identities. There is no unique identity of individuals in India although Indian government is making efforts for providing unique identity to its citizens. Apart from this, measuring the population, keeping the database of all Indian nationals and keeping this database updated and then providing the egovernance services to the whole population are major challenges.

xi) **Lack of integrated services**: Most of the egovernance services which are offered by the state or central government are not integrated. Lack of communication between different departments of government may be its major cause. Therefore, the information that resides within one department has no or very little meaning to some other department of the government.

xii) **Lack of awareness in people**: Most of the Indian people are not aware of the benefits of eGovernance services. Even the government do not pay much attention to make the people aware about e-Governance activities. Unawareness is a major challenge in the implementation of e-Governance projects

B. **Economical Challenges**

i) **Cost**: In developing countries like India, cost is one of the most important obstacles in the path of implementation of e-Governance where major part of the population is living below poverty line. Even the politicians do not have interest in implementing e-Governance. A huge amount of money is involved in implementation, operational and evolutionary maintenance tasks. These costs must be low enough so that to guarantee a good cost/benefit ratio.

ii) **Applications must be transferrable from one platform to another**: e-governance applications must be independent from hardware or software platforms. Therefore, these applications can be used at any platform irrespective of the hardware or software and from one platform to the other platform. These applications may also help on possible reuse by other administrators.

iii) **Maintenance of electronic devices**: As the Information Technology changes very fast and it is very difficult for us to update our existing systems very fast. Regulations of different devices and their different characteristics may vary and the system in use must be capable to handle all the emerging needs.

Maintenance is a key factor for long living systems in a rapidly changing technical environment.

iv) **Low per Capita income**: Per capita income means how much each individual receives, in the terms of money, of the yearly income generated in a country. This refers to what each individual receives if the yearly national income is divided equally among everyone. Per capita income of India is low as compare to the other countries. Therefore, people cannot afford on-line services provided by the government

C. Technical challenges

i) **Interoperability**: Interoperability is the ability of systems and organizations of different qualities to work together. The e-Governance applications must have this characteristic so that the newly developed and existing applications can be implemented together.

ii) **Scale of applications**: e- Governance projects have to be designed to scale from the day one. eGovernance is supposed to affect every citizen of the country, so e-Governance applications must have the scale to interface with every citizen.

iii) **Multimodal Interaction**: Multimodal interaction provides the user with multiple modes of interfacing with a system. An e-Government application can be really effective if its users can access it using different devices.

iv) **Privacy and Security**: A critical obstacle in implementing e-Governance is the privacy and security of an individual"s personal data that he/she provides to obtain government services. With the implementation of e-government projects, some effective measures must be taken to protect the sensitive personal information of the people. Lack of security standards can limit the development of eGovernment projects that contain personal information such as income, medical history etc.

v) **Scope of applications**: The very first step in creating a good application is to define its scope very well and everything else comes later. The applications which are provided by e-Government, their scope must be known in advance for the accurate

which is a challenge for implementation of e-governance.

v) **Limited financial resources**: The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the measures o national income and a country"s economy. GDP is defined as the total market value of all final goods and services produced within the country in a given period of time. GDP of a country is the measure of its financial strength. India has limited financial resources so as to implement and maintain the e-Government projects properly
implementation of eGovernance projects.

vi) **Tried and tested technologies**: Technology tends to get out of date very fast. Our government may not be in position to buy new servers every year. So, it is better and safer to use technologies and products which are tried and tested for longer periods of times than using the latest ones.

vii) **Geographical problems**: Corporate networks reside on reliable and controlled networks. Government networks have to go into all areas which are even unfriendly to live. It is, however, costly to wire up all the villages in the country. So, e-Governance systems must have to use the wireless networks like existing cellular networks to reach the applications into remote areas irrespective of the geographical issues.

viii) **Local language**: The acceptance of English language in India is very low. The egovernance applications are written in English. That is why e-Governance projects do not get success. Hence, the e-governance applications must be written in local language of the people so that they may be able to use and take advantage of these applications.

Government initiatives :

The policy-makers in India tend to justify the adoption and expansion of e-governance on the grounds that it costs less, reduces waste, promotes transparency, eliminates corruption, generates possibilities to resolve rural poverty and inequality, and guarantees a better future for citizens in other words government tends to portray e-governance as the panacea for all ranges of problems confronting India, therefore Indian Government has set the target of

delivering at least 25 percent of its dealings and services electronically . To achieve the target Indian Government has decided to boost computer density by making computers easily affordable; to increase connectivity by improving the telecommunication based on optical fiber networks. Indian government has taken major initiatives to setup institutions for making policy, control and account deployment of e-Governance which will provide effective and efficient services.

* One of the most important initiatives undertaken by the central government is the Information Technology Act (2000), which is to regulate cyberspace and define offences and penalties related to information technology (IT) such as tampering with computer source documents, breach of confidentiality and privacy, publication of false digital signatures and so on. * Freedom of Information Bill that requires all public authorities to maintain information and records, and appoint Public Information Officers to assist citizens in gaining access to such information . * Ministry of Information Technology (MIT) plays a crucial role in facilitating e-governance by reinforcing knowledge based enterprises, encouraging coordination among users, adopting procedures based on international standards, promoting the internet and introducing it education. * The Government has also decided to establish a National Institute of Smart Government in order to enhance capacity-building in e-Governance at all administrative levels.

* Centre for Electronic Governance to promote IT and e-governance in the country which is to identify the appropriate forms of ICT necessary for better service delivery, to conduct training for generating it awareness among government officials and to help state governments in implementing policies and reforms based on best e-governance practices.

* NeGP National e-Governance Projects (NeGP) make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man. Indian Government has committed around 23 Crores for overall development for five year plan in 2006. In addition, various ministries and departments organizes summit, other mechanism to raise awareness programs to make varieties of information available to citizens through electronic links.

Status of E-governance in India :
E-governance will able to provide the government services to the common man in a very cost effective manner. Following are few successful stories of e-governance in India.

Transportation:- Services provided by e-governance in this area are:-
• Issuance of Time Table of buses.
• Provision of booking facility for Interstate transport.
• Transportation Improvement Program .
• Regional Transportation Plans .
• Congestion Management Process .
• Transportation Demand Management

Various projects :-
1. **CFST**:-Citizen Friendly Services of Transport Department by Andhra Pradesh government to provide services such as Issue of learner licensees ,Issue of driving licenses ,Renewal of driving licenses etc
2. **Vahan and Sarathi**:-The backend applications Vahan&Sarathi help in speeding the overall work flow in the transport department but Tamil Nadu govt.
3. **OSRTC**:- The Orissa State Road Transport Corporation project was started to provide transport related facilities online
4. **HRTC**: - Himachal Road Transport Corporation project is for online bookings, cancellation of seats, for enquiry about departure of buses, availability of seats and buses etc

Online payment of bills and taxes:-
Services provided by e-governance in this area's:-
• Online Transaction
• Payment of Bill
• Payment of taxes
• Payment of house EMIs

Various Projects:-
1. **FRIENDS**: - This project is started by Kerala Government for its citizens to make online payment of electricity and water bills, revenue taxes, license fees, motor vehicle taxes, university fees, etc [1].
2. **E-SEVA**:-Electronic seva by Andhra Pradesh government to pay utility bills, avail of tradelicenses and transact on government matters at these facilities.
3**. BWSSB ganakeekruthaGrahakaraSeve, water billing, and collection system**: - This e-governance project is started by the Bangalore government. In this every month bills of houses are generated through BGS software
4. **DOMESTIC**: - This project is started by Daman and Diu. It is an Electricity Billing System for domestic consumers.

5. **E-Pourasabha Municipal Application**:-E-Pourasabha is an e-governance application for urban local bodies. It is implemented for Tax Collection system, Property Tax, Water Tax etc.

6. E-Mitra by the Government of Rajasthan

7. SAMPARK by Chandigarh government 8. E-Suvidha by the government of Uttar Pradesh

Agriculture:- Following are the projects used in Agriculture.

1. **Gyandoot**: In the State of Madhya Pradesh it is an Intranet-based Government to citizen (G2c) service delivery initiative.

2. **BELE**:- It is a web-based application with 3-tier architecture for capturing and monitoring the major activities and services.

3. **AGMARKNET**: - It is a project approved by Department of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), Ministry of Agriculture, and Government of India.

4. **SEEDNET**:-It is a SEED informatics network under ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The project was started in Chhattisgarh in the month of July' 2008 for Kharif season.

5**. Mustard Procurement Management System**:- It is started by Haryana government. It Conducted the Survey of mustard sown by the farmers and feed this data in to the database of the system. This data is then processed and generate coupons having information of dates on which farmer may visit in the mandi to sale his mustard.

Disaster management: - To manage disaster, is a very big challenge for the government as these are natural phenomena and are unpredictable. To deal with these disasters, much state government has started e-governance service for this. Project in this area is:-

1. **Chetana**: - It is a Disaster management system which has been started in the state of Bihar to deal with natural disasters such as flood and earthquake.

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SOME SOLUTIONS TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES :

A) Government should possess project management tools.

B) Project tracking tool should be integrated to the tasks/activities of the project and these should be monitored instead of status reports with only long text paragraphs being generated for monitoring the project status.

C) There should be complete transparency,

D) Information regarding the issues blocking the progress should be provided in the project management tools and should be evaluated at various critical check points.

E) Cost, schedule and quality should be checked at every point.

F) Base knowledge of project should be perfect.

G) Automated, outcome-based dashboards should be used.

H) All the stakeholders must be made aware of the project process

Conclusion:

As the usage of Information Technology is growing very fast, Indian government is making many efforts to provide services to its citizens through e-Governance. Although Indian government is spending a lot of money on e-Governance projects but still these projects are not successful in all parts of India. Unawareness in people, local language of the people of a particular area, privacy for the personal data of the people etc. are main challenges which are responsible for the unsuccessful implementation of eGovernance in India. Government must take some actions to make the people aware about the e-Governance activities so that people may take full advantage of these activities and eGovernance projects can be implemented successfully. The participation of people can play a vital role in implementation of e-Governance in India

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Attitude and Knowledge on Global Warming Among Student Teachers of Coimbatore District in the Current Scenario

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Abstract: The standard warmth on the Earth's outside has worldwide augmented. This matter was usually cause by the escalating of greenhouse gases concentration due to human being actions. As a result, the information about global warming becomes most important topic for students and educators. This research aimed to investigate how the student teacher's attitude and knowledge about global warming. The data was retrieve through objective tests on 705 student teachers. The data were collected and analyzed using t' test, Mean and Standard Deviation.
Keywords: *Attitude, Knowledge, Global Warming, Student Teachers*

Introduction

Global warming is the result of rising average hotness of the globe and oceans because the exacerbation of the green house effect. This logically green house effect is potentially cause by the toting up of pollutant to the biosphere lead to promising profitable and climatic cost (Kilinc et al., 2008; Rye et al., 1997). Several populace starts to discuss whether global warming is genuine or not waiting lastly, the data obtain by weather scientist prove that our earth is warm all through over the past of 100 time. The average temperature has enlarged between 0.4 °C-0.8 °C caused by the blazing of relic fuels, terrain defrayal, and farming guide to carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases unconfined. The gas unconfined by person's behavior claim to be the major spring of the global warming that has occurred at this previous 60 years. The Scientists from worldwide Panel on weather shows that the global warming has these days been predictable to augment until 1.4°C -5.8° C in year 2100. It would be follow by the growing sea levels that cause the melt of glacial ice and growing the occurrence and harshness of tempest and other.

Harsh weather (Meehl et al., 2007). Global warming is frequently discussed as a wide bang in different part of the earth. The notion of global warming is distinct as add to in the hotness of earth's and ocean's surface due to add to in the quantity of the greenhouse gases in the ambiance (Çimer, Sabiha, & Ursavas, 2011). According to Cox, Peter, Richard, Chris, Steven, and Ian (2000), the progressive augment in carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere due to anthropogenic emission is predictable to direct to momentous change in the climate. Concerning partially of the emission are at this time being riveted by the sea and by land ecosystem, but amalgamation is responsive to weather, as well as the attentiveness of carbon dioxide in the ambiance, create response.

Review of Related Literature

Undang Rosidin and Agus Suyatna (2017) studied teachers and students knowledge about global warming. Objective: To find out how the teachers and students knowledge about global warming. **Sample:** 230 teachers and 573 junior and senior high school students in Lampung Province as one of the most potential black smoke disaster area in Indonesia. **Statistical Techniques:** Two Way ANOVA, and Turkey multiple comparison to understand the relationship of global warming knowledge towards gender, teachers' identity, students' educational level. **Findings:** The results showed that students and teachers knowledge about global warming are very low. The students' knowledge is higher than the teachers. For students, it was found that an educational level hold the important factors of students' global warming knowledge, in which secondary school students has better knowledge and experiences relative to the primary students. There is no difference in students' knowledge of global warming caused by gender. There is a correlation between attitude and knowledge about global warming at senior high school students while in junior high school students there is no correlation.

Jitendra Sab, Asha Anil and Mubashir (2015) studied assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding global warming among high school students of Ramnagar Belagavi City. **Objective:** To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding global warming among the high school students. **Methodology:** A community based cross-sectional study was carried out among 400 students of three different medium schools using pretested, self administered questionnaire. Ethical clearance, informed consent and assent were taken from the concerned authority and person. Percentage and Chi-square was applied for statistical analysis. **Findings:** In this study only (16.5%) of students had good knowledge about global warming while majority (70.5%) of them had average knowledge and (13%) had poor knowledge towards the same. Majority (78.5%) of students had average attitude towards global warming whereas (21.5%) of them had poor attitude. A significant difference in the level of knowledge and attitude was found according to age, sex, class/grade and different medium of school at P<0.05 but no significant difference was found with place of residence and religion.

Significance of the Study

As the present study deals with the attitude and knowledge on global warming of student teachers the researcher feels that additional and more action related studies about the topic can be of facilitate to the student in order to inspire them to preserve and save the atmosphere. Projects connected to Action Research on ecological learning can be carried out in colleges by the students under the supervision of their tutors and can be implementing. Conservation clubs, Eco clubs, Green Ribbon clubs, tree walks can be prearranged in colleges and student participation in such club actions can be encouraged. Practices of protection and conservation of the atmosphere can be tinted to the students. As Environmental Education is an inter disciplinary and act slanting topic , the original and critical view skills in student can be enhanced by make the students conscious about global warming and other connected aspect.

Objectives of the Study

1) To study the attitude and knowledge of global warming of student teachers based upon their gender.

2) To study the difference in the attitude and knowledge of global warming of student teachers based upon their locality.

Hypothesis of the Study

1) There is no significant difference in the attitude and knowledge of global warming of student teachers based upon their gender.

2) There is no significant difference in the attitude and knowledge of global warming of student teachers based upon their locality.

Methodology

A total sample of 705 students (380 male students and 325 female students) was selected randomly were selected for the research work using the stratified random sampling technique. The Demographic Questionnaire was prepared which was designed to provide information about students' gender and locality. Using SPSS statistical analysis package **t-** test was employed to find out the difference in various aspects like the attitude and knowledge on global warming using gender and locality.

Statisticaltechniques

- Mean
- Standard deviation
- t- test

Analysis of the Data

Hypothesis 1

- There is no significant difference in the attitude and knowledge of global warming of student teachers based upon their gender.

Table - 1

t- test for the mean scores of the teacher students on their attitude towards global warming with respect to gender.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value	Significant level
Female	325	132.67	14.58	0.82	Not significant
Male	380	133.52	13.03		

Table 1 reveals that the calculated t- value 0.82 is lesser than that of the tabulated t- value at 0.05 level of significance in the attitude of global warming. So the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is inferred that both the female Student teachers and male student teachers have equal attitude towards global warming.

Table - 2

t-test for the mean scores of the student teachers on their knowledge on global warming with respect to gender.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value	Significant level
Female	325	13.21	1.34	1.28	Not significant
Male	380	14.72	1.67		

Table 2 reveals that the calculated t- value 1.28 is lesser than that of the tabulated t-value at 0.05 level of significance in the knowledge of global warming. So the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is inferred that both the female and male student teachers have equal knowledge towards global warming.

Hypothesis 2
- There is no significant difference in the attitude and knowledge of global warming of student teachers based upon their locality.

Table-3

Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value	Significant level
Urban	422	133.08	12.01	0.11	Not significant
Rural	283	133.20	15.90		

Table 3 reveals that the calculated t' value 0.11 is lesser than that of the tabulated t- value at 0.05 level of significance in the attitude of global warming. So the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is inferred that both the urban and rural student teachers have equal attitude towards global warming.

Table - 4

t-test for the mean scores of the student teachers on their knowledge on global warming with respect to their locality

Locality	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value	Significant level
Urban	422	14.38	1.14	0.56	Not significant
Rural	283	14.18	1.47		

Table 4 reveals that the calculated t-value 0.56 is lesser than that of the tabulated t-value at 0.05 level of significance in the knowledge of global warming. So the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is inferred that both the rural and urban student teachers have equal knowledge on global warming.

Finding of the Study

The study indicates no significant difference in the level of attitudes and knowledge on global warming of student teachers. Locality has influence on the attitude and knowledge of student teachers. Male and female student teachers showed no significant difference with respect to attitude and knowledge towards global warming. The student teachers studying

in urban and rural showed no significant difference with respect to attitude and knowledge towards global warming.

Conclusion

Global warming has turned out to be one of the chief environmental issues in front of the earth today and at hand is worrying substantiation of extensive range of implication for human being wellbeing. The current study exposed that approximately all

the student teachers were conscious about global warming. Though the students were alert of the difficulty of global warming their altitude of knowledge and attitude towards global warming was usual. Education about global warming was not sufficient among students. So it is suggested that awareness campaigns/programs concerning global warming and procedures to struggle the same.

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An Exploration of Humanism in the selected poems of Rabindranath Tagore

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Abstract : This paper is a humble attempt to concentrate on Tagore's philosophy of humanism. If the epithet 'poetic' refers to a synthesis of truth, beauty, harmony, and music, perhaps all his literary creations can claim the epithet. In the present paper, however, for obvious reasons, only his poems and lyrics will be cited for discussion. "Gitanjali" is a collection of poems translated into English. Each poem from "Gitanjali" explores the simplicity of Tagore's poetic Imagery. Tagore writes about giving up God on one page and making work as worship. Tagore's sense of dedication to work impresses the readers.

Key Words- Exploration, Humanism, Gitanjali, etc.

Introduction-

Rabindranath Tagore is a multi-dimensional personality. Undoubtedly he is an imminent poet, lyricist, prose writer, dramatist, painter, performer, social reformer, educationist, and whatnot. He was born at Jorasanko in Kolkata on 7th May 1861 in an aristocratic, affluent and cultured family of Tagores. This was the amount when India, particularly Bengal was passing through a complete Cultural Revolution called the Renaissance. It was an opening of the doors which had been closed for hundreds of years. It was an attempt to search and cultivate new ideas, new thoughts, and new approaches touching almost every aspect that turns human life beautiful and worth living.

The fundamental values of rationalism, nationalism, and humanism were inculcated from Jorasanko Thakurbari (Tagore's House) itself which was the hub of such cultural rejuvenation that fostered Rabindranath from his very childhood. Heredity as well as environment imbibed these values and inculcated them through his lifelong literary career. Under the influence of his ascetic father Maharshi Debendranth, Rabindranath grew up in an environment that was charged with the teachings of Vedanta and Upanishads. In his later years, he was highly influenced by the teachings of Vaisnavism, and also that of the saints of the Medieval Bhakti cult of India like Kabir, Rabidas, Dadu, Nanak, and others. Sufi saints also enchanted him. The fragrance of these philosophies turned him to look for love, beauty, truth, peace, harmony because the process within the incessant search for the last word forms the quintessence of Tagore's philosophy of humanism.

This paper is a humble attempt to get a glimpse of Tagore's philosophy of humanism.

If the epithet 'poetic' refers to a synthesis of truth, beauty, harmony, and music, perhaps all his literary creations can claim the epithet. In the present paper, however, for obvious reason, only his poems and lyrics are cited for discussion.

Tagore started writing at the age of thirteen and therefore next sixty-seven years were marked by a ceaseless and torrential flow of creativity in manifold forms. At the initial stage of his literary career, Tagore is a romantic and to some extent a mystic poet. He is a worshipper of beauty. So anything beautiful in nature, the young poet overwhelms in it. His heart dances like a peacock with the changing seasons, his eyes wake up from dreams with the flowing of the cascade, when spring comes gladdening the earth after sluggish winter, the poet reels in joy. He is so happy in the midst of nature's beauty that he writes:

> This world is beautiful,
> I have taken up into my heart
> The sweetened dust of the earth.
> This is the message of a successful life.

"Gitanjali" is a collection of poems translated into English. Each poem from "Gitanjali" explores the simplicity of Tagore's poetic Imagery. Tagore writes about giving up God on one page and making work as worship. Tagore's sense of dedication to work impresses the readers. In the very next poem, he manages to describe the complete devotion of a human to God. This is the human approach of Tagore in "Gitanjali".

W. B Yeats gives a stunning and fitting tribute as a preface to the present edition. Every reader of "Gitanjali" should not miss the

Preface of this anthology. In the poem "Leave this chanting" - the humanistic approach is at its height. The poet asks the priest,

> "Leave this chanting, singing, and
>   telling of beads!
> Whom dost thou worship in this
> lonely dark corner of a temple
>   with doors all shut?
> Open thine eyes and see thy God is not
>   before thee!
> He is there where the tiller is tilling
>   the hard ground
> And where the path maker is breaking
>   the stones
> He is with them in Sun and Shower
> And his garment is covered with dust
> Put off thy holy mantle and even
> like him come down on the dusty soil!

This poem is an excellent example of Tagore's Humanism. Tagore has rightly criticized the hypocrisy of the priest in the temple and their devotion to the doors all shut. The poet asks to open their eyes to see the God in the poor who are toiling in the field, breaking the stones to make paths and whose garments are covered with dust and not in the temple. The poet suggests the priest search the God in the "sweat" of the hard-working people.

Another poem wonderfully translated into English is about the worthy, simple, and great gifts that God gives to us unasked...."The sky and the light, this body and the life and the mind, saving me from perils of overmuch desire" God treats all human beings equally. The simple gifts of God are the greatest gifts to mankind. The perils of human life are the uncertain goals.

> "When I awaken and hurry in search of my goal,
> Day by day thou art making me worthy of full acceptance by refusing me ever saving me from perils of weak uncertain desire"

The simplicity of life makes us happy. This is the simple meaning of this poem. The elements of humanism are easily seen in Song 36. Tagore prays to God to purify his mind and remove the poverty of his heart. He also prays for strength to bear his joys and sorrows lightly. He wants to own the broad-mindedness crammed with Love. He wants to serve his fellow human beings.

> "This is my prayer to thee, my Lord
> Strike at the root of penury in my heart
> Give me the strength lightly to bear
>   my joys and sorrows
> Give me the strength to make my love
>   fruitful in service
> Give me the strength never disown the
>   poor
> Or bend my knees before insolent
>   might
> Give me the strength to raise my mind
>   high above daily trifles
> And give me the strength to surrender
>   my strength to thy will with love"

The poet criticizes the social system and warns of its hateful attitude to the marginalized section. He serves the poor, needy, and downtrodden means serving God.

> By preventing the touch of Man
> You have hated the God of man's
>   heart
> For anguished rage of the Creator, on
>   the door of famine
> You shall have to take food and drink
>   sharing with others
> ………………………………
> Whom you have pushed downward,
>   will bind you down
> Whom you have left behind, will draw
>   you back.

The poet conveys his thanks to his Lord that his lot lies with the humble people who are sufferer and bears the burden of power and hide their faces and stifle their sobs in the darkness of the system. Poet's sensitive mind is always with common people and his sympathy is for the oppressed and enslaved people. It makes the poet think about half of the human society—the women. The poet strongly believes that without the overall development of women's education, personality, and potentiality, the fully-fledged advancement of society is highly impossible. Tagore's famous lyric

> Where the mind is without fear
> And the head is held high
> And where knowledge is free.
> Where the world has not been broken
>   up into
> Fragments by narrow domestic walls.

The poet suggests every aspect of the country must be without fear and enjoys freedom. He thinks free India should provide intellectual freedom to launch constructive activities that will bring advancement to his country. He hopes that his country will awake, discuss and plan for a bright future. This is moral and spiritual emancipation. The poem *Where Mind is Without Fear* is in the form of a prayer, a plea, hope is the representation of Tagore's deepest humanistic impulses. The ideal person projected in the poem is the one that carries within him or herself the humanism that Tagore longed for. One can find in the poem the blending of the East and the West, which is an integral part of Tagore's poetic humanism.

Man is at the center of Tagore's humanism. The Western humanists concentrate on the materialistic welfare of a man on the other hand Indian humanists focus on the spiritual and the ethical nature of man. As the divine spirit in him, man is given the highest rank. The thinks spiritualism brings him closer to humanity. Tagore is a missionary of the 20th century with a total commitment to serving his fellowmen. Service to mankind, according to Tagore is the best means to know God and it is only possible through the paths of Knowledge, Love, and Service (Gnana Marga, Bakthi Marga, and Karma Marga) "To serve and not to be served" is Tagore's watchword.

Conclusion

Tagore is a humanist. He talks about many spiritual-related ideas in his poems. There is a subtle humanism in his poems. Their sweetness is unending. The readers are fascinated by his poems because of their easy-to-read and understanding nature. Even in his spiritual poems, we find a humanistic approach that is inseparable from his poetry.

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