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Director,

Shirdi Sai Rural Institute's

Rahata, Tal- Rahata Dist- Ahmednagar

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Effect of Toxicant on a Predator – Prey Species System Undergoing Harvesting in Predator Population : A Mathematical Model

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Abstract:

In this paper a mathematical model is proposed to study the effect of toxicant on a predator – prey species system undergoing harvesting in predator population. Equilibrium point of model is carried out. Existence and linear stability analysis of equilibrium point is also carried out. From the stability analysis of positive equilibrium point we see that due to the presence of toxicant, growth rate of prey population decreases which in turn decreases the predator population. It is observed from the equilibrium point that predator population decreases on account of harvesting. Also it may be conclude that both the population of prey and predator would coexist at lower equilibrium levels due to the presence of toxicant in the environment.

Keyword: - Toxicant, Prey – Predator Species, Harvesting

1. Introduction:-

One of the most important problems that modern society faces today is changes in terrestrial and aquatic environments caused by the various kinds of stresses (temperature, toxicant / pollutants, etc.), affecting quality of life of people, survival of species etc. Our environment is polluted by many different types of chemicals, emitted due to various human activities, such as industrialization, use of pesticides and herbicides in agriculture, unplanned urbanization and technological advancement. The biological population is regularly exposed to several natural and artificial chemicals which are toxic to them. Toxicants negatively affect the rate of growth and reproduction of organisms. It should be noted, though, that they affect mortality and the production of viable offspring and may therefore play an important role on the population level. Many toxicants of eco toxicological interest tend to interact with macromolecules. The toxicants can affect population both by direct and indirect ways. One of the direct effects is death and decrease in reproductive rates of organisms. The indirect effects may be observed either through the food chain or through the reduction in the carrying capacity of the environment due to the degradation of habitat. Generally, effects of toxicants are to decrease the growth rate of species and carrying capacity. The question of the effects of toxicants on ecological communities is of great interest from both environmental and conservational points of view. Some examples are oil pollution in the sea, Nelson (1970); degradation of forests, Shukla (1989), Woodman and Cowling (1987); and dumping of toxic waste in the river and lakes, [Hass (1981), Jensen and Marshall (1982);]. In a series of paper [de Luna and Hallam (1987); Hallam and Clark (1982); Hallam, Clark and Jordon (1983); Hallam, Clark and Lassiter (1983); Hallam and de Luna (1984); O.P.Misra (2006); J.B. Shukla (2009); Sudipa Sinha (2010); Belinda Gallardo (2013); O. P. Misra and A.R.Babu (2017); Tau Keong et al. (2019); Jianjun Jia et al. (2020)] studies have been conducted to see the effect of toxicants on various ecosystem using mathematical models. In particular Hallam (1983) have modeled the interaction of toxicants in the environment with the population by assuming that growth rate of population density linearly

depends upon the toxicants concentration in the population but they do not consider the effect of the environmental toxicant on carrying capacity. Freedman and Shukla (1991) proposed a model to study the effect of toxicant on a prey-predator system by assuming that the growth rate of species decreases as the uptake concentration of the toxicant increases and the carrying capacity of the habitat decreases as the environmental concentration of the toxicant increases. They have shown that if the emission rate of toxicant into the environment increases the equilibrium level of the population decreases, the magnitude of which depends on the influx and wash out rate of the toxicant. Shukla and Dubey (1996) have discussed the model to study the simultaneous effect of two toxicants on biological species. They suggested that the emission of various kinds of toxicants in the environment must be controlled without further delay otherwise the survival of the biological species on the earth will be threatened and may go to extinction. The effect of the environmental pollution on the existence of interacting and dispersing biological population has been studied by Misra O. P. and Saxena V. P. (1991). They have shown that the equilibrium state of prey population remains stable at reduced level due to pollution but its magnitude further decreases due to the predation. The equilibrium level of predator population is reduced due to the decrease in equilibrium level of prey population on account of adverse effect of pollution on prey species. The effect of the pollutant and harvesting on the forestry resource with reforestation effort has been studied by Misra O. P. (2002). He has shown that the equilibrium level of each group of tree population would decrease due to presence of pollutant in the habitat and also due to their size-specific harvesting. In this paper, a mathematical model has been proposed to study the effect of toxicant emitted into the environment from external sources on the survival of prey-predator population with harvesting in predator. The model has been formulated using a system of non linear ordinary differential equations. In the growth equation of the prey population it has been assumed that the toxicant intake by prey reduces the intrinsic growth rate of prey population and toxicant in environment reduces the carrying capacity of the environment of prey population. In the growth equation of predator it has been assumed that toxicant intake by predator increases the death rate of predator population and predator decreases due to intra specific interaction rate h_1 . A constant harvesting rate of predator has also been considered in the model. It is also assumed that toxicant in environment is washed out or broken down with rate δ_0 . Toxicant from environment is absorbed by the prey and predator in direct proportion to their concentration $\alpha_1 NT$ and $\alpha_2 PT$ respectively. Toxicant may be externally introduced into the environment according to constant input of toxicant. Toxicant in the prey and predator may also be removed from the total environment directly with rate δ_1 and δ_2 respectively. Toxicant in prey and predator absorbed in direct proportion to their concentration $\alpha_1 NT$ and $\alpha_2 PT$ respectively. Toxicant in the prey may also be removed ($\beta(U)aNP$) due to consumption of prey by predator. Toxicant in predator may also be absorbed ($\beta(U)aNP$) by the consumption of prey by predator.

2. Model:-

The model is being formulated with the help of following system of non-linear ordinary differential equations:-

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = r(U)N - \frac{r_0 N^2}{K(T)} - aNP$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -Pq(V) + acNP - h_0 - h_1 P^2$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -\delta_0 T - \alpha_1 NT - \alpha_2 PT + Q_0$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = -\delta_1 U + \alpha_1 NT - \beta(U)aNP$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -\delta_2 V + \alpha_2 PT + \beta(U)aNP$$

------(1)

with $N(0) \geq 0, P(0) \geq 0, T(0) \geq 0, U(0) = k_1 N_0, V(0) = k_2 P_0,$

$k_1, k_2 > 0$

Where $a, c, \delta_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, Q_0, \delta_1, \delta_2,$ are positive constants.

$N(t)$ = Concentration of the prey biomass (population)

$P(t)$ = Concentration of predator biomass (population)

$T(t)$ = Concentration of toxicant in the environment

$U(t)$ = Total concentration of the toxicant consumed by the prey biomass (population)

$V(t)$ = Total concentration of the toxicant consumed by the predator biomass (population)

a = predation rate

c = Biomass conversion rate

$q(V)$ = predator death rate

$\beta(U)$ = toxicant transfer function

α_1 = depletion rate of toxicant in the environment due to its intake by the prey biomass.

α_2 = depletion rate of toxicant in the environment due to its intake by the predator biomass

δ_1 = depletion rate of toxicant in the prey biomass

δ_2 = depletion rate of toxicant in the predator biomass

h_1 = intra specific interaction rate of predator

Q_0 = constant input of toxicant externally introduced into the environment

h_0 = harvesting rate

In this model the growth rate $r(U)$ and carrying capacity $K(T)$ is assumed (Freedman & Shukla (1990)) as ;

$$r(0) = r_0 > 0, \quad r'(U) < 0 \quad \text{for } U > 0 \quad \text{------(2)}$$

$$r(U^*) = 0 \quad \text{for some } U^* > 0$$

$$\text{and } K(0) = k_0, \quad K'(T) < 0 \quad \text{for } T > 0 \quad \text{------(3)}$$

$$K(T^*) = 0 \quad \text{for some } T^* > 0$$

$$q(0) = q_0 > 0, \quad q'(V) > 0 \quad \text{for } V > 0 \quad \text{------(4)}$$

$$\text{and } r(U) = r_0 - r_{11}U$$

$$K(T) = k_0 - k_{11}T \quad \text{------(5)}$$

$$q(V) = q_0 + q_1V$$

$$\beta(U) = \frac{m_1 U}{Q_1 + U}, \quad m_1, Q_1 > 0, \quad \beta(0) = 0, \quad \beta'(U) > 0 \quad \text{for some } U > 0 \quad \text{------(6)}$$

Where (')

denotes derivative with respect to dependent variable

3. Equilibrium points:-

In the analysis of model the following non negative interior equilibrium point in N-P-T-U-V space has been discussed.

$$E(N^*, P^*, T^*, U^*, V^*)$$

Where

$$N^* = \frac{K(T^*)}{r_0} [r(U^*) - aP^*]$$

$$P^* = \frac{acN^* - q(V^*) + \left\{ (acN^* - q(V^*))^2 - 4h_0h_1 \right\}^{1/2}}{2h_1}$$

$$T^* = \frac{Q_0}{\delta_0 + \alpha_1 N^* + \alpha_2 P^*}$$

$$U^* = \frac{Q_0 - \delta_0 T^* - \delta_2 V^*}{\delta_1}$$

$$V^* = \frac{\alpha_2 P^* T^* + aN^* P^* \beta(U^*)}{\delta_2}$$

$$\text{and } N^* > 0 \quad \text{if } K(T^*) > 0, r(U^*) > aP^*$$

$$P^* > 0 \quad \text{if } acN^* > q(V^*)$$

$$U^* > 0 \quad \text{if } Q_0 > \delta_0 T^* + \delta_2 V^*$$

4. Existence of equilibrium point E :-

Here $E(N^*, P^*, T^*, U^*, V^*)$ are the positive solutions of the system of algebraic equations

$$r(U) - \frac{r_0 N}{K(T)} - aP = 0 \quad \text{-----}(7)$$

$$-Pq(V) + acNP - h_0 - h_1 P^2 = 0 \quad \text{-----}(8)$$

$$-\delta_0 T - \alpha_1 NT - \alpha_2 PT + Q_0 = 0 \quad \text{-----}(9)$$

$$-\delta_1 U + \alpha_1 NT - \beta(U)aNP = 0 \quad \text{-----}(10)$$

$$-\delta_2 V + \alpha_2 PT + \beta(U)aNP = 0 \quad \text{-----}(11)$$

By equation (9)

$$T = \frac{Q_0}{\delta_0 + \alpha_1 N + \alpha_2 P} = f(N, P) \quad \text{-----}(12)$$

Put value of T in equation (7), we get

$$U = \frac{1}{r_1} \left[r_0 - \frac{r_0 N}{k_0 - k_{11} f} - aP \right] = g(N, P) \quad \text{-----}(13)$$

Using equation (8)+(9)+(10)+(11)

$$V = \frac{(Q_1 + g)[acNP + \alpha_2 Pf - q_0 P - h_1 P^2 - h_0] + am_1 gNP}{(Q_1 + g)(q_1 P + \delta_2)} = h(N, P) \quad \text{-----}(14)$$

Let

$$F_1(N, P) = \frac{am_1 gNP + (Q_1 + g)(\delta_1 g - \alpha_1 Nf)}{Q_1 + g}$$

and

$$F_2(N, P) = Q_0 - \delta_0 f - \delta_1 g - \delta_2 h$$

For existence of N^* and P^* , the two isoclines

$$F_1(N, P) = 0 \quad \text{-----}(15)$$

$$F_2(N, P) = 0 \quad \text{-----}(16)$$

must intersect.

We note that

$$F_1(0,0) = \frac{\delta_1 r_0}{r_{11}} > 0$$

$$F_2(0,0) = \frac{h_0 r_{11} - \delta_1 r_0}{r_{11}} > 0,$$

$$\text{if } h_0 r_{11} > \delta_1 r_0$$

$$\text{Now } F_1(0,P) = 0 \Rightarrow P = \tilde{P} = \frac{r_0}{a}$$

$$\text{Again } F_1(N,0) = 0$$

Then

$$B_1 N^3 + B_2 N^2 + B_3 N + B_4 = 0$$

Where

$$B_1 = r_0 \delta_1 \alpha_1^2, B_2 = 2r_0 \delta_0 \delta_1 \alpha_1 + r_{11} k_0 Q_0 \alpha_1^2 - k_0 r_0 \delta_1 \alpha_1^2$$

$$B_3 = r_{11} k_0 \alpha_1 \delta_0 Q_0 + r_0 k_{11} \alpha_1 \delta_1 Q_0 + r_0 \delta_0^2 \delta_1 - r_{11} k_{11} \alpha_1 Q_0^2 - 2r_0 k_0 \alpha_1 \delta_0 \delta_1$$

$$B_4 = r_0 \delta_0 \delta_1 (k_{11} Q_0 - k_0 \delta_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow N = \tilde{N} > 0$$

Now

$$F_2(0,P) = 0$$

Then

$$C_1 P^4 + C_2 P^3 + C_3 P^2 + C_4 P + C_5 = 0$$

Where

$$C_1 = \alpha_2^2 (a q_1 \delta_1 + r_{11} h_1 \delta_2)$$

$$C_2 = \alpha_2 q_1 (r_{11} \alpha_2 Q_0 + 2a \delta_0 \delta_1 - r_0 \alpha_2 \delta_1) + r_{11} h_1 \alpha_2 \delta_2 (\delta_0 + \alpha_2) + a \alpha_2^2 \delta_1 \delta_2$$

$$C_3 = r_{11} \delta_0 \delta_2 (h_1 \delta_0 + q_0 \alpha_2) + (q_1 \delta_0 + \alpha_2 \delta_2) (r_{11} \alpha_2 Q_0 + a \delta_0 \delta_1 - r_0 \alpha_2 \delta_1) + a \alpha_2 \delta_0 \delta_1 \delta_2$$

$$+ r_{11} \alpha_2 \delta_2 (q_0 \delta_0 + h_0 \alpha_2 - \alpha_2 Q_0) - r_0 q_1 \alpha_2 \delta_0 \delta_1$$

$$C_4 = \delta_0 [2r_{11} h_0 \alpha_2 \delta_2 + a \delta_0 \delta_1 \delta_2 + r_{11} q_0 \delta_0 \delta_2 - r_0 q_0 \delta_0 \delta_1 - 2r_0 \alpha_2 \delta_1 \delta_2]$$

$$C_5 = \delta_0^2 \delta_2 (r_{11} h_0 - r_0 \delta_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \bar{P} > 0$$

Again

$$F_2(N,0) = 0$$

Then

$$D_1 N^3 + D_2 N^2 + D_3 N + D_4 = 0$$

Where

$$D_1 = r_0 \alpha_1^2 \delta_1, D_2 = k_0 \alpha_1^2 [r_{11}(Q_0 + h_0) - r_0 \delta_1] + 2r_0 \alpha_1 \delta_0 \delta_1$$

$$D_3 = (2k_0 \alpha_1 \delta_0 - k_{11} \alpha_1 Q_0)(r_{11} h_0 - r_0 \delta_1) + r_{11} \alpha_1 Q_0 (k_0 \delta_0 - k_{11} Q_0) + r_0 \delta_0^2 \delta_1$$

$$D_4 = \delta_0 (r_{11} h_0 - r_0 \delta_1)(k_0 \delta_0 - k_{11} Q_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow N = \bar{N} > 0$$

Thus both the isoclines (15) and (16) intersect at (N^*, P^*) . For uniqueness of (N^*, P^*) , we must have $\frac{dP}{dN} < 0$ for both the curves in R.

For the curve (15)

$$\frac{dP}{dN} = - \left[\frac{am_1 g P + am_1 N P \frac{\partial g}{\partial N} + (\delta_1 g - \alpha_1 f N) \frac{\partial g}{\partial N} + (Q_1 + g) \left(\delta_1 \frac{\partial g}{\partial N} - \alpha_1 f - \alpha_1 N \frac{\partial f}{\partial N} \right)}{am_1 g N + \frac{\partial g}{\partial P} (am_1 N P + \delta_1 g - \alpha_1 f N) + (Q_1 + g) \left(\delta_1 \frac{\partial g}{\partial P} - \alpha_1 N \frac{\partial f}{\partial P} \right)} \right] < 0$$

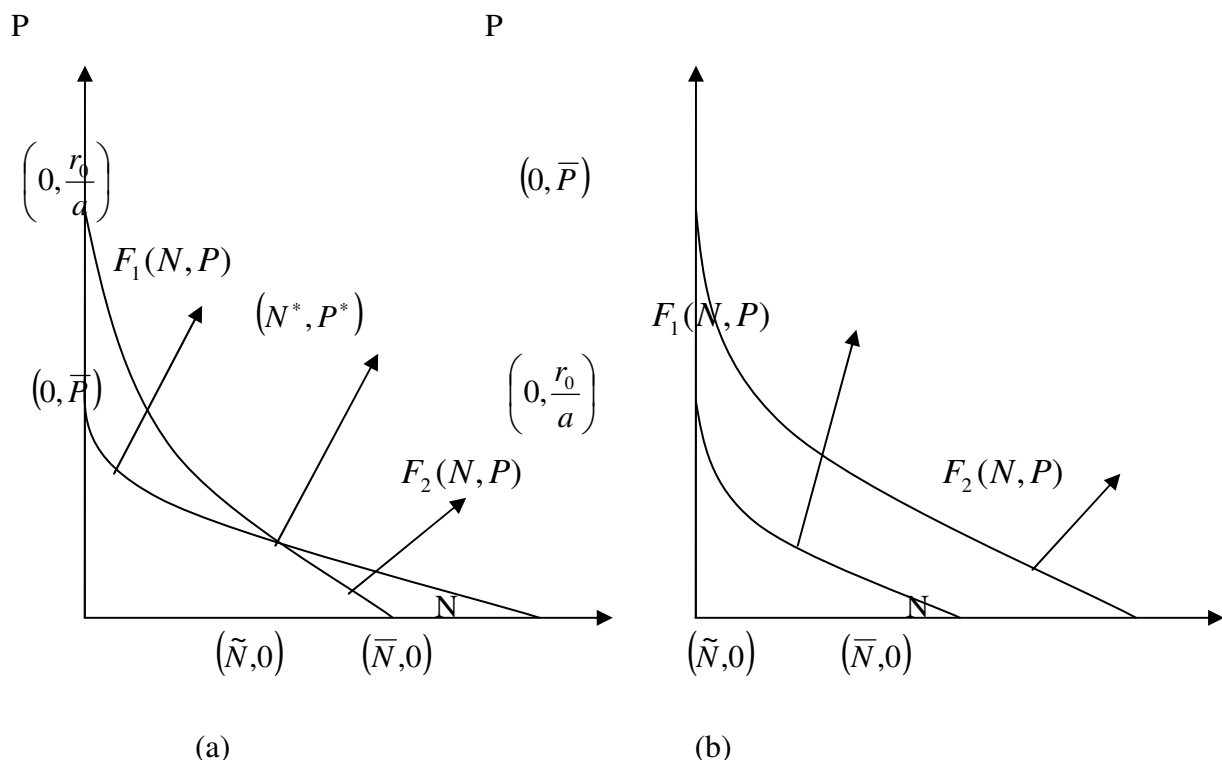
------(17)

For the curve (16)

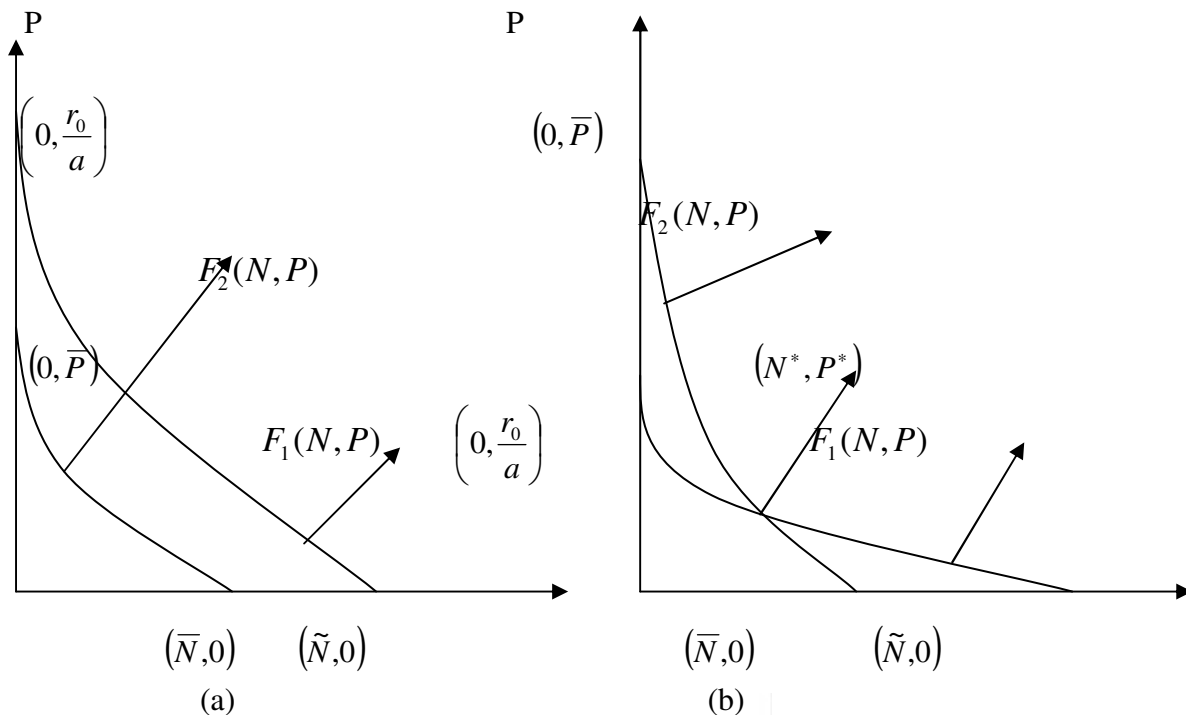
$$\frac{dP}{dN} = - \left[\frac{\delta_0 \frac{\partial f}{\partial N} + \delta_1 \frac{\partial g}{\partial N} + \delta_2 \frac{\partial h}{\partial N}}{\delta_0 \frac{\partial f}{\partial P} + \delta_1 \frac{\partial g}{\partial P} + \delta_2 \frac{\partial h}{\partial P}} \right] < 0$$

------(18)

Case (1)



Case (2)



Where

In case (1)

The absolute value of $\frac{dP}{dN}$ given by (17) is less than the absolute value of $\frac{dP}{dN}$ given by (18)

$$(a) \bar{N} > \tilde{N}, \bar{P} < \tilde{P} \quad (b) \bar{N} > \tilde{N}, \bar{P} > \tilde{P}$$

In case (2)

The absolute value of $\frac{dP}{dN}$ given by (17) is greater than the absolute value of $\frac{dP}{dN}$ given by (18)

$$(a) \bar{N} < \tilde{N}, \bar{P} < \tilde{P} \quad (b) \bar{N} < \tilde{N}, \bar{P} > \tilde{P}$$

Thus knowing the value of $N^*, P^*; T^*, U^*$ and V^* can be computed from equations (12), (13) and (14).

5. Linear Stability Analysis For Equilibrium Point E :-

Taking transformation as

$$\begin{aligned} N(t) &= N^* + n_1(t) \\ P(t) &= P^* + n_2(t) \\ T(t) &= T^* + n_3(t) \\ U(t) &= U^* + n_4(t) \\ V(t) &= V^* + n_5(t) \end{aligned} \quad \text{-----(19)}$$

and linearizing the system of equations (1) about E , we get

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dn_1}{dt} &= N^* \left[-r_{11}n_4 - \frac{r_0n_1}{k_0 - k_{11}T^*} - \frac{r_0k_{11}N^*n_3}{[K(T^*)]^2} - an_2 \right] \\ \frac{dn_2}{dt} &= acP^*n_1 + (acN^* - q(V^*) - 2h_1P^*)n_2 - q_1P^*n_5 \\ \frac{dn_3}{dt} &= -\alpha_1T^*n_1 - \alpha_2T^*n_2 - [\delta_0 + \alpha_2P^* + \alpha_1N^*]n_3 \\ \frac{dn_4}{dt} &= [\alpha_1T^* - aP^*\beta(U^*)]n_1 - aN^*\beta(U^*)n_2 + \alpha_1N^*n_3 - \left[\delta_1 + \frac{aQ_1m_1N^*P^*}{(Q_1 + U^*)^2} \right]n_4 \\ \frac{dn_5}{dt} &= aP^*\beta(U^*)n_1 + [\alpha_2T^* + aN^*\beta(U^*)]n_2 + \alpha_2P^*n_3 + \frac{am_1Q_1N^*P^*}{(Q_1 + U^*)^2}n_4 - \delta_2n_5\end{aligned}$$

Let us consider the positive definite function V about positive equilibrium point E as

$$V(t) = \frac{n_1^2(t)}{2N^*} + \frac{A_1}{2}n_2^2(t) + \frac{A_2}{2}n_3^2(t) + \frac{A_3}{2}n_4^2(t) + \frac{A_4}{2}n_5^2(t) \quad \text{-----(20)}$$

where $A_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ are arbitrary positive constants. Differentiating (20) w. r. to t , $\frac{dV}{dt}$ is obtained by using system of linear equations as

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dV}{dt} &= - \left[\frac{r_0}{K(T^*)}n_1^2 + a(1 - cP^*A_1)n_1n_2 + \left\{ \frac{r_0k_{11}N^*}{[K(T^*)]^2} + \alpha_1T^*A_2 \right\}n_1n_3 + \{r_{11} + A_3[aP^*\beta(U^*) - \alpha_1T^*]\}n_1n_4 \right. \\ &\quad - A_4aP^*\beta(U^*)n_1n_5 + A_1[q(V^*) + 2h_1P^* - acN^*]n_2^2 + A_2\alpha_2T^*n_2n_3 \\ &\quad + aN^*\beta(U^*)A_3n_2n_4 + [q_1P^*A_1 - A_4[\alpha_2T^* + aN^*\beta(U^*)]]n_2n_5 \\ &\quad + A_2[\delta_0 + \alpha_2P^* + \alpha_1N^*]n_3^2 - A_3\alpha_1N^*n_3n_4 - A_4\alpha_2P^*n_3n_5 + A_3 \left[\delta_1 + \frac{am_1Q_1N^*P^*}{(Q_1 + U^*)^2} \right]n_4^2 \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{A_4am_1Q_1N^*P^*}{(Q_1 + U^*)^2}n_4n_5 + A_4\delta_2n_5^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

Now choosing

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{cP^*}, A_3 = \frac{r_{11}}{\alpha_1T^* - aP^*\beta(U^*)}, A_4 = \frac{q_1}{c[\alpha_2T^* + aN^*\beta(U^*)]}$$

Where $\alpha_1T^* > aP^*\beta(U^*)$

$\frac{dV}{dt}$ becomes

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = - \left[C_{11}n_1^2 + C_{13}n_1n_3 + C_{15}n_1n_5 + C_{22}n_2^2 + C_{23}n_2n_3 + C_{24}n_2n_4 + C_{33}n_3^2 + C_{34}n_3n_4 \right. \\ \left. + C_{35}n_3n_5 + C_{44}n_4^2 + C_{45}n_4n_5 + C_{55}n_5^2 \right] \quad \text{Where}$$

$$C_{11} = \frac{r_0}{K(T^*)}, C_{13} = \frac{r_0 k_{11} N^*}{[K(T^*)]^2} + \alpha_1 T^* A_2, C_{15} = -A_4 a P^* \beta(U^*),$$

$$C_{22} = A_1 [q(V^*) + 2h_1 P^* - acN^*], C_{23} = A_2 \alpha_2 T^*, C_{24} = aN^* \beta(U^*) A_3, C_{33} = A_2 [\delta_0 + \alpha_2 P^* + \alpha_1 N^*],$$

$$C_{34} = -A_3 \alpha_1 N^*, C_{35} = -A_4 \alpha_2 P^*, C_{44} = A_3 \left[\delta_1 + \frac{am_1 Q_1 N^* P^*}{(Q_1 + U^*)^2} \right], C_{45} = -\frac{A_4 am_1 Q_1 N^* P^*}{(Q_1 + U^*)^2},$$

$$C_{55} = A_4 \delta_2$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = - \left[\left\{ \frac{C_{11}}{2} n_1^2 + C_{13} n_1 n_3 + \frac{C_{33}}{4} n_3^2 \right\} + \left\{ \frac{C_{11}}{2} n_1^2 + C_{15} n_1 n_5 + \frac{C_{55}}{3} n_5^2 \right\} + \left\{ \frac{C_{22}}{2} n_2^2 + C_{23} n_2 n_3 + \frac{C_{33}}{4} n_3^2 \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \left\{ \frac{C_{22}}{2} n_2^2 + C_{24} n_2 n_4 + \frac{C_{44}}{3} n_4^2 \right\} + \left\{ \frac{C_{33}}{4} n_3^2 + C_{34} n_3 n_4 + \frac{C_{44}}{3} n_4^2 \right\} + \left\{ \frac{C_{33}}{4} n_3^2 + C_{35} n_3 n_5 + \frac{C_{55}}{3} n_5^2 \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \left\{ \frac{C_{44}}{3} n_4^2 + C_{45} n_4 n_5 + \frac{C_{55}}{3} n_5^2 \right\} \right] \quad \text{Usi}$$

ng Sylvester's criteria in the quadratic forms we can derive that $\frac{dV}{dt}$ is negative definite, if the following conditions are being satisfied.

$$2C_{13}^2 - C_{11}C_{33} < 0 \quad \text{-----(21)}$$

$$3C_{15}^2 - 2C_{11}C_{55} < 0 \quad \text{-----(22)}$$

$$2C_{23}^2 - C_{22}C_{33} < 0 \quad \text{-----(23)}$$

$$3C_{24}^2 - 2C_{22}C_{44} < 0 \quad \text{-----(24)}$$

$$3C_{34}^2 - C_{33}C_{44} < 0 \quad \text{-----(25)}$$

$$3C_{35}^2 - C_{33}C_{55} < 0 \quad \text{-----(26)}$$

$$9C_{45}^2 - 4C_{44}C_{55} < 0 \quad \text{-----(27)}$$

$$\text{Now, choosing } A_2 > \frac{3q_1 \alpha_2^2 P^{*2}}{c \delta_2 [\alpha_2 T^* + aN^* \beta(U^*)] [\delta_0 + \alpha_2 P^* + \alpha_1 N^*]}$$

the above set of conditions reduce to

$$2C_{13}^2 - C_{11}C_{33} < 0 \quad \text{-----}(28)$$

$$3C_{15}^2 - 2C_{11}C_{55} < 0 \quad \text{-----}(29)$$

$$2C_{23}^2 - C_{22}C_{33} < 0 \quad \text{-----}(30)$$

$$3C_{24}^2 - 2C_{22}C_{44} < 0 \quad \text{-----}(31)$$

$$3C_{34}^2 - C_{33}C_{44} < 0 \quad \text{-----}(32)$$

$$9C_{45}^2 - 4C_{44}C_{55} < 0 \quad \text{-----}(33)$$

Hence, $\frac{dV}{dt}$ is negative definite under the condition (28) to (33), thus we conclude that the equilibrium point E is linearly asymptotically stable.

6. Conclusion :-

In this paper a mathematical model has been studied to investigate the effect of toxicant on the survival of the prey-predator species with constant harvesting in predator. the model has one feasible equilibrium point E of the system of ordinary differential equations and their linear stability analysis has been conducted using Liapunov's direct method.

The non trivial positive equilibrium point E of the model is linearly stable under the condition (28) to (33) in a positive region A of the five dimensional phase-space. From the stability analysis of E we see that due to the presence of toxicant, growth rate of prey population decreases which in turn decreases the predator population. It is observed from the equilibrium point that predator population decreases on account of harvesting. Also it may be conclude that both the population of prey and predator would coexist at lower equilibrium levels due to the presence of toxicant in the environment.

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E-Commerce and Personal Data Protection in India - the Legal Perspective

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Abstract –

In the year 2020, the world affected because of the COVID-19, the whole world went more digitally due to the pandemic situation. It highlighted the importance of the data and the data flow. The Government of India took significant steps in the data regulation like, non-personal data, health data, financial data, data related to e-commerce and other consumer related services. E-commerce provides a platform that covers the transactions to sell goods and services through electronic medium. The personal data must be protected in the e-commerce mechanism.

Keywords- E-commerce, Personal data

General -

In this Information age, the use of internet is very common thing, because of the advancement in the science and technology the world has become a global village. The use of internet touches every aspects of life from business, professional and personal activities too. As India is becoming digital, the use of digital communication technology is essential for the purpose of communication. It is a powerful tool for the development of the business industry. In today's digital era, the social and commercial transactions necessarily require the sharing of information. All e-commerce platforms, mobile applications run on the sole minimum procedure for sharing some personal or sensitive information. The nature of information which is shared and transferred may comprise of very sensitive information, personal information like banking information, health and medical information, biometric information, geographical information, etc. such sensitive data is shared by way of digital communication technology. The transfer/sharing of such information can cause legal issues. The impact of sharing such data/information is unknown because it has various known/unknown aspects. There are various issues comprising of constitutional issues, political, mental, physical, psychological, technological issues, etc. These issues are of great importance and should be considered on a priority basis. The privacy issue in relation to personal data in the information age has various sources like- healthcare records, financial institutions and transactions, residence and geographical records, ethnicity, biological traits such as genetic material, location based services and geo-location, etc.

Statement of the Problem -

The researcher wants to focus on the importance of the protection of personal data in the field of e-commerce. As because of the lacunae in the present legislations or absence of the effective administration of the present legal provisions in the respective economically developing country it becomes difficult for the citizen of the country, to protect their own property and becomes helpless and suffers financial loss.

Significance of the Study –

Personal data protection in the information age is a matter of serious concern. As the data is created, generated, processed in various forms and recorded as per the need of the Data

Fiduciary. The data can be misused by the data processor for the commercial activities. The use of data without the consent of the Data Principal/User is unlawful. The consent of the User/Data Principal of the data is not considered in the respective aspect for which he gave the sanction because of the activities of the data processor.

Objectives of the Study:-

1. To understand the meaning and importance of Personal Data & its protection in the wake of e-commerce.
2. To study the relationship between personal data and business activities.
3. Collection of personal data is the need of time for commercial as well as non-commercial activities in the global market.

Data:

Data is something that surrounds everyone around and is generated by virtually in everything the user performs. The user shares the data deliberately and when the user does something, the data is generated. For example, to book railway tickets, to book transport, order a meal online, communicating with a friend using electronic platform, purchase something using online services, etc. There is an uncertainty regarding the data, when the data is of significant value and a number of companies are inclined to acquire such data.

Personal Data:

The personal data is related to the data which is related to an individual.

Sensitive Personal data:

The data which is related to an integral part of an individual identity, the processing of such type of data could result in greater harm to the individual. The personal data can become of sensitive nature depending on the circumstances and manner in which it is processed. The sensitive personal data may be –

- a. Passwords,
- b. Financial Data,
- c. Health Data,
- d. Sex life and Sexual orientation,
- e. Biometric and Genetic data,
- f. Transgender status or intersex status,
- g. Caste or Tribe,
- h. Religious or Political beliefs and affiliation,
- i. Official identifier which includes government issued identity cards.

Consent regarding Data:

An individual's consent is required to process on his personal data; it is an expression of person's autonomy or control which can be treated as a license to allow another person to legally disclaim liability for the acts for which consent is given.

In the case of Contract, agreement between the parties should enforceable by law, for which the free consent between the parties is an essential element. While in the digital communication specially relating to the consumer contracts, the standard form of contract is applicable and there is no choice for the negotiation of the terms and conditions of the contract. The consent must be free, clear and absolute. In most of the electronic contracts, the silent and

pre-ticked checkboxes may be an unlawful mode of obtaining consent but this would depend on the context in which it is collected and processed.

The consent should be easily withdrawn by the user, as he gives it in the inception; this is most important aspect regarding the consent.

There are several questions regarding this: Whom does such data belong to? Who should have approach to such data? What must be the restrictions on manipulation of such data?

Data Collection –

On a very large scale data collection has been started. Not only every Company in the field of e-commerce but every Organization, States, Corporate Bodies, Business entities, Social Media platforms, Political parties, etc. are keeping a record through data collection. In the era of globalization, it is common to use the smartphones and the user provides the data to the various entities. The chances are more that all activities are being recorded and can be misused or used without the consent of the user for the object which was not consented by the user.

Concept of Data Protection -

The data is capable of narrating a person's past as well as present, his choices, general course of action. The predictions regarding the future purchase, purchase choices, etc. in the case of targeted marketing on various e-commerce applications and websites on the basis of consumer's browsing behaviour- it can be predicted.

The same data can be analysed in the different ways having different aims, which gives different results. This can happen in the case of possible impact of analysis of data to which individual consents. Analysing the data other than the consented objective can have the effect on privacy of the person.

Personal data Protection & e-commerce –

E-commerce refers to a mechanism that deals with the transactions to sell goods and provide services through electronic medium. E-commerce increases the productivity and gives maximum choices to consumers including lesser cost, variety of goods, competitive market, etc. According to the guidelines -1999 of The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), e-commerce is online business activity- includes advertising, marketing and transaction comprising of ordering, invoicing and payment. The OECD recognises three dimensions of the consumer protection in e-commerce. First – All consumers need to have access to e-commerce, Second –to build consumer trust/confidence in e-commerce. Third- all stakeholders must pay close attention to create effective redress systems.

As the technological advancement and e-commerce growth, The OECD guidelines revised for consumers in 2016. Now it aims to address the challenges of the e-consumers protection by stimulating competition, non-monetary transaction, digital content product, privacy and security risks, payment protection and product safety.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in its notes 2017, recognises similar consumer protection challenges in e-commerce. The notes look into the policy measures covering relevant laws, its enforcement, consumer education, fair business practices and international cooperation to build consumer trust.

Legal Position in India -

The Information Technology Act which came into force in the year 2000 - is the only Act to date which covers the key issues of data protection, albeit not every matter. In fact, the

Information Technology Act, 2000 enacted by the Indian Parliament is the first legislation, which contains provisions on data protection. The IT Act doesn't provide for any definition of personal data and, the definition of "data" would be more relevant in the field of cyber-crime. The provisions under the IT Act are not sufficient enough to deal with the issue of Protection of Personal data. The Civil and Criminal remedies provided under the Act does not focus on the part of Protection of Personal data in detail.

India does not have specific data protection legislation, other than the IT Act, which may give the authorities sweeping power to monitor and collect traffic data, and possibly other data. The IT Act does not impose data quality obligations in relation to personal information and does not impose obligations on private sector organizations to disclose details of the practices in handling personal information. There have been a number of high-profile security breaches in ecommerce in recent years which has shown the need for vigilant security practices in the respective field.

Privacy and Data Protection -

Privacy and Data Protection require that information about individuals should not be automatically made available to other individuals and organizations. Each person must be able to exercise a substantial degree of control over that data and its use. Data protection is legal safeguard to prevent misuse of information about individual person on a medium including computers. It is adoption of administrative, technical, or physical deterrents to safeguard personal data. Privacy is closely connected to data protection. An individual's data like his name address, telephone-numbers, profession, family, choices, *etc.* are often available at various places and on various web sites. Passing of such information to interested parties can lead to intrusion in privacy. The main principles on privacy and data protection enumerated under the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 are defining data, civil and criminal liability in case of breach of data protection and violation of confidentiality and privacy.

Relation between Data Principal, Data Fiduciary and Data Processor

'Data Principal' means the natural person to whom the personal data relates. Further, 'Data Fiduciary' means any person, including the State, a company, any juristic entity or any individual who alone or in conjunction with others determines the purpose and means of the processing of personal data.

A relation between data principal and data fiduciary is implied to be a relation of trust, and there exists an expectation that data fiduciary will ensure that the personal data collected will not be used for any purposes which aren't consented by data principal. When such a trust is breached, data principal should have every right to pursue legal action against the responsible data fiduciary including the right to be erased from the database of such data fiduciary.

Often the data fiduciary may not themselves process the data themselves but may outsource this to any other person or entity. Such a person or entity who undertakes the processing of the personal data on the behalf of data fiduciary is called as 'data processor', and will liable for legal action, should any harm be caused to data principal due to any breach of such data or violation of rights for which such data processor has been found to be responsible.

Judicial activism: Right to privacy -

Judicial activism has brought the right to privacy within the realm of fundamental rights by interpreting articles 19 and 21. The judiciary has recognized Right to Privacy as a necessary

ingredient of the Right to life and personal liberty. Right to privacy is an essential requisite of human personality embracing within it the high sense of morality, dignity, decency and value orientation.

Right to privacy is affected by new technologies. Right to privacy relating to a person's correspondence has become a debating issue due to the technological developments.

The Supreme Court of India (consist of 9 Judges bench) unanimously reached to the conclusion that, Right to Privacy should be considered as a Fundamental Right that is guaranteed by Part III of the Indian Constitution in the landmark judgment of

Justice K. S. Puttaswamy Vs. Union of India decided on 24th Aug, 2017.

As a result of this judgment the right to privacy has become 'more than mere common law right' and 'more robust and sacrosanct' than just any statutory right. Thus, now in the context of Article 21 of the Constitution, an invasion of privacy must be justified on the basis of 'a law' which stipulates a procedure which is fair, just and reasonable.

Such decision will be have the widespread effect on the present laws and regulations. The new laws would be tested on the parameters that are equivalent upon the laws which are making an unauthorized encroachment upon personal liberty and it has been tested under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

The right to privacy is recognized in the Constitution but its growth and development is entirely left to the mercy of the judiciary. Data protection and privacy has been dealt within the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 but not in an exhaustive manner. The IT Act needs to establish setting of specific standards relating to the methods and purpose of assimilation of right to privacy and personal data. To conclude it would suffice by saying that the IT Act is facing the problem of protection of data and a separate legislation is much needed for data protection striking an effective balance between personal liberties and privacy.

Key Legislations/Regulations are under as follows:

- Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011.
- The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019.
- Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020.
- The National Digital Communication Policy, 2018.
- The National e-commerce policy (Draft)

Conclusion –

In India currently there is not any specific legislation which deals with the data protection in the era of e-commerce. The data security should be given priority as it will play the key role in the prosperity of digital India.

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Physical Exercise and Wellness for Promotion of Healthy Life

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❖ Introduction:

Wellness is an ideal concept of both external as well as internal components of an individual's fitness. Today every individual desires to possess a healthy but due to rapid industrialization growth in population, increasing rate of vehicles, continuous and regular use of fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides etc. For better production of agricultural products. Many practices applied for earning more profits etc are directly influencing the health.

On the other hand due to the growing use of passive technological practices in daily life is responsible for high levels of physical inactivity among all the age groups. Research results identified that almost 60% population are not active enough to gain the health benefits. Watching T.V. for a longer duration using computer. Driving or boarding car even for short trip using elevators and lifts in malls /markets /places and events in multi storied residential apartments. These all contribute to our inactive life. Proper relaxation and Regular exercise

❖ Balance Diet:

Many of us don't know that balance diet is ? We even don't have time to take diet at proper time due to academic /professional load. Those who think of taking balance diet they don't get it because of reduced nutritious values of the food stuff nutritious values getting reduced due to the use of chemicals fertilizers pesticides, due to use of colors for beautification of fruits and vegetables also due to application of harmful practices for ripening the immatured fruits and vegetables on the other hand many of us are having poor eating habits i.e. taking chowmin, poha, noodles, burgers, bakery items etc and all these if eaten for a longer time do affect the health.

❖ Positive Attitude And Stable Mind:

In the present life style it is very difficult to achieve positive attitude and stable mind. Students face these problems due to excess academic load and parental expectation level. Some persons do have a lot of tensions of some kind it's very difficult to find a person without tension, worries, depression, frustration and many such emotional instabilities. Again these components also "NOT SEEMS TO BE IN OUR CONTROL"

❖ Proper Relaxation:

Medical science says that proper rest to body is essential need. At least 5-8 hours of absolute rest is advised by doctors and scientists due to the aforesaid reasons the mind and body do not get enough rest for relaxation.

❖ Regular Exercise:

This is one amongst the essential requirements of wellness but physical exercise tends to decline significantly with age. On the basis of research it has been concluded that: Hardly 40% persons of the total population are conscious about exercise. Almost 1/3 of the total population are aware of the significance of the exercises. Females are least interested in doing exercises. Most

of the non-communicable diseases like obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, stroke, depression, heart diseases, respiratory problems may be caused due to an inactive life pattern. Doctors and scientists advise to undergo physical exercises regularly for maintaining a healthy body and healthy mind.

❖ **Problems In Women Due To An Active Life:**

Evidence says that women of present life pattern face a lot of physiological and psychological problems due to an inactive life. Some problems faced by them are Backache, Disturb menstruation cycle. Difficult to conceive, Frequent miscarriage, Pre-matured birth of child, Anemic, Depression etc.

🌈 **Benefits Of Regular Exercise:**

We have already come to know so far that excepts this components of wellness all other components are almost not in our control but this components definitely in our control more over for regular exercise we don't need to spend money this is 100% free of cost only interest is to be generated with In the self it is neither expensive not it's requires much space, benefits of exercise can be classified into the following.

A. Physical Benefits:

Regular continuity of exercises for a longer duration gives better posture and balance. Better appearance and smart looking. Sound personality.

B. Physiological Benefits:

Efficient functioning of all the system of body; Proper growth and development. Reserve again of process. Improves sexual abilities

C. Psychological Benefits:

Proper awareness, Sound mind, Increases intellectual ability, Better self esteem, Relief from negative emotions life stress, frustrations etc. Feeling of well-being. Self confidence etc.

D. Health Related Benefits:

Control weights hence prevent obesity.

Strong muscles ligaments bones etc i.e. hence prevents from injuries.

Increases appetite and better digestion of food .

Maintains blood pressure and cholesterol level.

Increases the body immunity power.

Freshness energetic feelings.

Sound sleep mental measures .

Acts as a preventive measures against various non -communicable diseases etc. *

Conclusions:

On the basis of the aforesaid steady it has been concluded that many factors are responsible for the wellness but the most significant are proper diet, positive attitude proper rest of body and regular exercise. Except the last components of wellness of all other components are every difficult to be make available or achieve as because they are not in our control.

But last component i.e. doing exercise regularly is in our control and is available free of cost one must understood the benefits of regular exercises and give four minutes of 24 hours to keep one self healthy for long life and efficient work ability "IF HEALTH IS LOST EVERY THING IS LOST."

Concept of Digitization

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Abstract:

Numbers of libraries and allied institutions have been launching projects designed to digitized their collections in response to the global information exchange and for wide outreach. However, the process in the developing countries, Digitization refers to all of the steps involved in the process of making collections of historical and other materials available online. In the world of Information and Communication Technology. (ICT) and globalization, digitization of materials is fast becoming the norm among libraries as each seeks to contribute its quota to the world information resource. Libraries embark on the digitization of their materials for various reasons. Digitization makes library's resources available electronically thereby providing a wider access to its collections., In a networked campus, users can access the library's digitized resources from their offices and halls of residence even when the library is physically closed. Also, as many people as possible can gain access to as much material as needed at any given time a difficult situation with a text resource.

Key Words : CD-ROM, Characteristics, Components, Contents, Digitization, Methods, Necessities, Peripherals.

1. Introduction.

Digitization is the process by which analogue content is converted into a sequence of 0s and 1s and put into a binary code to be readable by a computer. Digital information also has common characteristics and qualities. Regardless of whether the content is stored on DVD, CD-ROM or other digital storage media. It can be linked to other materials to create multimedia. It is not dependent upon spatial or temporal barriers, or hierarchies, it can be stored and delivered in a variety of ways: and can be copied limitless times without degradation of the original. Digital data can be compressed for storages, meaning that enormous amounts of analogue content can be stored on a computer drive, or on a CD- ROM. Digital content can be browsed easily, and can be searched, indexed or collated instantly-Most importantly, it can be linked on a whole web of other content, either locally or globally via the internet Digital Libraries are being created today for diverse communities and indifferent fields e.g. education, science, culture, development, health, governance and more. With the availability of several free digital Library software packages at the recent time, the creation and sharing of information through the digital library collections has become an attractive and feasible proposition for library and information professionals around the world

2. Meaning of Digital Library:

According to Arms a digital library is a managed collection of Information with associated services where the information is stored in digital format and accessible over a network A digital library is an organized collection of digitized material or its holding in the digital form, which can be accessible by a computer on the network by using TCP/IP or other protocol, Digital library it is a later stage of electronic library. In digital library high speed optical fiber are used for LAN and the access is over WAN and provide a wide range of Internet based services i.e. audio and video conferencing and like other. The majority of the holding of a

digital library is in the computer readable form and also acts as a point of access to other on line sources.

3. Necessities of Digitization:

Due to the following requirement digitization is necessary.

1. To preserve the Documents. That is to allow people to read older or unique documents without damage to the originals.
2. To make the documents more accessible: This is to serve the existing users better, e.g. to allow the users to search the full text of the documents or to serve more users than envisaged in remote locations. Example, more than one person at a time.
3. To reuse the documents. It means to convert documents into different formats, for example to use images in a slideshow and to adopt the content for a different purpose.
4. Peripherals Required for digital libraries

The Internet and World Wide Web provide the impetus and technological environment for the development and operation of a digital library. The Internet provides the TCP/IP and or its associated protocol for accessing the information and web provide tools and technique for publishing the information over Internet. In the digital environment it is reasonable to say that a central back up or archive should be created at the national level. Which will store information out put of the region as well as information from out side the country. Some of the requirement for a digital libraries are.

- * Audio visual : Color T.V. V.C.R D.V.D Sound box, Telephone etc.
- * Computer Server : P.C. with multimedia, U.P.S. Etc.
- * Network : LAN, MAN, WAN, Internet etc.
- * Printer: Laser printer, Dot Matrix, Barcode printer, Digital graphic printer etc.
- * Scanner : H.P. Scan Jet, Flatbed, Sheet Feeder, Drum scanner, Slide scanner, Microfilming scanner, Digital camera, Barcode scanner etc.
- * Storage devices : Optical storage device, CD-ROM, Jukebox etc.
- * Software : Any suitable software, which is interconnected and suitable for LAN and WAN connection PC

5. Components of Digital Library

Most digital libraries share common components. These include.

i. Selection and acquisition

The typical processes covered in this component include the selection of documents to be added, the subscription of database and the digitization or conversion of documents to an appropriate digital form.

ii. Organization

The key process involved in this component is the assignment of the metadata (bibliographic information) to each documents being added to the collection.

iii. Indexing and storage

This component carries out the indexing and storage of documents and metadata for efficient search and retrieval.

iv. Search and retrieval

This is the digital library interface used by the end users to browse, search, retrieve and view the contents of the digital library. It is typically presented to the users as Hyper- Text Mark-up Language (HTML) page.

6. Methods of Digitization

There are three methods of digitization viz...

- * digitization of the printed materials
- * transcribing of the printed or/and written materials
- * collecting materials already in the electronic form on disks, CDs etc.

7. Contents of a digital library

A digital library, just as a traditional library, has to gather content in order to offer it to its users. In case of a traditional library, the situation was clear. The library bought books. Textbooks. Manuals, and subscriptions for journals and newspapers. And then offered it to its visitors. The visitors of a library were usually requested to pay a certain fee for a certain period of time in order to be able to visit the library and use its materials. Information materials were stored in a library, or they could be requested from another library standing in.

*The first possibility is similar to that of the traditional libraries. A digital library might buy a license for using a book, a journal or an article in a digital form. This is a traditional way of content gathering, and it is the most expensive one. The difference is only that in this case a digital library would not acquire a physical copy or a certain number of copies. Like a traditional library. There are two possibilities first, a library might get a digital copy of a publication. The library would then place the copy on its server and provide it for use to the registered users. The second possibility is for a digital library to obtain a right of access to the server, where the correspondent information is stored.

*The second possibility of a digital library would be to enter collaborate on with other digital libraries and share the costs of information acquisition. This possibility would be less expensive than the first one. It would also be less expensive for a digital library than for a traditional library, since a traditional library has many expenses besides the costs of information acquiring, like storage and transportation costs. In case of digital libraries, there are no costs for storage or transportation of information, and so the collaborative use of materials by digital libraries is even more profitable than that of traditional libraries. The way to acquire libraries is even more profitable than that of traditional libraries. The ways to acquire a work are the same as those of a single library, the difference is the sharing of acquired content.

*The third possibility is rather new, but it becomes more and more popular. That is the possibility of open access to digital information. This means that authors or researchers offer their works to the large public for free. Due to various reasons. In this case, no costs arise for digital libraries whatsoever. This information access model will be described.

8. Conclusion:

The future of digital libraries is marked by significant uncertainty, a lot of which can be classified as issues of intellectual property and economics. Many open questions exist, both about what is technologically possible, and what will actually happen. The results of scientific research and development work are already being widely applied and implemented. Digitization has opened up new audiences and services for libraries, and it needs to be integrated into the plans and policies of any institution to maximize its effectiveness. Digitization's a complex process with many crucial dependencies between different stages over time. Utilizing a holistic life cycle approach for digitization initiatives will help develop sustainable and successful project. Digitization of cultural heritage materials is changing the ways in which collections are used and

accessed. Many materials are amenable to digitization, including scarce, fragile and ephemeral materials, as well as the whole spectrum of moving image and audio materials. All can be safely used by a wider audience in digital form.

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Indian Agriculture During Pandemic : Effects and Policy Implications

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Abstract:

Covid -19 pandemic has disrupted the agriculture system of India. Nevertheless ,the recent quarterly GDP estimates post covid scenarios showcase robustness and resilience in Indian agriculture ,the only sector to register positive growth rate of 3.4 5 during the FY 2020-2021 (1st quarter April 2020 to June 2020) . At the same time, the immediate past quarter growth was estimated at 5.9 % witnessing a decline by 2.5 %. In this context ,our aim to express the early evidence of covid -19 impact on the Indian agriculture system viz. production ,farm-gate prices ,input availability , agri-input prices ,supply demand and wages of agricultural labour ,marketing ,banking activities ,microfinance activities ,farmer clubs activities ,MSMEs followed by a set of strategies to recover and prosper post pandemic .study findings indicate that the pandemic has effected production , marketing ,other activities through labour and logistical constraints , while the negative income shock restricted access to market and increased price of food commodities affecting the consumption pattern. The pandemic wreaked a substantial physical, social, economic and emotional havoc in all the stakeholders of agriculture system of India. In the time of crisis, the state announced a raft to measures and long pending reforms.

Key Words: Covid-19, agriculture system, pandemic, input-prices, farm-gate, allied sector /activities, livelihood.

Introduction:

The Covid pandemic is the greatest global humanitarian challenge, after world war-II .the virus has spread widely, and the number of cases were increasing daily as governments work to slow its spreads. India reported its first infection on 30th January, 2020, prompting the authorities to soon initiate various measures to contain the spread of the epidemic. The disease is highly contagious, the much needed nationwide lockdown was enforced starting from 25th march, 2020, in order to contain the spread of covid -19 pandemic. Covid -19 negatively effect to all the sectors of the worldwide economies and people around the world. The virus period creates many threats to sustainability of agriculture sector which is very sensitive because of food supply security needs. First of all, it is necessary to analyze and comprehend the immediate consequences of current pandemic on agriculture and food systems in order to develop necessary actions there is huge decrease in demand for eatery and commercial food, labour restrains handling and production capacity of food and other agro products that have affects on farmer's outcome. Quarantine measures reduced labour supply for farming activities like sowing vegetables crops, picking fruits etc., with deepening of economic crises cause by world pandemic, these impacts might be even more serious for agriculture sector.

Impact on agriculture sector:

The impact of Covid -19 on the economy is no doubt devastating. No sector has escaped from its effect. Its impact on agriculture sector is complex and varied across diverse segments that form the agriculture value chain. Even among the different segments, its impact varies widely among different regions and among producers and agricultural wage laborers. The problem in agriculture at the moment is primarily related to (a) labour availability and, (b) inability to access markets for produce due to issues related to transportation as well operation of markets. The non-availability of labour has hurt operations in many parts. Some part of

agriculture that has the luxury of developed technology for harvesting, like paddy and wheat, are relatively more insulated because they often do not depend on large numbers of manual labour. Agricultural producers are particularly hard hit with returns on product varying from one third the usual or the complete loss, in a number of districts, inter- state trade in commercial crops or proximity to urban areas provides market access and better prices. These are often due to initiatives of individual farmers rather than the state support. This is in the case of fruits, flowers and vegetables. the rise in labour costs and lack of market access means that farmers are facing huge losses and hence allowing crops to rot in the fields a better loss stop mechanism. As we know, commercial crops are drastically hit as they tend to be dependent on migrant labour has resulted in a sharp increase in daily wages for harvesting crops. In many areas, the rise is as high as 50 percent this makes un-remunerative for producers. Impacts on agricultural system are defined as follows;

I. Impact on Production :-

At All-India level, agriculture production in almost half (47%) of sample districts was adversely affected by the impact of COVID-19. Magnitude wise, agriculture production (-2.7%) had not been adversely impacted significantly, mainly due to the fact that harvesting of rabi crops like wheat was almost complete by the end of April 2020. However, production in allied sector had declined significantly, especially in poultry sector (-19.5%), followed by fisheries sector (-13.6%) and Sheep/Goat/Pig (S/G/P) sector (-8.5%), primarily due to drastic decline in demand for these products possibly due to the widespread fear circulating in the wake of COVID 19 regarding safety of non-vegetarian food, particularly poultry 2 meat, for health related concerns. Similarly, production in dairy (-6.6%) and horticulture (-5.7%) sub-sector also reduced, owing to reduced demand for these products and disruption in their supply chain.

Fig.-1 Number of districts showing change in overall agricultural production

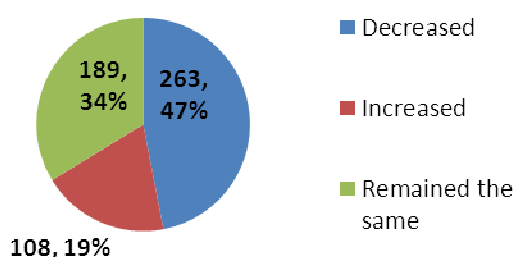
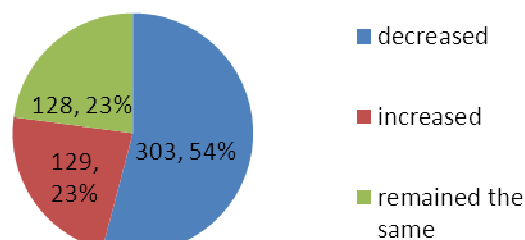


Fig.-2 Number of districts showing change in overall prices of Agricultural...



II. Impact on Farm Gate Prices :-

Farm gate prices have not declined significantly in crop sector (-2.2%). However, prices in allied sectors had declined in the range of 2% to 18%. This decline was highest in poultry sector (-17.8%), followed by horticulture (- 7.6%), dairy (-5.6%), fisheries (-4.8%) and S/G/P (-2.9%) sectors respectively, mainly due to supply disruption caused by restriction on movement

of vehicles. On the whole, 54% area in India witnessed adverse impact on farm gate prices of agricultural produce.

III. Impact on Availability & Prices of Agro Inputs :-

Due to restrictions imposed on movement of men/material and closure of shops; availability of agro inputs viz. seeds (-9.2%), fertilizers (-11.2%), pesticides (-9.8%), fodder (-10.8%), etc. declined in the range of 9 to 11 %. Due to disruption in supply chain owing to restrictions on movement of vehicles and closure of shops and markets, prices of agro- inputs viz. seeds (8.8%), fertilizers (10.0%), pesticides (9.0%), fodder (11.6%), increased in the range of 9 to 12. %

IV. Impact on Agriculture Marketing :-

Even though local procurement centers were opened by various State Governments under their jurisdiction, yet restrictions on movement of vehicles had adversely impacted about 74 % of the country in smooth operation of agriculture marketing through *mandis*. The impact on operation of rural *haats* was more severe, with 87 % of the country being adversely affected. This was mainly due to a complete ban on opening of rural *haats* by the local authorities in majority of the districts in the country.

V. Impact on Banking Services :-

As far as banking services are concerned, access to credit through term lending and KCC was adversely impacted in about 89 % and 59 % of districts of the country, respectively. As regards to recovery, 94 % area was reported to have been adversely affected by the pandemic and consequent lockdown.

VI. Impact on Microfinance Activities and FPO/FC :-

At an all-India level, microfinance activities were adversely impacted and the business activities of NBFC-MFIs was adversely affected and adverse impact was reported in activities of FPOs and Farmers Clubs promoted by NABARD.

VII. Impact on MSME Sector :-

MSME sector was the worst hit sector by the COVID pandemic in terms of impact on price level of raw materials, employment, production level, consumer demand and disruptions in supply chains. Decline in production level and employment was reported similarly, adverse impact was reported on consumer demand and cash flow of MSME sector thereby increasing hardship of the people at large.

VIII. Impact on demand & supply of labour:

The country has also witnessed large number of migrant laborers attempting to return back to their native places. This had significantly impacted the supply of labour in some of the states. Agricultural labour supply had shown a decline .The labour supply had remained the same for some districts. Labour supply had also seen an increase in some districts which may be attributed to return of migrant labour to their native places. As regards the demand for labour, at all India level, the demand for labour had increased in some areas whereas it had declined in other area, for some areas the demand for labour had remained the same. As far as wages were concerned, it was reported that wage rate had increased in some areas, and decreased in many districts and remained the same in some districts.

Response of the Government of India;

The response of the Indian government in agriculture has involved the following programs-

Program	Budget allocated	Program details
PM Kisan Yojana	INR 54,000 crore/ USD 7 bil.	The program sends INR 6,000 per year as DBT in three installments of INR2, 000each.
Agri infrastructure fund for farmers	INR one lakh crore/USD 13.33bil.	The fund will enhance infrastructure at the farm gate.
Formalization of micro food enterprises(MFE)	INR 10,000 crore /USD 1.33 billion.	The formalization exercise targets to help them to upgrade their technology.
PM Matsya Sampada Yojana	INR 20,000crore/USD 2.67bil.	The program work for fisheries to enhance production and productivity.
National animal disease control program	INR 13,343crore/USD 1.85bil.	To achieve 100% vaccination of all animals in india
Setting up of animal husbandry infrastructure development fund	INR 15,000 crore /USD 2 bil.	The fund will support private investment in different sectors
Promotion of hurbal cultivation	INR 4000crore/ USD 533 million	The fund will create a network of regional market place for herbal plants
TOP to TOTAL program	INR500 crore/USD 66.7mill.	The fund will help to making storage and marketing
Promoting of beekeeping	INR500 crore/USD 66.7mill.	Fund for development infrastructure ,production storage and marketing of beekeeping

All the above initiative taken by the Indian govt. is necessary but not sufficient to outcome from the losses of pandemic in agriculture sector, there should be some other policy measure to be needed to take.

Conclusion:

After all the above discussion, we can conclude that covid pandemic adversely affected the agriculture sector which further effected the overall growth of the economy. Impact on the Indian agriculture sector was shown above, which shows that some districts of the country faced great problems like labour scarcity during lockdown, increased wage rate, high prices of agro inputs and lack of market access in other hand some districts have some advantages where technology was developed for cropping and marketing of the product and some districts have remained same for everything no effect is noticed by pandemic. But overall growth of agriculture growth was effected after first quarter of 2020, so it should be suggested to the all state and the center government to interfere in agriculture and take some initiatives to tackle the problem and help the farmers to again come on the path of agricultural development.

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Open Access Journals in Library and Information Science : A Study

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Abstract –

the present paper tries throw light online resource in library . due to open access journals brought revolutionary changes in library services. This paper was study the impact of ICT in library services. The paper explains some gateways of open access journals movement and special reference to DOAJ

Keywords;- ICT, DOAJ, Open access, AGORA,ELSSS, HINARI, LISTA, Open J-GATE

Introduction—

Knowledge is growing today therefore it is the need of time to produce more and more information for creating knowledge society . It is essential that use of information communication Technology in library. Impact Of ICT Library became paperless from traditional.

Computer, Internet and its network make a library services update E-Resources ,databases are the ICT tools using in library ,But these sources are expensive due to geological constrains , Knowledge cannot reach to user Therefore the questions about accessible resources stand present scenario that is why the open access movement rises up open access resources are available on Internet, world wide level. Any researcher from any corner of the world Can access the information what to be he searching for.Open access venture in the form of Institutional repository , Digital libraries open access archives etc are creeping up in India.

Open access is the product of internet which has captured the global discipline . library and information science is also witnessing a dramatic growth in the open access field. Open access hold promises is remove both price and permission barriers to the scientific communication . various characteristic highlighting open access journal in the field of LIS with the special reference DOAJ carried out in the field of library and information science collecting the data.

What is open access?

- Open access literature is online, free of charge to any type of user and free of most copyright as well as licensing restriction,
- It is usable for immediate permanent ,toll free, on line access to new form of distribution online free of charge and free of needless licensing restriction .
- Open access journal can be defines as journals that use a finding model that does not charge readers or their institution for access.
- Open access journal are defined as journal that use a funding model that does not charge a readers.
- A journal will be classed as open access it's all articles are freely accessible.
- Open access journal pay the cost of publishing through one of the basic economic model . article processing fee /submission charge authors or authors institution . advertising or cooperate sponsorship subsidies or grant.

- Open journal publishing is just like any other journal like traditional publishing. It involves peer reviewing of submitted article from authors and publishers. Publish content is freely accessible over internet and the users have right to download, use and further distribute it with proper attribution the business model is however different here .In traditional publishing model it is the end user that pays to access the paper. Open access journal cost money to produce and distribute especially since they are peer reviewed and edited like conventional journal, Various funding strategies are in use like direct author fees. Institutional membership to sponsor all are part of author fees , funding agency payment of author fees grants to open publishers and institutional subsidies.

Open access journal gateway :

- AGORA (Access to global online research in Agriculture)<http://www.aginternetwork.org/en/>: provides a collection of commercially published journal in the field of food, agriculture environmental science and related social sciences
- DOAJ (Directory of open access journals)<http://doaj.org>: gateway that aims to link to all open access scientific journals that use an appropriate quality control system . It is manage by Lund University and supported by the Soros foundation and currently provides access electronic journals in all academic disciplines.
- ELSSS – Electronic Society for Social scientists –<http://www.elsss.org.uk>.
- HINARI (Health internetwork Access to Research Initiative) –<http://www.healthinternetwork.org/scipub.php?>. It also includes Elsevier's librarianship and information science journals.
- LISTA (Library Information science and technology abstracts) – <http://www.libraryresearch.com> published by EBSCO.

Open J-Gate (<http://www.openjgate.com>) completed by informatics . It indexes articles from 3000+ academic research and industry journals .The researcher will study here only the special reference of DOAJ (DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS)

Directory Of Open Access Journals:

Directory of open access journals is a service that provides access to quality controlled open access journals .It covers free ,full text, quality control Scientific and scholarly journals that use an appropriate quality control system. DOAJ Service is not limited to particular language or subject area, It aims to cover area. It aims to coverall subject and language .

Need of study:

Every researcher wants to get instant and ready information for their research purposes Print material cannot fulfil the need of the user due to obstacles of printed information . therefore open Print materials cannot fulfil the need of the user due to obstacles of printed information Therefore open access journals in the field of library and information science available online free of cost no boundaries of geographical restriction . Open access which provides free access to the information content, is widely expanding its domain because of enormous benefit open access journals in LIS.

Objective of the study:

- To make aware librarian , researcher and other types of the users about online , free, and open access journal in LIS.

- To locate library and information science open access journal in DOAJ.
- To develop as an information source to libraries and to promote use of literature.

Conclusion:

1. Open access journals are resourceful for researchers in the field of LIS.
2. Indian publishers are also taking initiatives to make their journal open access.
3. DOAJ plays a major role in providing access to open access journal.

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A Study of Awareness and Use of E-Resources among Users of Public Night Degree College Library

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Abstract:

Electronic publishing has led to new era of communication and information sharing. It creates opportunities for users as well as authors and publishers. In this study the awareness and use of e-resources is tested the level of satisfaction and what extend they use the e-resources. The study also that the problem face by the users.

Keywords: Information Commutation Technology, E-resources, E-books, E-journals

Introduction:

The Traditional environment has been rapidly changing to an electronic one & the demand for internet & E-resources among the academic & research community has increased manifold over the years being the most popular source of undertaking research. The emergence of the internet & e-resources particularly the world wide web as a new medium of information storage & delivery. Now access to information is no longer restricted to what is physically available in particular library. Now academic libraries can enable world wide access to information & knowledge in electronic form that is constantly available easily updated & convenient to use. The library & information landscape has transformed with the onset of the digital era & today's academic institution library have changed their role to serve as knowledge centers with priority on value added electronic information services. With the rapid development of electronic publishing libraries are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed books and journals but also arranging for providing access to various learning resources in electronic form. Modern library is a conglomeration of printed books & journals as well as electronic resources where both form documents are stored retrieved & delivered.

The library & information services of the 21st century are fast changing. In the new situation the role of librarians in the collection development has become restricted. They are now playing the new role of access manager of e-resources rather than acquisition manager & custodian of scholarly resources in print form. In academic libraries the main attraction of the researcher is article of learned journals & chapter of advanced treatises. Most of the scholarly resources are now viable only in electronic form. Most of these electronic journals are now providing a lot of useful linking facilities where in citation are linked to their full text or at least abstract of the cited documents.

Definition of E-resources:

According to Oxford Dictionary "E-books are an electronic version of printed book. An electronic resource is any information source that the library provide access to in an electronic format. The evolution of educational institution leads to development of the society. Now a days the concept of traditional learning is continuously under change and the e-learning concept is on the way to replace the traditional one. The e-resources are providing tremendous facilities to the learners to educate and enrich information from any place in the world.

Scope and Objectives of the study:

The study limited to public night degree college

1. To know awareness about the e-resources by the users of the library
2. To know the purpose of the using e-resources.
3. To know the type of e-resources use by the users
4. To know the problem face while by access the e-resources.

Methodology of the study:

The survey Methods is used for this research. The questionnaire has been distributed to the PG students and faculty of Public Night Degree College. The data has been collected through the questionnaire as a tool for data collection.

Review of Literature:

Singh Kuldeep (2019) The author highlights the awareness and use among the students of the Punjabi university. it shows the users preference towards E-resources and the challenges face while using e-resources. The study shows the importance of e-resources in the higher education. C.Velmurugan (2012) The study focusses on the awareness and utilization of e-resources among the faculty member of engineering college. The study also highlights the problem if internet speed, the lack of e-resources available in the library. It also finds need of the users about the e-resources.

FRANKLINA ADJOA YEBOWAAH (2017) The paper explained about the e-resources awareness and use n the university libraries. The study shows awareness among the users is high but utilization is comparatively less. the library has some challenges face like lack of It infrastructure and lack trained library staff.

Patel Adam Burhansab (2020) the study examines the e-resources use and awareness among the users of college libraires of the Solapur university. the level of understanding e-resources available in the library and use for their research activities.

Sharma Yogita (2016) the Study discuss on the available E-resources in the Punjab agriculture library and their policy and promotion of e-resources towards their users for maximum use of the resources. The Users education and E-literacy program me conducted by the library.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Distribution of copies of questionnaires to the users.

Sr No.	Users	No of Questionaries Distributed to users	No of questionaries Received
1.	PG Students	100	80
2	Faculty	10	10
	Total	110	90

Among which 90 were completed and received representing 81.81 % response rate. The data were analyzed statistically and presented in tables.

Table 1 Awareness about the E-resources

Sr No	Awareness	Respondents
1	Yes	80
2	No	10

Table 1 shows that 80 (88.88%) users aware about the e-resources and 10 (11.11%) students are unaware about the e-resources.

Table 2 Frequency of visit to library to access E- Resources.

Sr No	Frequency	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Daily	25	27.77%
2	Once in week	48	53.33%
3	Twice in Week	12	13.33%
4.	Occasionally	5	5.55%
	Total	90	100

The above table Shows that majority 48 (53.33%) visit the library for access e-resources once in week. The 25 (27.77%) users daily visit to the library.

Table 3 Type of E-resources

Sr No	Type of E-resources	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	E-books	35	38.88%
2	E-journals	38	42.22%
3	E-Magazine	10	11.11%
4	E- Thesis/dissertation	7	7.77%
	Total	90	100

The table 3 indicate that most of the 38 (42.22%) prefer the E- journals for their study. The 35 (38.88%) users prefer E-books and 10 (11.11%) users prefer E-magazine.

Table 4. Level of Satisfaction of E-resources available in the library.

Sr. No	Response	No of Responds	Percentage
1.	Satisfied	54	60.00%
2.	Dissatisfied	28	31.11%
2	Neutral	8	8.88%
	Total	90	100

The above table shows that 54 (60%) users of the library satisfied the e-resources available in the library. The 28 (31.11%) users not satisfied. The 8 (8.88%) users are neutral.

Table 5. Problems faced while accessing e-resources.

Sr No	Problems	No of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Slow speed of internet	40	44.44%
2	Difficulty in accessing relevant documents	48	53.3%
3	Library staff not available	2	2.22%
	Total	90	100

The table 5 shows that 40(44.44%) the slow of speed of internet is the problem faced by the users. The 48 (53.3%) users face difficulty on accessing their relevant information. The 2 (2.22%) the library staff not support while accessing the e-resources in the library.

Conclusion

The study concludes that most of the users of the aware about the r-resources available in the library. The some also suggest that some extent increase on subscribe more database for research purpose. The speed of internet and ICT infrastructure has to be improved for smoothly access of e-resources. The library staff has to conduct orientation and training program me for users to aware and for searching strategies for effective access.

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The Study of Indian Diasporic Writers` Works : Jhumpa Lahiri and Kiran Desai

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Abstract: -

We are going to elaborate an Indian female diasporic literature. Diaspora, the word is derived from Greek word diasporein, meaning to scatter, spread about. Diaspora Literature involves an idea of a homeland, a place from where the displacement occurs and narratives of harsh journeys undertaken on account of economic compulsions. The study of the diaspora writings reveals that the common features noticed in the writings of the old Diaspora and the new Diaspora are nostalgia, homesickness, and the sufferings due to being far off from their homeland. Diaspora is one of the sociological concepts that find its reflection in today's literature. Diaspora literature deals with expatriate sensibility. It focuses on the lives of immigrants and their inner and external conflicts in an alien land. The concept of this ideology, Indian women writers who are nostalgic and express their feelings their homeland. There are many Indian female writers as Kiran Desai, Anita Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Kiran Majumadar, Bharat Mukharjee, Salman Rusdi. All these and other writers wrote their nostalgic feelings and culture. We here discuss about chief elements of diasporic aspect as sense of alienation and displacement, Nostalgia and cultural assimilation, identity crisis and family relations, intergenerational gap are the main diasporic sensibility reflected in the literary work of Jhumpa Lahiri. Cultures travel and take root or get dislocated and individuals internalize nostalgia or experience amnesia. Though the immigrant writers share common features, yet the differences based on the condition of their migration and settlement cannot be overlooked. The diasporic writings are the records of the experiences of the diasporic communities living in varied socio-cultural settings. The diasporic Indian writing covers every continent and part of the world. It is an interesting paradox that a great deal of Indian writing covers every continent and part of the world. Writers like Shiva Naipaul, V. S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri are important contributors in this field. Naipaul's characters like Mohun Biswas from A House for Mr. Biswas or Ganesh Ramsumair from the Mystic Masseur are not governed by aware of the relativity of the concept of diaspora, its contradiction numerous possibilities of alienation and assimilation.

Keywords: - Diasporic literature, community, homeland, amnesia, immigrant, continent, culture etc.

Modern Diasporic writer as Kiran Desai and Jhumpa Lahiri explores contemporary realities of shifting national boundaries, juggling different locals of the home and foreign land. Nilanjana Sudeshna "Jhumpa Lahiri" born July 11, 1967 is an Indian American Author writer, known as for her short stories as her first short story "Interpreter Of Maladies" (1999) and won Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. The stories address sensitive dilemmas in the lives of Indian immigrants, with themes such as marital difficulties, the bereavement over a stillborn child, and the disconnection between first and second generation United States immigrants. She was born in London and her Parents immigrant from India at West Bengal. Her debut novel "The Namesake" (2003) is very popular which is adopted into renowned blockbuster film of the same. After some time this became nominate for Pulitzer Prize Award. Kiran Desai is the daughter of

novelist Anita Desai. Kiran was born in Delhi, she (born 3 September 1971) is an Indian author. She got a Man Booker Prize for her Novel "Inheritance of Loss" in 2006. And in fiction the National Book Critics Circle award. She spent her early life in Pune and Mumbai in India. And studied at Cathedral John Cannon School. She left India at 14, and she and her mother lived in England for a year before moving to the United States.

Indian Writing in English has come a long way after the two world wars and after India attained freedom from the British in 1947. As South Asian literary diaspora has the robust vernacular literary tradition of Mulkraj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao to boast about. Times have changed and South Asian Writing in English has taken a step forward going global with Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai so on. Like this with a few countable writers on the horizon of Indo-Anglian Literature before the name changed to Indian Writing in English especially to those corpus of writings, which were written in English language by Indian writers. Kiran Desai and Jhumpa Lahiri they are belonging in India but live in foreign land as America and write about Indian culture and nostalgic thoughts. The reasons for choosing these two critically acclaimed and award winning writers are many as these two writers contemporary and have so many similarities and dissimilarities.

Lahiri's novel discusses on the various aspects of women who encounter different adversities in the alien land and the process of acculturation in the alien soil. Women survival of native culture, longing for the homeland, their boldness of fit into the alien society is the major theme in her novel. In this research paper we are going to discuss about longings and belongings and similarities and contrast ideology, Jhumpa Lahiri and Kiran Desai both are an Indian descent and Kiran Desai's parents are teacher /writer. Lahiri's parents are Librarian / teacher. Both got Man Booker Prize and their schooling in America, shifted in England. Desai and Lahiri's writing style as autobiographical nature and same themes of work A sense of Loneliness, Indian Ghurkha Agitation and Lahiri Naxalite Movement. Both writers are outstandingly master story tellers. Lahiri and Kiran Desai share common concerns in their writings by virtue of them both being contemporary female Diaspora writer. Lahiri is much impress to Jane Austin as an old-time writer. When we study about Kiran Desai and Lahiri or their novels, we find many similar and contrast views. As we similar thoughts discuss above and some contrast themes in their novel. The contrastive points are given here to assess how them in literary values but they are being used as a mere touchstone to assess how they might have influenced their writing style and narrative skill and their thought process. Kiran Desai is a novelist but Lahiri is a novelist and shortstory writer. Desai's writing style is snappy and narrative but Lahiri's plain language, long and tight prose descriptive. Kiran Desai's origin is Indian but trans nationalist because her grandmother being German but Jhumpa Lahiri's origin is Indian/ Bengali. They have so many commonalities and also inherent differences which is both overt and covert. There are now hundreds and thousands of Biju's in the United States of America, Germany, France, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain etc., Lahiri's portrayal of immigrants' characters is also poignant and emotional and, in the Lowland, they contrast the two lives of two brothers travelling in two different directions. Anita Desai's "Bye Bye Blackbird" and Kamala Markandaya's. The Nowhere Man reveal how racial as black man and white man prejudice against Indians in the England of 1960's isolates the characters and deepen their sense of displacement. Amitav Ghosh's novel "The Shadow Lines" shows the extent of rootlessness encountered by character born and brought up on a foreign land. Jhumpa Lahiri is a contemporary American writer of

Indian origin. She represents the second generation diasporic 'Desis' whose relationship with America as well as India is thoroughly different from that of the first generation. Jhumpa Lahiri's novel *The Namesake* theme is conflict between couples in relationship, families and friends. Through these relationships she explores ideas of Isolation and identity, both individual and cultural. She portrays her own life experiences in her debut novel *The Namesake* (2003). In this context, Jhumpa Lahiri herself told, I have often felt that I am somehow illegitimate in both cultures. A true Indian does not accept me as an Indian and a True American does not accept me as an American. Now the situation is evolving and converging to a place where the societies of most countries are becoming multiethnic, multicultural, multiracial, and pluralistic. Now we talk about Kiran Desai's novels themes, she writes about poverty and privilege, home and belonging, gender and misogyny, power and humiliation, colonialism and globalization etc. In this *The Inheritance of Loss* takes place between two worlds as the austere, upper class home of the judge and Sai at foot of mount Kanchenjunga in the Himalayas, and an assortment of New York city restaurants where Biju's work. Throughout this novel various character's express feelings of humiliation. Other women writers of Indian Diaspora by S K Anand, comprises thirteen critical essays which explore the complexity, richness and paradoxes that inform the works of Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherji, Jhumpa Lahiri, Chitra Divakaruni, Meera Syal, Abha Dawesar, Anita Rau Badami, Kiran Desai, Kavita Daswani, Monica Pradhan, Shauna Singh Baldwin, Meena Alexander, Suniti Namjoshi and Rishma Dunlop. The research paper focusing on fiction and short story fiction by women writers of Indian diaspora offer multidimensional perspectives into the diaspora life by encompassing themes as diverse as exile, nostalgia, rootlessness, Isolation, racial and gender discrimination, marginalization, assimilation, identity and cultural hybridization and family relationship confusions. Some of the contemporary women writers make use of literary space to highlight women's issues and their existential dilemmas through gendered biases.

The research paper narrates diasporic sensibility of Lahiri's novel *The Lowland*, presents the blend of history and family life. Based on theme and story of the novel Jhumpa got the man Booker Prize in 2003. The novel reflects the 21st century globalised, multicultural and transnational diasporic culture. This culture is hybrid and heterogenous and plural one. The novel highlights political history of Naxalites movement and its effects on Mitra family on the backdrop of diasporic predicament of characters striving to cope up with problems of familial relationship. And Kiran Desai, the writer of *The Inheritance of Loss* which won the Man Booker Prize in 2006 for fiction. The theme of her novel captures the loss of faith in India and the characters are portrayed to be trying to survive the world of East and West. Kiran Desai analysis the painful efforts of her characters to adopt Western habits in Indian scenario. Cultural clash is an important element in diaspora. Immigrants face a dilemma whether to follow the inherited cultures or how to cope up with the new cultures. New theme and style of postcolonial Indian novel a point of departure for Indian English writing from this ambivalence ensued in the 19th century when a Male Diasporic writer Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* set a new standard for the postcolonial novel in terms of both theme and style. English writers of the eighties to experiment with their form, style, diction and content.

Conclusion: -

Kiran Desai and Jhumpa Lahiri both women writer of Indian Diasporic themes in many contexts similar and many contexts contrast. Lahiri has given the message of multiplicity of

cultures and universality of human predicament through her works. Lahiri's narratives focus mainly on the itineraries of her subjects, especially, her female character's, facilitating them to explore their ethnicities and identities. Desai's and Lahiri's both novels *The Lowlands* and *The Inheritance of Loss*, are portrayed in different colours and their fate is not comparable. As the character of Biju's fate is pathetic in the sense that he could not receive the proverbial American dream a return to the same roots and the routes. In the case of the *Lowland*, Lahiri generates another type of character who is pathetic also and dies a tragic death. There are numerous similarities and contrasts in both the female diasporic writers. On the whole Jhumpa Lahiri's stories have been regarded as the scrutiny of various dimensions of diaspora starting from the inner circle to outer circle, to put out it in other words, from individual isolation to immigrant ailments in a huge sense. The rise in migratory movements across the world in the post-colonial era has paved path for diaspora literature. Government of India, by implementing the recommendations of Singhvi committee, grants dual- citizenship and awards Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Award, which ushered in a new chapter in the history of the relation between India and the diaspora. By celebrating kite festival, Vibrant Gujarat Festival, Industrial Meet with the NRI's, Gujarat government attracts them to invest in the industry in the nation. And the same thing they try to spread out the Indian cultural heritage into the second and successive generations of the diaspora. Once Gandhi ji said in *Young India*, "I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want to cultures of all land to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any."

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E-Resources : Remote Access Facility in Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University Library - A Study

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Abstract:

To study the current status and development of the e-resources access through RemoteXs software provided by Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University Library using Cloud computing system. The greatest benefit of digital resources are the available resources can be accessed from their personal computers, tabs and mobiles. On the other hand, it examines the user awareness about the use of digital resources. This paper will help to find out access of digital collections, services of digital resources and downloading data of the resources with cloud computing RemoteXs facility. The cost - effective cloud based service model of RemoteXs has empowered our DSNLU Library system in generating our own digital library portal with facilities to reach the target users in effective manner.

Keywords: E-Resources, E-Journals, E-Books, Digital resources, RemoteXs,.

Introduction:

Academic Libraries have completed a significant asset in electronic information resources and connected computer-based technologies so that their users can gain access to those resources and services. The collection management of print and electronic serials became the most challenging task to the Librarians. At present the users have a lot of interest towards use of electronic resources, which save the time of the user, easy to use and accessibility of large range of information from anywhere and anytime(24x7).To meet this aspect, many education institutions are providing Remote access facility in libraries to their users.

Objectives:

The present Study:

1. To study the remote access facility in the DSNLU Library.
2. To analyze the Resource-wise usage in the Library.
3. To study the Database downloads in the DSNLU Library last 4 years.

Methodology:

This study analyzes the facility of cloud computing system through RemoteXs software, and the frequency of remote access and the number of downloads of digital resources in DSNLU Library.

About Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University Library:

Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University (DSNLU) was established in the year 2008 by The Government of Andhra Pradesh at Visakhapatnam through the DSNLU act, 2008 to impart excellence legal education. It offers 5 year integrated B.A.LLB.(Hon's) course to eligible

under graduate students based on the common Law Admission test centralized admission process. DSNLU Library started in the year 2009. Library is the heart of any academic institution of higher learning. The activity of providing library facilities to the students, and faculty members started along with the starting of academic programmes. Being an integral part of the DSNLU Library is known for its state of the art infrastructure and facilities. The University has a beautifully designed Library with air-conditioned reading hall having a seating capacity of 200 students at a time.

The Library is commensurate with hybrid collection of print as well as digital resources to support teaching and research activities of students, research scholars and faculty members. The Library has a rich collection of text books is over 20,000 including bound volumes of journals, reference books, Special reference books and Law reports collection. Also reference collection includes American Jurisprudence, Corpus Juris Secundum, Halsbury's Laws of England and India, the Digest etc. Library Subscribes to 60 print journals and magazines, 25 Law Reports, and 12 Newspapers. The University Library has subscribed renowned E-Databases, E-Journals & E-Books in Law and Social Sciences for benefit of the user community. (i.e. Lexis Nexis, Hein online, Manupatra, WestLaw India & International, SCC Online, Kluwer Arbitration, Kluwer Competition Law, Kluwer IP Law, Taxmann, JSTOR, J-Gate, Oxford Legal Research Library, Oxford Public International Law, ICC Digital Library Subscription and Legitquest, Kluwer Air & Space Law, Economic & Political Weekly and Magzter Gold, Cambridge University Press E-books, Bloomsbury Collections & Hart E-books). The Library operations are maintaining with latest version (19.05) of KOHA software integrated with RFID technology.

DSNLU Library provides Internet facility (24x7) through Campus Wi-Fi for students and staff. DSNLU has subscribed RemoteXs software for providing the e-resources accessibility to the registered users anywhere anytime. The digital access portal was designed to access all the digital resources out side the University campus from anywhere any time. University Library offers internships for the benefit of other University/ Law College Students.

RemoteXs: RemoteXs is a Gate way to access digital resources subscribed by the University Library to its registered users. RemoteXs has enabled every single driving establishment in improving use of the valuable e-resources and sustaining research interests of students, research scholars and faculty members their under studies. The number of users registered through RemoteXs facility as on date 600 students.

Table1: Database wise user login's for the last 4 Years:

S.No	Name of the Database	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Lexis Nexis	316	335	354	284
2.	Heinonline	331	364	418	418
3.	Westlaw India	334	402	422	418
4.	Kluwer arbitration	120	99	131	88
5.	Kluwer IP Law	132	103	138	64
6.	Kluwer Competition Law	101	89	83	93

Fig: 1 Database wise user login's for the last 4 Years

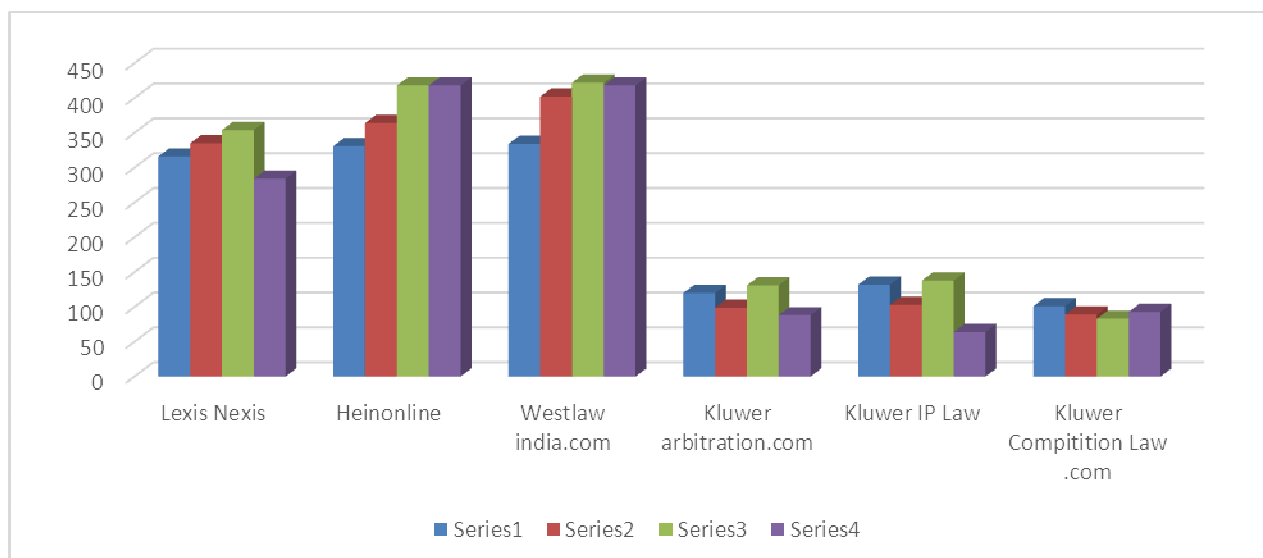


Table 2: User Category wise E-Resources Usage report for the year 2016:

S.No	Category	Logins	Browsing Data (MBs)	Downloaded Data (MBs)	Total Data (MBs)
1.	Students 2016	126	284.36	33.09	317.45
2.	Students 2015	2284	137407.35	25136.97	162544.32
3.	Students 2014	1832	31921.37	2228.03	34149.4
4.	Students 2013	2260	223502.21	2680.98	226183.19
5.	Students 2012	960	156446.39	4761.48	161207.87
6.	LLM	2	7.47		7.47
7.	Faculty	287	98.244.42	460.74	98,705.15

Fig: 2 User Category wise E-Resources Usage report for the year 2016

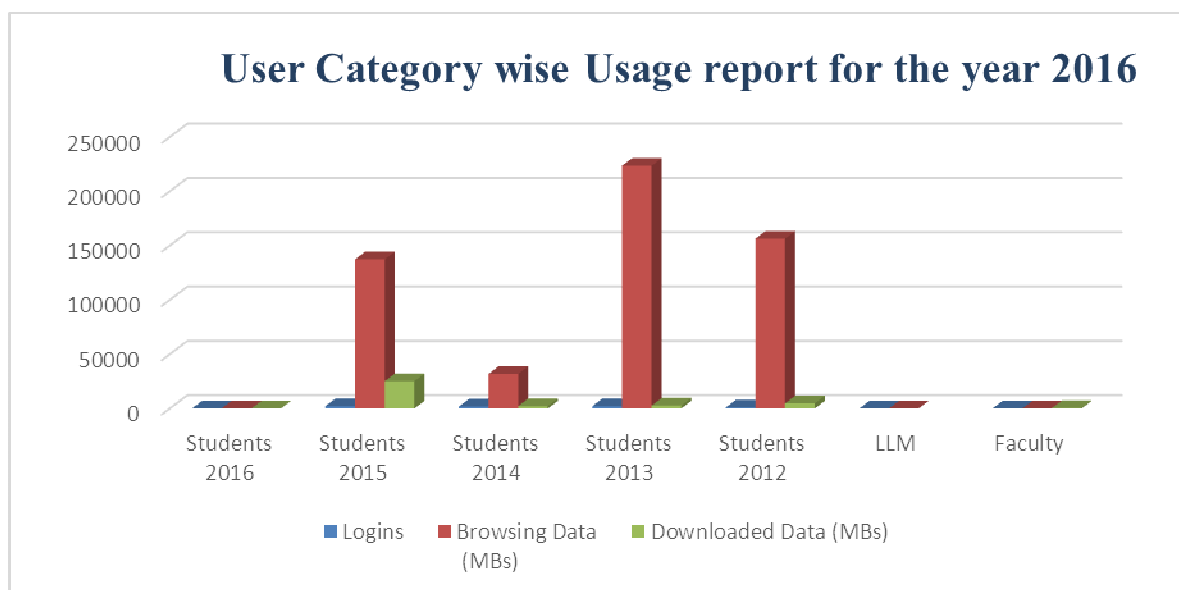


Table 2 shows that 2013 batch students were browsed and downloaded **226183.19MB** data in the year 2016. When compared to the other batch student's 2013 batch students were browsed and downloaded the data highly.

Table 3: User Category wise E-Resources Usage report for the year 2017:

S.No	Category	Logins	Browsing Data (MBs)	Downloaded Data (MBs)	Total Data (MBs)
1.	Students 2017	795	702.70	297.14	999.84
2.	Students 2016	1337	1407.03	1601.47	3008.5
3.	Students 2015	3537	3857.25	2510.39	6367.64
4.	Students 2014	2063	2169.40	1264.84	3434.24
5.	Students 2013	1283	1606.21	897.61	2503.82
6.	LLM	86	110.77	90.42	201.19
7.	Faculty	416	955.55	1,642.09	2557.5

Fig: 3 User Category wise E-Resources Usage report for the year 2017:

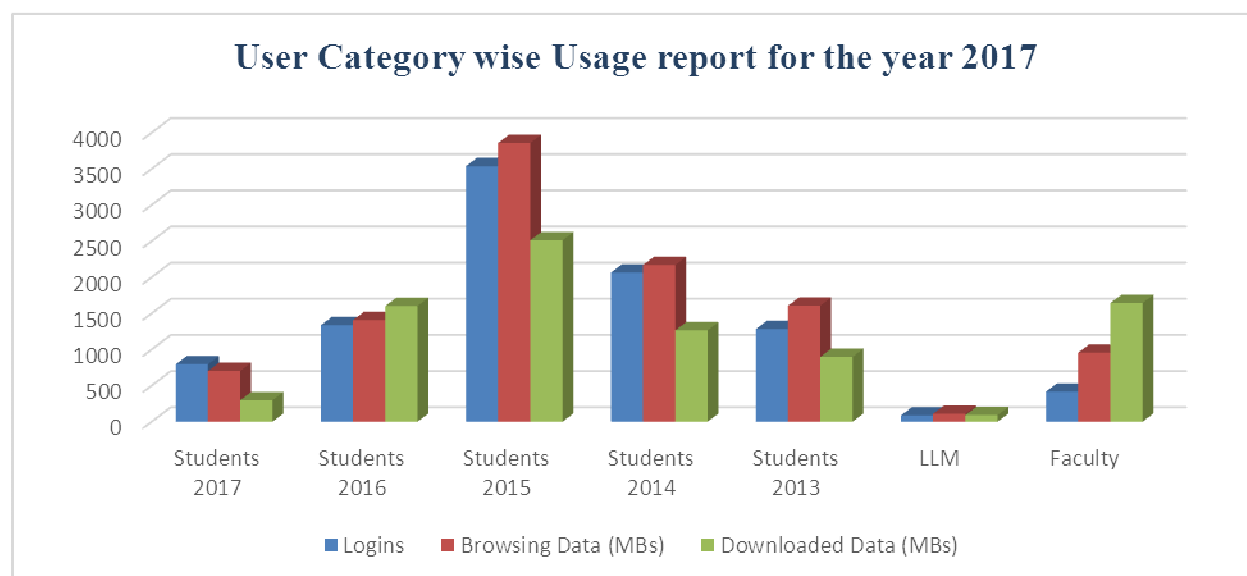


Table 3 shows that 2015 batch students were browsed and downloaded **6367.64MB** data in the year 2017. When compared to the other batch students, 2015 batch students browsed and downloaded the data highly.

Table 4: User Category wise E-Resources Usage report for the year 2018:

S.No	Category	Logins	Browsing Data (MBs)	Downloaded Data (MBs)	Total Data (MBs)
1.	Students 2018	1053	2835.83	204.83	3040.66
2.	Students 2017	2004	4482.63	1913.23	6395.86
3.	Students 2016	1610	3792.93	1156.46	4949.39
4.	Students 2015	3435	4447.13	2663.58	7110.71
5.	Students 2014	1465	2829.83	1006.39	3836.22
6.	LLM	304	626.5	438.7	1,065.2
7.	Faculty	414	5,439.1	945.09	5,290.46

Fig:4 User Category wise E-Resources Usage report for the year 2018:

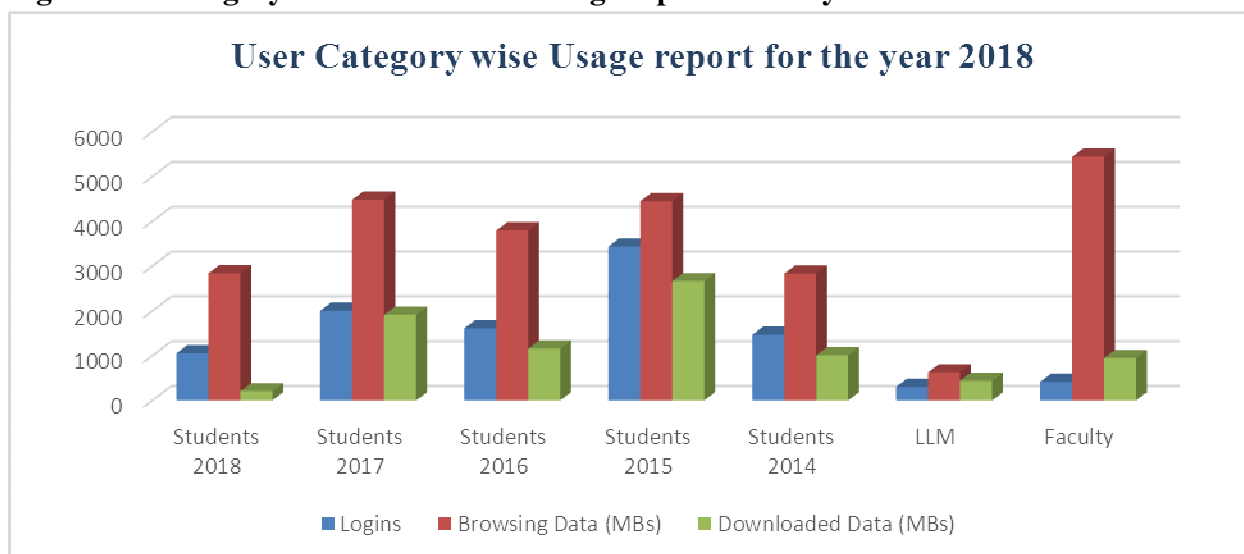


Table 4 shows that 2015 batch students were browsed and downloaded **7110.71MB** data in the year 2018. When compared to the other batch student's 2015 batch students were browsed and downloaded the data highly.

Table 5: User Category wise E-Resources Usage report for the year 2019

S.No	Category	Logins	Browsing Data (MBs)	Downloaded Data (MBs)	Total Data (MBs)
1.	Students 2019	569	394.18	109.5	503.68
2.	Students 2018	2177	3912.12	1112.47	5024.59
3.	Students 2017	4600	8910.25	3057.16	11967.41
4.	Students 2016	1195	4047.75	863.57	4911.32
5.	Students 2015	4730	9733.33	5641.6	15,374.93
6.	LLM	152	172.72	204.56	377.28
7.	Faculty	504	4706.86	1107.95	5,844.81

Fig:5 User Category wise E-Resources Usage report for the year 2019

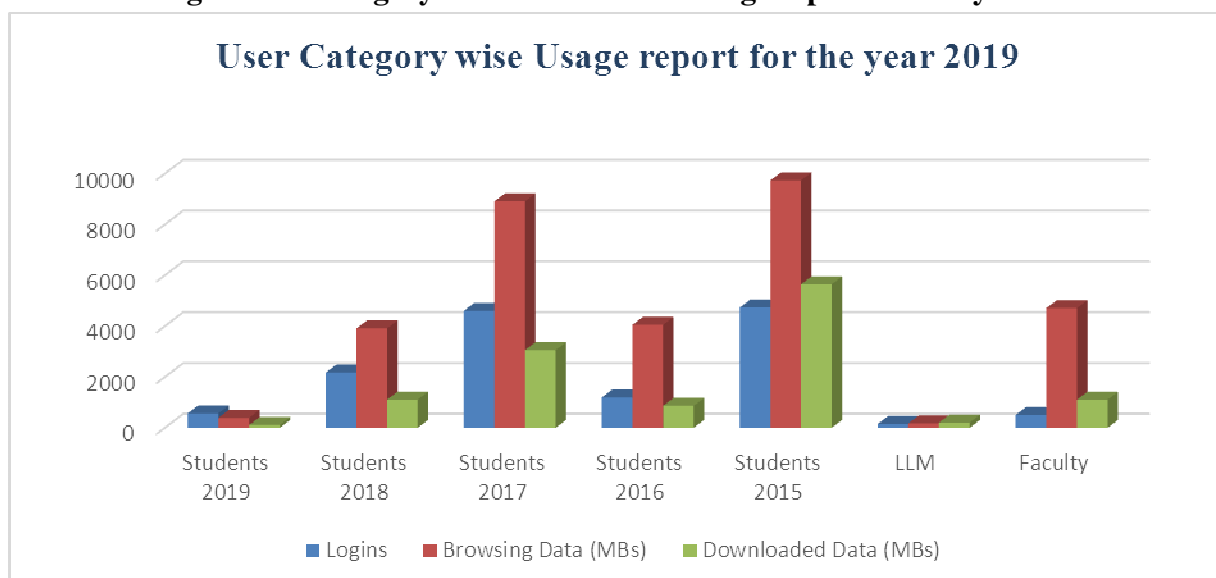


Table 5 shows that 2015 batch students were browsed and downloaded **15,374.93MB** data in the year 2019. When compared to the other batch students, 2015 batch students were browsed and downloaded the data highly.

Conclusion:

The DSNLU Library system has made a big leap in terms of enriching its collection not only in print format but with latest digital resources like E-Databases, E-Journals, E-Books, and E-Newspapers etc. Library has been conducting user awareness programmes timely in which newly joined users are made aware of the availability of different E-Resources. RemoteXs facility is an effective source of service in any library to access digital resources subscribed by the University Library to its registered users. The RemoteXs software dashboard is very useful to get the reports of user category-wise, resource wise, and day wise usage statistics has helped the Library in tracking the usage of all the subscribed e-resources.

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Awareness and Students Satisfaction about e-PG Pathshala among PG Students in Nashik District

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Abstract:

The study examines the awareness and students satisfaction about e-PG Pathshala among PG (postgraduate) students in Nashik District (Maharashtra). The present study is based on a survey method, a web-based structured questionnaire was designed and randomly distributed through e-mail to collect the primary data. The result reveals that 84(60.86%) of respondents are aware of e-PG Pathshala. 56(40.57%) of respondents say that teacher is the source of information regarding e-PG Pathshala and the majority of respondents i.e. 92(66.66%) are satisfied with e-PG Pathshala content. This study recommended that the PG colleges in Nashik District should conduct training and awareness program for students to make further awareness regarding e-PG Pathshala.

Key Words: e-PG Pathshala, PG Students, Awareness, Satisfaction, Nashik District

Introduction:

In the era of cloud computing, online education learning (OEL) has transformed the way of teaching and research drastically. The major role of OEL has been surfaced during the period of COVID-19 which introduced several modes of online education in elementary as well as higher education. Online education learning has produced several digital and remote learning platforms. This transformation of online learning has provided a multi- dimensional tool to the academic community. The government of India has taken many steps for ICT-based e-Learning like e Gyankosh (IGNOU free study materials), Sakshat (one-stop education portal), NPTEL (study platform initiative by IITians), e-Pathshala (initiated by INFLIBNET), etc. e-PG Pathshala is an online portal maintained by INFLIBNET devoted to the higher education system. The main objective of e-PG Pathshala is to meet with course content based on the curriculum required for every postgraduate learner (NME-ICT).

e-Learning can be simply understood as it carried out using different types of Information Communication Technology (ICT) applications for educational purposes. It means that all the educational e-resources or e-content like lectures, audio/video, notes having various type of study materials, etc. were delivered to students through technological innovations in digital format where computerized electronic devices are needed for accessing these e-resources. It is only the ICT that made the dream of distance learning a reality.

Literature Review:

Some studies have been carried out on the use of OERs, some of the relevant studies are discussed as under:

Singh & et al. in their study found that a good majority of respondents i.e. 53.62% are aware of e-PG Pathshala. As per the study, teachers are playing a responsible role in educating students regarding the use of e-PG Pathshala. It is further observed that e-PG Pathshala fulfills the purpose of classroom teaching. And they recommended that there is need to be organized a compulsory training program on the use and awareness of e-PG Pathshala so that postgraduate

students can effectively make use of it¹. Panda conducted a study on “An analysis of e-content modules of Indian OERs: a case study of e-PG Pathshala and found that two broad subject categories, the AHSS (Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences) field occupied 62% of the total uploaded module and the rest 38% covered by STEMM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Medical & Management), the “Social Science” and “Arts, Humanities and Language” contribute double concerning e-content modules². Mishra & et al. examined the awareness and use of e- learning open courseware among students, Tripura University, and found that all respondents are connected with the e- learning sites and think that there is a good impact on the learning environment for the academic purpose³. Vanlalpeka in his study on Awareness and Use of e-PG Pathshala by Post Graduate Students in Mizoram University found that more than half of the post-graduate students under the School of Economics, Management and Information Science (SEMIS), are aware of e-PG Pathshala⁴. The study shows a big number of PG students under SEMIS, MZU does not know the contents and learning materials in e-PG Pathshala. Bhusan & Kumar investigated a study on “Role of Indian government portal e- PG Pathshala in digital literacy”⁵. The study found there are many e-learning projects in India but there is a lack of awareness in learners and they are not able to get the benefits from it but e-PG Pathshala is one of the most effective learnings and interactive portals for post-graduate students. In nutshell, the study found that NME-ICT has taken a revolutionary step for enhancing the quality of education with the learning portal of e-PG Pathshala and many others such as NPTEL, NIOS, SWAYAM, MOOC, etc. Krishna & Verma have mentioned in their study that e-learning is the best way of maintaining the learning process compared to traditional learning, and e-PG Pathshala is open courseware for PG students need to promote and make them aware of the usefulness and benefits of accessing study material online⁶. e- Learning is a quick and effective way of learning which gives faster dissemination of information, flexible and lower costs when compared to traditional modes of learning. Maltiwala concluded that SWAYAM is a web portal everywhere Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) is available on different subjects⁷. It is an Indian electronic platform that offers different courses from the high school stage to Post Graduate stage providing an interactive platform among students and teachers. It is built and expected to be operationalized with a capacity of hosting nearly 2,000 courses. Students from different backgrounds including backward rural areas can easily access teaching from the best institutes in the country electronically through, e-learning or e-education platform. Further, the use of e-learning raised the overall standards of higher education in the country.

Methodology:

The primary data related to the present study was collected through Google Form in October 2021. The study was limited to the postgraduate students of art streams of Nashik District(Maharashtra). An online structured questionnaire was randomly sent through email to postgraduate students, a total of 150 questionnaires were distributed and 138 filled questionnaires were obtained. The analyzed data is presented in tabular form.

SCOPE:

The study is undertaken to identify awareness and use of e- PG Pathshala among Postgraduate students of Nashik District (Maharashtra). Postgraduate students of selected

language and social science departments i.e. English, Hindi, Political Science, History, Economics has been covered under the study.

Objectives:

- To know the awareness about e-PG Pathshala among the Postgraduate students in Nashik District(Maharashtra)
- To know the quality e-content of e-PG Pathshala.
- To measure the level of satisfaction towards e-PG Pathshala.
- To find out the benefits of e-PG Pathshala among Postgraduate students.
- To measure the problem in accessing e-PG Pathshala by Postgraduate students.

Data Analysis:

• Department -Wise Distribution of Respondents:

Table 1 shows the department and class wise distribution of respondents and reveals that 30(21.73%) students of M.A English, M.A History and M.A Economics, 26(18.84%) students of M.A Hindi and 22(15.94%) students of M.A Political Science are included in the study.

Table 1: Department -Wise Distribution of Respondents

Departments	Respondents (% age)
M.A (English)	30(21.73%)
M.A (Hindi)	26(18.84%)
M.A (Political Science)	22(15.94%)
M.A (History)	30(21.73%)
M.A (Economics)	30(21.73%)
Total	138(100 %)

• Gender-Wise Distribution:

Table 2 shows the gender-wise distribution of respondents, out of 138 respondents, 78(56.52%) are males and 60(43.47%) are female respondents covered in the study.

Table 2: Gender-Wise Distribution

Gender	Respondents (% age)
Male	78(56.52%)
Female	60(43.47%)

• Age-wise Distribution:

Table 3 reveals the age-wise distribution of respondents and it is clearly shown that the majority of the respondents are between the age group of 21-23 years i.e. 58(42.02%) followed by 50(36.23%) respondents who belong to 24-26 age group. 30(21.73%) respondents are of 26 and above years.

Table 3: Age-wise Distribution

Age Group	Respondents (% age)
21-23 years	58(42.02%)
24-26 years	50(36.23%)
26 and above years	30(21.73%)

Awareness About e-PG Pathshala:

Table 4 shows the awareness regarding e-PG Pathshala by the users and found that 84(60.86%) respondents are aware of e- PG Pathshala, while 64(46.37%) respondents are not aware of it. Surprisingly, a large number of respondents in Nashik District are not aware of the e-PG Pathshala. e-PG Pathshala is the renowned and established service provided by the INFLIBNET and directly relevant to the syllabus, still, respondents are not aware of the service.

Table 4: Awareness About e-PG Pathshala

Respondents	Respondents (% age)
Aware	84(60.86%)
Not Aware	54(39.13%)

- How to know about e-PG Pathshala:**

Table 5 shows that the majority of the respondents i.e. 56(40.57%) got aware of the e-PG Pathshala from their respective teachers whereas 30(21.73%) respondents got aware of the e-PG Pathshala from social networking sites and through library staff. Only 22(29.72%) respondents revealed that they were aware of e-PG Pathshala from their colleagues.

Table 5: How to know about e-PG Pathshala

Sources	Respondents (% age)
Through Teacher	56(40.57%)
Social Networking Sites	30(21.73%)
Through Colleagues	22(29.72%)
Through Library Staff	30(21.73%)

- Materials Access Through e-PG Pathshala:**

Table 6 shows that the most preferred material to access through e-PG Pathshala is E-Content/E-Resources which is opted by 53(38.40%) respondents. Web resources are the second highest material preferred by the 39(28.26%) respondents, followed by access by 25(18.11%) respondents to use E-Tutorial/Online Tutorial. 21(15.21%) respondents prefer to access material for Self-Assessment.

Table 6: Materials Access Through e-PG Pathshala

Preferred Material	Respondents (% age)
E-Tutorial/Online Tutorial	25(18.11%)
E-Content/E-Resources	53(38.40%)
Web Resources	39(28.26%)
Self-Assessment	21(15.21%)

- Quality of E-Content of e-PG Pathshala:**

Table 7 depicts the quality of e-content in e-PG Pathshala. This table shows that 56(40.57%) respondents said that the quality of e-content is good, followed by very good with the 42(30.43%) responses. 24(17.39%) respondents said that the quality of e-content is excellent. Only a few of the respondent's i.e. 16(11.59%) think that the quality of material in e-PG Pathshala is poor.

Table 7: Quality of E-Content of e-PG Pathshala

Quality of E-content	Respondents (% age)
Good	56(40.57%)
Very good	42(30.43%)
Excellent	24(17.39%)
Poor	16(11.59%)

•Benefits of Using e-PG Pathshala Over Print Resources:

Table 8 shows the benefits of using e-PG Pathshala over print resources and reveals that 92(66.66%) respondents said that availability of 24*7 of e- PG Pathshala is the most effective factor which is preferred to use e-PG Pathshala on print sources. 68(49.27%) respondents prefer to use e-PG Pathshala because it is free of cost, whereas 57(41.30%) respondents prefer to use it as it provides multi-user access. 52(37.68%) respondents said that it is easy to use, 48(34.78%) respondents are using e-PG Pathshala because it provides quality content.

Table 8: Benefits of Using e-PG Pathshala over Print Resources

Benefits	Respondents (% age)
Easy to Use	52(37.68%)
Multi-User Access	57(41.30%)
24*7 Availability	92(66.66%)
Free of Cost	68(49.27%)
Quality of Content	48(34.78%)

•Problem Faced While Accessing e-PG Pathshala:

Table 9 shows the problem faced by the respondents while accessing contents in e-PG Pathshala and found that a very few of students i.e. 42(30.43%) face the problem of lack of desired material, followed by lack of search technique by 59(42.75%) respondents. The slow speed of the internet is the concern of 84(60.86%) respondents. Inadequate information regarding the study material and lack of training is the problem faced by 96(69.56%) and 98(71.08%) respondents respectively in using e-PG Pathshala content.

Table 9: Problem Faced While Accessing e-PG Pathshala

Problem Faced	Respondents (% age)
Slow Internet Speed	84(60.86%)
Inadequate Information Regarding Study Materials	96(69.56%)
Lack of Training	98(71.08%)
Lack of Search Techniques	59(42.75%)
Lack of Desirable Materials	42(30.43%)

•Satisfaction Regarding Study Material:

Table 10 shows the satisfaction regarding the content of e-PG Pathshala and visualized that majority of respondents i.e. 92(66.66%) are satisfied with e-PG Pathshala content, whereas 34(24.63%) respondents are fully satisfied, 12(08.69%) respondents are least satisfied with e-PG Pathshala content.

Table 10: Satisfaction Regarding Study Material

Satisfaction	Respondents (% age)
Satisfied	92(66.66%)
Least Satisfied	12(08.69%)
Fully Satisfied	34(24.63%)
Total	138(100 %)

• **e-PG Pathshala Purpose of Classroom Teaching:**

Table 11 shows that the majority of the respondents i.e. 96(69.56%) opined that e-PG Pathshala fulfills the classroom teaching whereas 42(30.43%) respondents are not agreed with the concept and think that e-PG Pathshala does not fulfill the purpose of classroom teaching.

Table 11: e-PG Pathshala Purpose of Classroom Teaching

No. of respondent	Respondents (% age)
Fulfills the purpose of classroom teaching	96(69.56%)
Does not fulfills the purpose of classroom teaching	42(30.43%)
Total	138(100 %)

Findings:

- The study found that 84(60.86%) of respondents are aware of e-PG Pathshala, while 54(39.13%) of respondents are unaware of it.
- 56(40.57%) of respondents say that teacher is the source of information regarding e-PG Pathshala.
- The majority of students i.e. 53(38.40%) prefer to use the "E-content/E-resources" in e-PG Pathshala.
- 96(69.56%) respondents opined that e-PG Pathshala fulfills the purpose of classroom teaching.
- 92(66.66%) respondents said that availability of 24*7 of e- PG Pathshala is the most effective factor which is preferred to use e-PG Pathshala on print sources.
- 56(40.57%) respondents said that the quality of e-content is good, followed by very good with the 42(30.43%) responses.
- The majority of respondents i.e. 92(66.66%) are satisfied with e-PG Pathshala content, whereas 34(24.63%) respondents are fully satisfied.
- 98(71.08%) respondents respond that lack of training is a major problem in using e-PG Pathshala.

Conclusion:

In the present scenario, e- PG Pathshala is the most effective gateway of scholarly literature in India for postgraduate students and it provides very useful material to its users. The study found that a good majority of respondents i.e. 84(60.86%) are aware of e-PG Pathshala. As per the study, teachers are playing a responsible role in educating students regarding the use of e-PG Pathshala. It is further observed that e-PG Pathshala fulfills the purpose of classroom teaching. The outcome of the study shows that PG Colleges in Nashik District need to be organized compulsory training program on the use and awareness of e-PG Pathshala so that PG students can effectively make use of it.

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Role of Women in Agriculture Sector : An Over View

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Abstract:

Women play a crucial role in all farm-related activities from land preparation to marketing. They contribute a higher proportion of labour in agricultural sector than men. However, they are not active in decision making. This research note discusses the impact of Green Revolution and mechanization on farm women in India. It stresses the need for a new agricultural research and extension agenda which integrates gender analysis into the process of technology generation and dissemination. It also comes up with future strategies to make women a more active part of important farm decisions both at the household and legislature level. This research note emphasizes the importance of balancing agricultural research systems, extension education, and policy-making bodies to attain women empowerment in agriculture. Agriculture in India defines familial tradition, social relations and gender roles. Female in the agricultural sector, whether through traditional means or industrial, for subsistence or as an agricultural labourer, represents a momentous demographic group. Agriculture is directly tied to issues such as economic independence, decision-making abilities, agency and access to education and health services and this manner has created externalities such as poverty and marginalization, and compounded issues of gender inequality. Agriculture continues to play an important role in most non-industrial economies, as a major contributor to the country's export earnings and as a source of employment and livelihood.

Key words: Agriculture, Globalization, Gender, Extension, Farm Women,

Introduction

The women are the backbone of agricultural workforce and are a vital part of Indian economy. Over the years, there is a gradual realization of the key role of women in agricultural development and their contribution in the field of agriculture, food security, horticulture, dairy, nutrition, sericulture, fisheries, and other allied sectors. Women form the backbone of agriculture, in India, Comprising the majority of agricultural labourers; women have been putting in labour not only in terms of physical output but also in terms of quality and efficiency.

With various targeted efforts, her enlightenment will change the face of rural India. Rural women are responsible for production of more than 55% food grains and comprise 67% of total agricultural labour force. The role of woman in agriculture varies from country to country. Asian woman contribute to about 50% of the food production. In south-east Asia, women play major roles in sowing, transplanting, harvesting and processing staple crops like rice. Complementary gender roles are also found in most areas as in Nepal and India where women exclusively gather fodder for buffaloes, cattle and other livestock. Almost all women in rural India can be termed as farmers, in some sense, working as agricultural labour, unpaid workers in families and farm enterprises or a combination of the two.

Review of Literature:

Various studies have showed that the female contribution to the overall economy is high throughout Asia and the Pacific region, particularly in terms of labour input into

agriculture. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam have particularly high percentages of women employed in the agricultural sector, with estimates ranging between 60 and 98 percent. Indeed, in most Asian countries the number of women employed in agriculture as a percentage of the economically active population (EAP) is higher than that of men. FAO.

About 70 percent of farm work was performed by women. Kiran Yadav; observed that in over all farm production, women's average contribution is at 55% to 66% of the total labour with percentages, much higher in certain parts of the country. In certain part of the country, a pair of bullock works 1064 hours, a man 1212 hours and a woman 3485 hours in a year on a one hectare farm, a figure that illustrates significant contribution of women to agricultural production. World Bank (2011); only 17.5% of India's gross domestic product (GDP) is accounted for by agricultural production. Yet for a majority of the country, an estimated 72% of the 1.1 billion people who live in rural India, it is a way of life.

Significance of Women in Indian Agriculture.

Background:

Society is the base for overall development of a nation. And the society's structure depends entirely upon the status and condition of its women. The condition of women was far better in ancient India. In early period Aryans treated men and women alike in all religious rituals and social functions. But condition of women has declined gradually. Gender is the word used especially for the female population of the society. Many historians believe that it was woman who first domesticated crop plants and thereby initiated the art and science of farming. In those primitive days, when men went out hunting in search of food, women started gathering seeds from the native flora and began cultivating. Since then, women have played and continue to play a key role in crop production, livestock production, horticulture, post harvest operations, agro/ social forestry, fisheries, etc.

Significance:

Women's contribution to agriculture, whether it is in subsistence farming or commercial agriculture, when measured in number of tasks performed and time spent, is greater than men. Their contribution in agriculture is aptly highlighted by a micro study conducted in Indian Himalayas which found that on a one hectare farm, a pair of bullocks work for 1060 hours, a man for 1212 hours and a woman for 3485 hours. Generally, operations performed by men are those that entail use of machinery and animals. Contrary to this, women always rely on manual labour using only their own energy.

In rural India, the percentage of women who depend on agriculture for their livelihood is as high as 84%. Women make up about 33% of cultivators and about 47% percent of agricultural labourers. These statistics do not account for work in livestock, fisheries and various other ancillary forms of food production in the country. In 2009, 94% of the female agricultural labour force in crop cultivation was in cereal production, while 1.4% worked in vegetable production, and 3.72% were engaged in fruits, nuts, beverages, and spice crops.

They work as: Paid Labourers, Cultivator doing labour on their own land and Managers of certain aspects of agricultural production by way of labour supervision and the participation in post harvest operations. Rural India is witnessing a process which could be described as "feminization of agriculture". Table 1.0 showed the share of farm women in different agricultural operations. While doing these farm operations women has to face various health

hazards. The National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture (NRCWA) has assessed occupational health hazards of farm women in coastal Orissa some years back and results are furnished in Table 2.0work is largely based on human energy it is considered unskilled and hence less productive. On this basis, women are invariably paid less wage despite their working harder and for longer hours. This makes the woman's work invisible.

Table 1: Share of Farm Women in Agricultural Operations

Activity	Involvement (%)
Land preparation	32
Seed cleaning and sowing	80
Inter cultivation activities	86
Harvesting reaping, winnowing, drying, cleaning and storage	84

Source: Registrar General of India, New Delhi, 2011

Table 2: Types of health hazards faced by farm women

Activities	Health hazards reported (%)
Farm activities	
Transplanting	50
Harvesting	26.5
Post harvest activities	
Threshing	50
Drying	33
Parboiling	67
Livestock management	
Shed cleaning	47
Fodder collection	23
Milching	27.5

Source: Registrar General of India, New Delhi, 2011

Present Status of Agriculture in India

India has a national tradition bound to agriculture fertility. In the North, the Indus valley and Brahmaputra region are critical agricultural areas graced by the Ganges and monsoon season. Based on 2011 World Bank data, only 17.5% of India's gross domestic product (GDP) is accounted for by agricultural production. Yet for a majority of the country, an estimated 72% of the 1.1 billion people who live in rural India, it is a way of life. While agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator.

First, nearly three-quarters of India's families depend on rural incomes. Second, the majority of India's poor (some 770 million people or about 70 percent) are found in rural areas. And third, India's food security depends on producing cereal crops, as well as increasing its production of fruits, vegetables and milk to meet the demands of a growing population with rising incomes.

To do so, a productive, competitive, diversified and sustainable agricultural sector will need to emerge at an accelerated pace. India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as

well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, farmed fish, sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea. The country has some 195 m ha under cultivation of which some 63 percent are rainfed (roughly 125m ha) while 37 percent are irrigated (70m ha). In addition, forests cover some 65m hectare of India's land.

Impact of Green Revolution:

Based on 2012 data, India is home to the fourth largest agricultural sector in the world. India has an estimated 180 million hectares of farmland with 140 million of which are planted and continuously cultivated. Yet India's agricultural profile is shadowed by the controversial impacts of Green Revolution policies that were adopted in the 1960s and 70s with pressure from the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank.

The Green Revolution brought a modern approach to agriculture by incorporating irrigation systems, genetically modified seed variations, insecticide and pesticide usage, and numerous land reforms. It had an explosive impact, providing unprecedented agricultural productivity in India and turned the country from a food importer to an exporter. Yet the Green Revolution also caused agricultural prices to drop, which damaged India's small farmers.

India's agricultural sector today still faces issues of efficiency due lack of mechanization with poorer conditions of farmers, as well as small farm sizes. In India traditional agriculture is still dominant as many farmers depend on livestock in crop production, for manure as fertilizers, and the use animal powered ploughs. According to 2011 statistics, the average farm in India is about 1.5 acres, minuscule when compared the average of 50 hectares in France and or 178 hectares in United States and 273 hectares in Canada.

Economically active working population in agriculture at the global level:

The female contribution to the overall economy is high throughout Asia and the Pacific region, particularly in terms of labour input into agriculture. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam have particularly high percentages of women employed in the agricultural sector, with estimates ranging between 60 and 98 percent.

Indeed, in most Asian countries the number of women employed in agriculture as a percentage of the EAP is higher than that of men. As FAO reports, "this finding is even more significant given that data for the economically active population in agriculture tends to exclude the unpaid work by rural women in farm and family economies. If unpaid work were included, the figures for female employment in agriculture would be even higher recent research has also shown a trend towards higher female participation in agriculture in Latin America.

A significant increase over the past two decades in the number of rural Latin American households headed by women has been noted; these women are usually the primary source of income for their families, and are typically involved in agriculture. Poverty levels have also increased in Latin America, from 60 to nearly 64 percent between 1980 and 1999, with the absolute number of people living in poverty having increased; while the number of women working in agriculture (both subsistence and commercial farming) increased from 15 to 20 percent between 1990 and 1999.

FAO has noted that while the overall proportion of the economically active population (EAP) working in agriculture declined during the 1990s, the percentage of economically active women working in agriculture at the global level remained nearly 50 percent through 2000, with

an even higher percentage in developing countries (61 percent) and in LDCs (79 percent). Furthermore, although FAO projections to 2010 indicate a continued reduction in the overall female participation in agriculture globally, the percentage of economically active women working in agriculture in LDCs is projected to remain above 70 percent.

Role of cooperatives for women farmers in India: Cooperatives:

have been long seen as a social institution providing partnership, solidarity and resources to women farmers as well as tackle gender inequality. In India they have had quite a success. In many instances in which women are barred from participation, women only cooperatives are critical in empowering and educating. Yet female participation in cooperatives is still relatively low and some argue because men are still seen as primarily in charge of agriculture and income generation. Only 7.5% of women participate in cooperatives as compared to 92.5% of men. Of India's 450,000 cooperatives with a membership of 204.5 million, there are only 8,171 women cooperatives with a total membership of 693,000 women.

Despite that, women-only cooperatives, which include cooperative banks, stores, food vendors, have done quite well and provided a whole range of services to their members. In India, with a view to involve women in the process of decision-making in local self-governing bodies including cooperatives, a 33% representation has been instituted and in a number of states all boards of directors have women serving on them. International organizations such as the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) have been working quite successfully in India with partners to form a membership of 1.24 million women in India. Fifty four percent of members are agricultural workers.

Government initiatives for women farmers in Indian agriculture:

Efforts have been made by department of agriculture to incorporate gender issues into development agenda and ensure full and equitable participation of women in all agricultural development programmes. In an effort to 'engender agricultural process' the DOAC implemented special programmes/ schemes for women in agriculture sector, where a composite package of training, extension, input, managerial and entrepreneurial support was provided to selected farm women beneficiaries. Different approaches were followed in all these projects to provide a complete support package to women farmers.

The technical back-stopping was provided through a blend of 'skilled-based' capacity building exercises coupled with extension support through "On field Demonstration", "Mahila-Goshties" and "Study Tours". Agriculture Extension Services Women farmers contribute enormously to the Indian agriculture. This has been proved by various researches. The results of these researches, however, could not get due recognition in the planning and implementation of agricultural related programmes. Agricultural extension is one such effort taken by the Government and non-Government agencies that aims at reaching to farmers. The efforts include bringing about a positive change in knowledge, attitude and skills of the

Agriculture Extension Services:

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The efforts include bringing about a positive change in knowledge, attitude and skills of the farmers by providing training and technical advice and also assisting them in taking decisions in adoption of new research results. Importantly, the clientele of such programmes and efforts is inclusive of both farmers and farm women. The agricultural extension services in India has limited in its operations to a larger extent on male farmers only and it has failed to tackle the great structural problem of invisibility of female farmers. Women farmers are bypassed by male extension workers. It would be correct to state that women farmers in India have failed to get their due share in extension services. Extension services in India need to be refined, modified and redesigned so as to reach farm women effectively.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVKs):

ICAR is another important system for transfer of farm technologies all over the country. This system has operated through various frontline extension programmes, all of which now have been merged with the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) since April 1996. In KVKs, provision for special training programmes for women is made. These programmes restricted mainly in the areas like home economics and ignored women's productive role in agricultural operations.

The efforts made so far in this direction appear to be localized and remain largely invisible. Involvement of women in agricultural development process by ICAR has been further strengthened when the concept of Farming Systems approach to research/extension was institutionalized by several ways including assessment and refinement of agricultural technologies through institutionalizing village linkage programme. Still these efforts are very limited to make a substantial dent on the overall agricultural scenario. From the very beginning Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have involved women component in their mandate. They too have given more emphasis on issues related to social empowerment of women. They also have given little attention on women's role in agriculture. Therefore, all the major extension systems in India, the participation and benefits accrued to women farmers are minuscule. There is a need to delineate and discuss the reasons attributable to poor access of farm women to extension services in India.

Women farmers and the environment :

Variation in Climate and its impact on Indian Women: Extreme climatic changes are among the factors that have begun to jeopardize agricultural production globally. India's agricultural sector which depends greatly on the variations in climate and weather is defined mainly by the monsoon season. The appropriate levels of precipitation that last from June to September, predicate a bountiful agricultural yield later on in the year. Monsoon seasons with insufficient or excessive precipitation, hurts the agricultural sector. Increasing temperatures and erratic precipitation has begun to exhaust agricultural land and create high variations of land. In the past couple of years these trends have made a noticeable impact in India, causing droughts and unpredictable rainfall. Just one season of such weather patterns can be devastating to the livelihood of farmers, who can find no resilience in small farms.

Loss of Biodiversity in India:-The loss of biodiversity in India and specifically food crops is a serious concern of food security and sustainability of the agricultural sector in India. The connection between women farmers and environmental health is not simply for subsistence and survival.

Negative impact of Green Revolution on Environment:

The negative environmental impacts of the Green Revolution are barely beginning to show their full affect. The widespread chemical pollution in communities that utilize pesticides and herbicides is creating a public health problem, which has disproportionately impacted women. In the state of Punjab, which was touted as a success of Green Revolution, cancer rates have skyrocketed.

A 2008 study by Punjabi University a high rate of genetic damage among farmers, which was attributed to pesticide use. Ignorance on the appropriate use of pesticides, resulting in the heavy use, improper disposal, the use of pesticides as kitchen containers, and contamination of drinking water with heavy metals are contributing factors. In reaction to the health and monetary costs of inorganic farming many women are turning to organic farming practices. On a micro level women are organizing into collectives to exchange knowledge, organize organic seed sharing, to pursue organic and sustainable agricultural practices.

Problems of women in agriculture sector in India

1. Gender Division of Labour in India:-

In India, the typical work of the female agricultural labourer or cultivator is limited to less skilled jobs, such as sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting, that often fit well within the framework of domestic life and child-rearing. Many women also participate in agricultural work as unpaid subsistence labour. According to United Nations Human Development Report only 32.8% of Indian women formally participate in the labour force, a rate that has remained steady since 2009 81.1%.

2. Literacy:-

An estimated 52-75% of Indian women engaged in agriculture are illiterate, an education barrier that prevents women from participating in more skilled labour sectors. In all activities there is an average gender wage disparity, with women earning only 70 percent of men's wage. Additionally, many women participate in agricultural work as unpaid subsistence labour. The lack of employment mobility and education render the majority of women in India vulnerable, as dependents on the growth and stability of the agricultural market.

3. Time allocation:-

In addition to rigorous agricultural work that is undervalued and underpaid, women are also responsible for the well-being of the household. They care for their children, provide nutrition or usually take part in subsistence agriculture, and do chores around the house.

4. Property Ownership Rights of Indian Women Critical resources such as land are also unevenly distributed by gender. Women seldom enjoy property ownership rights directly in their names. They have little control over decisions made in reference to land. Even with land in their names, they may not have actual decision-making power in terms of cropping patterns, sale, mortgage and the purchase of land. In India only 14.9% of households are female headed. Access to credit is difficult, since women lack many of the prerequisites for lending such as assets or ownership of property.

5. Rural Credit:-

Moreover, the access of women to the most crucial input “credit” is limited since they are not land owners, the credit flow generally goes in the name of male members i.e. owners. Credit policies of various banks and other organizations need orientation towards women by granting them the status of a producer.

Suggestions :

Following are the key points, which will help in creating respectable role of women in Indian agriculture

1. Skill empowerment by training in the area of various operations:

- I. Field operations
- ii. Conservation of biodiversity
- iii. Nutritional bio-security
- IV. Vocational training
- v. Organic farming

2. Technology development for women

- a. Designing of tools for various field operations
- b. Animal husbandry
- I. Artificial insemination.
- ii. Veterinary knowledge
- c. For side income
- I. Mushroom cultivation
- ii. Floriculture

3. Creation of self help groups

- i. For financial support
- ii. For generation of employment

4. Projection of contribution of women by collecting and analyzing data

- I. Collection and display of data
- ii. Projection of successful women in agriculture
- iii. Representation of their contribution in economic terms

5. Providing Financial Powers

Giving representation in land holdings

Conclusion:

Looking at the present status of women in agriculture and their limited access to research and extension services it is urgently needed to revamp the entire approach towards women farmers to cater to their existing needs emphasizing the future challenges which the country has to face in the coming years. Hence, empowerment of rural women is the need of the hour, as it is the only surest way of making women as “partners” in development and bringing them in to the mainstream of Agricultural development. The Justice Verma Committee has emphasized the need for looking at the status of women in its totality.

Nearly 40 crore women out of the total of 60 crore female population depend upon crop and animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, agro processing and agri-business for their livelihood, yet are handicapped by their inability to obtain equal access to natural resources such as land and water because of male-biased laws. Therefore, it is exceedingly important that we re-examine the current status of women’s empowerment in the field of farming. Government has to take interest in solving their problems, government should not only invent “the schemes but they have to see

whether the schemes are working successfully or not. By this, the agriculture women labour will come out of these problems and can lead a better life.

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Importance of Media in Sports

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Abstract:

Sports and the mass media enjoy a very symbiotic relationship In society. This statement holds true not only for the developed countries but Also for most contemporary industrialized societies. The symbiotic relationship Between the media and sports has profoundly affected both participants. And The advertising industry forms an important part of the relationship .Both sports And mass media keep trying to reach people as spectators, fans , and consumers ; Both actively affect the audience as well as the advertising market(including the Sponsors).

Introduction:

Most civilizations know sports activities of an elementary nature :running;boxing; Wrestling;animal fights;horse races;throwing the javelin, the discus, or stones; ArcherySwimming;dancing;etc.No wonder contemporary players and fans stillfind sports very Attractive.The development of sports from prehistoric times until now is a function of Industrialization ,modernization ,and telecommunication.

Press and Sports :-

The press is the oldest medium regularly informing people about sports from the beginning sports teams showed keen interest in print media coverage. News paper formed the principal means of bringing news of coming events and results of past events. With the rising popularity of sports such as baseball in the U.S. or Soccer and cycling in Europe after 1870 ,the sports sections became more important. A lot of the news paper readers were now interested in popular sports. The New York world became the first news paper with a special sports newsroom in 1883 In the 1920s 40% of the local news of the New York Tribune consisted of sports news.

Radio and Sports :-

Up to the early 20th century, the only way to share the immediate drama of a sports event was either to play or to attend but then come radio. The added value of the radio-compared to the printed media is the opportunity of live reporting. Several sporting events have been midwives for the commercial and social breakthrough of radio and television a birth that led to the co-existence of several kinds of sports with the media live reporting on the radio increased the number of people that could follow a sports event at the same time. Even if it has to compete with television ;radio remains an important medium for sports news today. Not all professional contests are televised yet, but radio can provide results from these contests instantaneously furthermore radio sets are small and portable and can be used in places where watching TV is impossible .Finally, radio can be used as a supplement to television reporting .

Television and Sports :-

Television has clearly become the leading medium in the context of sports like the radio this medium allows live reporting. But because it transmits not only sound but also live images, the feeling of, “being there is even stronger for television spectators than for radio listeners So, with television, major sporting contests are no longer available just to spectators witnessing the

event in person ,but also to many millions more who can view the spectacle in their own homes, thanks to their television sets. Television seems simultaneously to support, popularize and dominate sports. It has contributed to the globalization of sports. By the worldwide transmission of sports traditionally popular only in certain countries-baseball in America, Cycling in France Sumo in Japan-television has fueled new sporting fashions elsewhere and live reports from international events like the Olympics and soccer World Cup have introduced audiences across the word to new sports.

Internet and Sports :-

The Internet allows a fast worldwide transfer of data so it is well suited to the transmission of short sports news. Portal sites specialized in sports and the official websites maintained by organizers of sports events continuously report the latest news and results. These services are very popular especially during big sports events. Websites are comparatively easy to produce and use with the aid of a search engine fans can easily find even detailed information about special topic. So the world wide web is also an ideal place for sports information and for those sports neglected in other media.

The Media Coverage of Sports has Good Effects :-

- 1.Money:- Media companies pay to right to show a sporting event. Also sports shown on the TV generate more sponsorship.
- 2.Inspiration:-Media brings sports people who may not normally get to experience it otherwise. This come encouraged people to get involved.
- 3.Coaching aid:-Watching professionals on the TV can help you see how a technique should be performed which your performance.

The Media can Also have Negative Effect on Sports :-

- 1.Lack of attendance:-For matches that are shown on TV ticket sales often drop.
- 2.Attention:- Sports starts often complain of too much attention being paid to their private lives.

Conclusion :-

Finally social media are continually changing and evolving future research should account is updates and new technologies as they arise.

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UGC : an Apostle of the Evolution of Academic Libraries

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Abstract:

The importance of education is recognized in every society and quality education is universally acclaimed. Education is viewed as an instrument of personal development, expansion of intellectual prospects of individuals and an tools of social engineering. The University Grants Commission frames rules and regulations for overall teaching and research at higher education. The UGC had appointed various committees for review and improvement of the library system. This paper deals with the role of the UGC in development of academic libraries. It highlights reports of several commissions and committee set up by the UGC in respect to development of libraries. The role of other national autonomous institutions is also described.

Keywords: Higher Education, Academic Libraries, Commission and Committee, UGC, INFLIBNET, NAAC.

Introduction:

Higher education is an essential social as well as economic infrastructure for developing nation as India. Education is the application and utilization of knowledge. After getting independence in 1947, the Government of India formulated the University Education Committee in 1948 under the chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Radhakrishnan to suggest recommendations for improvement of higher education in the country. The committee proposed recommendations for the development and improvement of higher education. In accordance with the advice of the said committee, the University Grants Commission was established in 1953 under the chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh. It was a milestone in the history of higher education in India. The UGC has been working tirelessly for promoting quality of higher education since its inception and for the past six decades. The importance of library is inevitable in teaching, academic and instructional programmes. The library provides ample opportunity for self-education to the students, apart from supplementing the class lectures. The libraries and librarianship are the continuous interaction between social needs and technological innovation. The UGC has played an pivotal role in the improvement of university and college libraries. UGC providing financial assistance for collection development, acquisition of books and periodicals, journals, purchase of furniture, equipment and construction of new library building.

Reports of Commissions and Committees:

After Independence, the government of India appointed in 1948 a University Education Commission to report on Indian University Education and suggest improvements and future requirements of the country. Indian Education Commission, popularly known as Hunter Commission is established under the chairmanship of Hunter in 1882 in British period for the improvement of libraries. Lord Curzon, set up Indian University Commission in 1902 regarding matters and affairs of academic libraries in India. Sadler Commission, established in 1917, recognized the library as one of the essential part of the university and recommended to offer a rank to librarian not less than professor in university. After independence in 1948 the committee

under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was set up. The commission recommended special grant in each five year to by important books and journals. The remarkable development in academic environment in India is realized after the setting up off University Grants Commission in 1953. UGC has a permanent and statutory body it announces to give regular grants to libraries. UGC had appointed a library committee in 1957 chaired by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. The committee also suggested facilities, services and budget of university libraries. In 1958 under the chairmanship of Dr. K. P. Sinha an advisory committee was formed. The teaching and research in library science review committee was appointed in 1961. Kothari Commission 1964 provided valuable advice regarding the library affairs and developments. UGC appointed Pal Committee in 1970, emphasized on special reference to the quality of training and expansion in relation to library needs of training personal. Mehrotra Committee 1988 recommended pay scale and professional development of librarians. The recommendations of Ranganathan Committee Report are as follows;

- UGC grant
- Library fund
- Book selection and book purchase
- Promotion of reading habit
- Weeding out and loss of books
- Documentation
- Library staff
- Library building, extension, fitting and furniture

History of Library and Information Science Education in India:

In India library and information science first training course in librarianship was started at Baroda in 1911 under the guidance of Dr. S. R. Rangnathan. In 1915 the University of Punjab started a library science course subject included viz; library administration, cataloguing, classification and bibliography. The Andhra Desa Library Association started a library school at Vijayawada in 1920. In 1928 the Dr. S. R. Rangnathan designs a summer course in Librarianship. In 1935, Hon. Khan Bahadur Asadullah started regular Diploma course in Librarianship in National Library at Calcutta. Bengal Library Association started a certificate course in librarianship at Bansberia in 1937. The Banaras Hindu University started library science course in 1941. The Bombay University and Calcutta University started library science course in 1944 and 1946 correspondingly. In 1947, one year post graduate Diploma course in library science was started by department of library science, University of Delhi. Then, Delhi University started Bachelor's and Master Degree in Library Science in 1958. The department completed its Golden Jubilee in 1996-97 by organizing a National seminar. In 1960 Bachelor of Library Science course was started in Madras University and same year regulation was passed for Master of Library Science. In 1970, Bachelor of Library Science course was started in Andhra University. Also UGC panel Committee recommended two years integrated programme for master degree in library and information science. At present nearly 80 Indian Universities are providing Library Science education. Today's some important library and information science courses are conducted in various institutions in India such as Certificate course in Library and Information Science, Diploma course in Library and Information Science, Bachelor Degree in Library and Information Science, Master Degree in Library and Information Science, Post Graduate Diploma in Library and Information Science, M.Phil., Ph.D. and D.Litt.

Role of UGC in the Growth and Development of Libraries:

The aim of the UGC was development of all the academic institutions including libraries by allocating grants to co-ordinate various beneficiaries in higher education. The UGC had appointed many committees for review and development of the library system in India. It accepted most of the recommendations of the several committees and commissions. There are numerous library development schemes of the UGC during the last sixty years, regarding grants for library building, infrastructural facilities, collection development, book bank and regional library centres. The UGC allocated adequate and appropriate grants for several important schemes. Some prominent programmes for encouraging college and university libraries viz;

- Loan education exchange programme
- Book bank and collection development scheme
- Infrastructural facilities
- Minority students for universities and colleges
- Travel grant
- Faculty development programme
- Book review programmes

INFLIBNET Initiative for Academic Libraries:

Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) centre is an autonomous inter university centre of the UGC of India in 1991 with its headquarters located at Gujarat University Campus, Ahmadabad since 1996. The programme is directed towards modernization of libraries and information centres. The aim of this network is linking by computer networks the libraries of its all universities, colleges and R & D institutions in India. It is basically a co-operative endeavour in resource development, sharing and its utilization at national level. Information and Library Network centre maintains a database on books, theses and serials. This network is very useful to all libraries and their users.

Objectives:

The main objectives of INFLIBNET are:

- To set up a computer communication national network, interconnecting various libraries and information centres in universities, deemed universities, UGC information centres, colleges and R & D institutions etc.
- To promote academic communication between scientists, engineers, faculties, researchers and students.
- To improve capability in information transfer and access.
- To enhance information research utilization through shared cataloguing and resource sharing.
- To develop skilled human resource management.
- To create databases of institutions and provide online information services.
- To generate revenue by providing consultancies and information services.

INFLIBNET Activities:

Library Automation:

Information technology has radically changed the information handling activities in academic libraries. The automation in university libraries is an important activity of INFLIBNET. The university grants commission has provided non-recurring grant enabled the university libraries to purchase computer, printer, software, telephone, modem etc. They were also provided recurring grant for the first five years after installation to take care and

retrospective conversion into machine readable form. The new project taken by the UGC to establish UGC Infonet and e-subscription for the universities give **boost** for the automation activities in India.

SOUL Software:

The SOUL is a library software package developed by INFLIBNET centre. The SOUL is designed using client server architecture, multiuser with unlimited user access, runs on RDBMS. It supports international known standards as CCF, ISO 2709, AACR II. This software using many libraries and has more than 3800+ installations in the country. The features of the software are suitable cost, user friendly and versatile OPAC provides comprehensive list of reports, master databases and authority files. It also provides web access and support barcode technology to generate labels. Acquisition module handles order processing, reminder and receipt. Cataloguing module support data entry of several library resources. Circulation module supports membership transaction; inter library loan overdue charges and reminder. Serial control module supports subscription, payment, check- in and binding. At present newly designed SOUL 3.0 released in February 2021 is compliant to international standard such as MARC 21, bibliographic format, Unicode based Universal character sets for multilingual bibliographic records and NCIP 2.0 and SIP to based protocols for electronic surveillance and control.

Union Database Management:

The Union databases are made available in open access through Indcat, a unified interface for online. Development of union database is one of the most important activities of the centre. Some of the databases are developed and updated on regular basis such as; books, thesis, serials holdings, current serials, expert and research projects. In union database is a collaborative effort between INFLIBNET and participating University libraries.

Human Resource Development:

Human resource management is responsible for maintain good and healthy human relation in an institution, particularly knowledge based industries such as INFLIBNET has initiated several training programmes for up-gradation of manpower working in the universities and colleges in the use of information technology. It has organized various training programmes, workshops and seminars to highlight library automation and networking.

Shodhganga:

University grants commission, INFLIBNET has made compulsory for all the universities to submit one electronic copy of M. Phil dissertation and PhD theses to INFLIBNET centre. This centre will upload full texts of all dissertations and theses on net the <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/> for use of research scholars.

Research Project:

The advance technology being a driving force in the contemporary and modern education system, the centre has taken-up number of activities for the benefit of the academic community in India. The centre gets project details along with the project reports in print/ digital format from the project researchers of the minor research project funded by UGC.

Caliber Inflibnet:

CALIBER is an international convention organized by the INFLIBNET centre and acronym for Convention on Automation of Libraries in Education and Research, to promote use

of ICT in academic libraries. It is an annual National convention held every year in different parts of the country. The conference helps library professionals, teachers, IT professionals and knowledge managers involved in library automation and networking of libraries. The CALIBER call for high quality papers on library automation, digitization, preservation, case study, technology etc.

Institutional Repository:

INFLIBNET centre has developed a digital repository using D-space open source software. In this institutional repository collections are freely available to researcher. The centre has digitized all the proceedings of CALIBER, Newsletters and course materials. In India various University, College, Institute, libraries are taking initiative to develop institutional repository for collect, maintain, disseminate and preserve academic work produced by the faculties and researchers.

Publications:

The INFLIBNET centre releases following publications:

- INFLIBNET Newsletter
- CALIBER Proceedings
- PLANNER Proceedings
- Union Catalogue of Serials
- Union Catalogue of Secondary Serials
- Union Catalogue of Current Serials of Documents Delivery Centres
- Guidelines for Data Capturing Manuals.
- Information Brochures.

UGC- Infonet:

The UGC Infonet digital library consortium is being operated by the INFLIBNET centre and funded by UGC. It was launched in December 2003 by Hon. Dr. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam. The UGC- Infonet provides access to scholarly electronic resources including full-text and bibliographic databases in all subject disciplines to academic community at a lower rates of subscription. The main objective of the UGC- Infonet digital library consortium is to promote rapid and efficient use of ICT in teaching and learning in universities. Besides this, it facilitates training to the users, librarians, research scholars and faculty members of the institutions in use of electronic resources. The UGC- Infonet e-journals consortium attempts to provide online access to electronic journals and databases in all subjects. It makes available the current and archival periodical literature, from all over the world. This literature includes journals covering research articles, reviews and abstracting databases. The UGC is responsible for making policies, monitoring the progress, co-ordination with other consortium in India.

N-LIST:

National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for scholarly content (N-LIST) being jointly executed by the e-ShodhSindhu, INFLIBNET centre and the INDEST-AICTE consortium. The N-LIST programme subscribes to various electronic resources including full-text electronic journals, books and bibliographic databases for its member institutions. All electronic resources available through the N-LIST programme are governed by license agreement. The college desired of accessing e-resources, required to register themselves with the

N-LIST programme. Then visit the N-LIST website, register online or offline, send list of college authorised users including faculties, staffs, researchers and students along with associated data in prescribed format.

e-Pathshala:

e-PG. Pathshala taking the lead of the MHRD under its National Mission on Education through information and communication technology by the UGC. The content and its quality being the important factor of education system, high quality develop e-content in different subject across all disciplines of social sciences, arts, fine arts and humanities, natural and mathematical sciences.

e-Adhyayan:

e-Adhyayan is an agenda to provide 700+ e-books for the post graduate courses. All the e-books are subdivided from e-PG Pathshala courses and providing facility of video content.

UGC MOOC:

UGC MOOC is one of the most important courses on post graduate level subject in SWAYAM. UGC is the authorised National co-ordinator of SWAYAM.

e-Pathya:

e-Pathya is a software driven course that facilitates students pursuing higher education in distance learning as well as campus learning mode.

National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) and Best Practices:

The Universal revamping particularly the ICT have impact on the functioning of academic libraries. Library and information services of academic institutions play a central role in improving the quality of academic and research environment. The National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC) were established by the UGC in 1994 in response to recommendation of National Policy in Education 1986. Assessment and Accreditation is broadly used for “quality status” of higher education institutions. The development in ICT has changed the user expectation from the libraries in many respects. It is aimed to build print as well as resources and provide services to the end users. The NAAC endeavours to adopt quality and excellence in higher education. It also enhances the role of library and information services in improving the academic situations. The NAAC continues with its focus on quality culture of the institution in terms of quality initiatives, quality sustenance and quality enhancement as reflection in its vision, organization, operations and processes. The best practices format has been developed by NAAC and presented in the following areas:

- Management and administration of a library
- Collection and services
- Extent of user services
- User of technology

The use of ICT consists of the hardware, software and network for the collection, storage, processing, transmission and presentation of information. The success of a library depends on the most effective utilization and management of advanced technologies in libraries. The use of IT and innovative ideas culminates in developing best practices in library and information centres. NAAC emphasized large number of applications, which must be given in its publications library and information services: case presentations (2006). They are as follows:

- Creation of institutional repositories
- Provision of on-line access to globally generated information to the faculties and students
- Facilitation of access to web resources
- Availability of Internet access to web resources
- Creation of Library homepage for information dissemination to all the library users
- Development of library websites
- Acquisition of user feedback through library homepage
- Access to e-resources on 24X7 bases
- Provision of night services for outside students and research scholar in accessing E-resources
- Installation of D-space digital library software and creating different repositories
- Digital access to all in-house generated documents
- CD Mirror server facility
- CD Net server facility
- Digitization of rare collection, manuscripts
- Formation of multi lingual, integrated web enabled database with complete automation
- Automation of in-house services
- Instalment of OPAC on the web for wider access
- Information retrieval through web OPAC
- Development of local area network facility
- Library database creation using international standard format
- Setting up of electronic monitoring system

Apart from primary and modernized above listed service, the NAAC has also given due consideration to increase effective use of library services. It has recommended the following set of best practices for college libraries:

- Information literacy programme
- User orientation programme
- Guidance to students regarding project work
- Initiation to fresher students
- Collection development in different formats
- Library book exhibition on different occasions
- Extended library opening hours
- Library use statistics
- User feedback through suggestion box and different formats
- Library best user award

Conclusion:

The University Grants Commissions has been instrumental in providing funds, guidelines for improvement and standards for university and college libraries. An account of the multifarious functions and responsibilities demonstrates that the UGC has played a very significant and substantial role in the growth and development of university and college libraries. The various library development schemes of the UGC during last more than sixty years, grants for library buildings, infrastructural facilities, equipments, collections, services, LIS curriculum

development committee bear a testimony to it. Besides this, various orientation, refresher courses as well as workshop for the working staff in libraries through LIS departments of the universities. The UGC has established and executed many activities through INFLIBNET networking of academic libraries and successful implementation of UGC-Infonet digital library consortium. To conclude, the university grants commission since its inception has been motivated towards better coordination and potential of institutions of higher education. In maintenance of this objective it has devised several schemes for providing financial assistants to all eligible universities, colleges, research institutes to enable them to accomplish sustainable growth and excellence in the field of higher education. The UGC has launched many development schemes to be operated during mostly all plans for institutions of higher education.

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A Study of Algebraic Equation by Some Iterative Methods

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Abstract:

In this paper some iterative methods are presented to obtain solution of algebraic equation. The numerical method such as Bisection method(BM), Newton Raphson Method(NRM) and Regular Falsi Method(RFM) are discussed. The obtain solution presented in tabular form. Comparison of this three methods is given by using numerical examples. The NRM is more sufficient as compare to BM and RFM. Also the NM gives good accuracy with less computational work as compare to other two methods.

Keywords: Algebraic equations, The Bisection method, The Newton Raphson method, The Regular falsi method.

1.Introduction:

The numerical methods are used in Engineering and Field of Science for approximating solution of algebraic and transcendental equations. Algebraic equation is the statement of the equality of two expression which is formulated by applying basic mathematical operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to a set of variables. An iterative method is a mathematical process in which initial value is apply to generate approximate solutions for various equations. A major advantage of iterative method is that round-off errors are not given a chance to accumulate because each iteration gives new approximation to the solution. The use of iterative method reduce a time of calculation.

The present work is distributed in three sections. In first section, the basic idea of three methods viz BM, NRM and FRM are discussed. Numerical application of these three methods are presented in second section and conclusion is given in the third section.

2.Basic idea of iterative method:

2.1 Bisection method:

The Bisection method is an approximation method to find the roots of the given equation by repeatedly dividing the interval. This method is one of the bracketig method for finding roots of an equation. It is based on the intermediate value theorem for continuous function. for a given function $f(x)$, guess an interval might containing the roots.

If the equation $f(x) = 0$, which is continuous then

1) Find two real numbers a and b such that $f(a) f(b) \leq 0$.

2) Set $x_n = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (1)

2.2 Newton Raphson Method:

It is an powerful technique to solve the root of the equation. The Newton Raphson method is also known as (Newton's method) is a way to quickly find a good approximation for the root of a real valued function $f(x) = 0$. It uses the idea that a continuous and differentiable function can be approximated by a straight line tangent to it. Newton Raphson method is an open method of root finding which means that it need a single initial guess to reach the solution instead of narrowing down two initial guesses.

The formula to solve the given Algebraic equation using Newton Raphson method is

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (2)$$

2.3 Regular Falsi Method:

The method of Regular falsi method of chords is based on the intermediate value theorem. This method is a very old method for solving an equation with one unknown. The regular falsi method is a numerical method for estimating the roots of a polynomial $f(x)$.

The formula of Regular falsi method is

$$x_n = \frac{a_n f(b_n) - b_n f(a_n)}{f(b_n) - f(a_n)}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (3)$$

3. Application of iterative methods:

In this section, iterative methods are applied for determining solution of algebraic equation.

3.1 Numerical application of Bisection Method:

Consider algebraic equation $x^4 - x - 8 = 0$

$$f(0) = -8 < 0$$

$$f(-1) = -6 < 0$$

$$f(1) = -8 < 0$$

$$f(2) = 6 > 0$$

Hence roots lie between 1 and 2

$$x_n = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

n	a	b	x_n	$f(x_n)$
1	1	2	1.5	-4.4375
2	1.5	2	1.75	-0.37109
3	1.75	2	1.875	2.4846
4	1.75	1.875	1.812	0.9683
5	1.75	1.812	1.781	0.2803
6	1.75	1.781	1.765	-0.0603
7	1.765	1.781	1.773	0.1087
8	1.765	1.773	1.769	0.0239
9	1.765	1.769	1.767	-0.0183
10	1.767	1.769	1.768	2.7756
11	1.767	1.768	1.767	-0.0183
12	1.767	1.768	1.767	-0.0183

Table(1): Solutions by using Bisection method

From the above table solution of given algebraic equation is $x = 1.767$

3.2 Numerical Application of Newton Raphson Method:

Now we apply Newton Raphson method to algebraic equation $x^4 - x - 8 = 0$

$$f(x) = x^4 - x - 8$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 1$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

here, $x_0 = 1.5$

First iteration:

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{f(x_0)}{f'(x_0)}$$

$$= 1.5 - \frac{1.5^4 - 1.5 - 8}{4(1.5)^3 - 1}$$

$$= 1.8551$$

Second iteration:

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}$$

$$= 1.8551 - \frac{1.8551^4 - 1.8551 - 8}{4(1.8551)^3 - 1}$$

$$= 1.7741$$

Third iteration:

$$x_3 = x_2 - \frac{f(x_2)}{f'(x_2)}$$

$$= 1.7741 - \frac{1.7741^4 - 1.7741 - 8}{4(1.7741)^3 - 1}$$

$$= 1.7679$$

Fourth iteration:

$$x_4 = x_3 - \frac{f(x_3)}{f'(x_3)}$$

$$= 1.7679 - \frac{1.7679^4 - 1.7679 - 8}{4(1.7679)^3 - 1}$$

$$= 1.7678$$

No.of iteration(n)	x_n
1	1.8551
2	1.7741
3	1.7679
4	1.7678

Table(2):Solutions by using Newton Raphson method

3.3 Numerical Application of Regular Falsi Method:

In this section we solve algebraic equation by using Regula falsi method,
Consider,

$$f(x) = x^4 - x - 8$$

First iteration:

a = 1, b = 2

$$x_1 = \frac{1(6) - 2(-8)}{6 - (-8)}$$

$$= 1.5714$$

Second iteration:

a = 1.5724 , b = 2

$$x_2 = \frac{1.5714(6) - 2(-3.4739)}{6 - (-3.4739)} = 1.7285$$

Third iteration:
a = 1.7285 , b = 2

$$x_3 = \frac{1.7285(6) - 2(-0.8020)}{6 - (-0.8020)} = 1.7664$$

Continuing in this way we get solutions which are given in following table(3)

n	a	b	x_n	$f(x_n)$
1	1	2	1.5714	-3.4739
2	1.5714	2	1.7285	-0.8020
3	1.7285	2	1.760	-0.1648
4	1.760	2	1.7664	-0.0309
5	1.7664	2	1.7675	-0.00777
6	1.7675	2	1.765	-0.0603

Table(3):Solutions by using Regula falsi method

Conclusion:

In this article, solutions of algebraic equations are obtained by using three methods such as the Bisection method ,the Newton Raphson Method and the Regular Falsi Method.These three methods are compared with each other by using some numerical illustration.The Numerical Method is simple and efficient for obtaining solution of algebraic equation.The NRM gives good accuracy and it has good agreement with actual solution. The NRM has less computational work as compare to BM and RFM . Also the NRM is faster than other two methods which gives solution in some few iteration.

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Feminist Stylistics : Nature, Scope and Limitations

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Abstract :

The term 'feminist stylistics' apparently seems to be made up of two terms: 'feminism' and 'stylistics'. However, the nature of feminist stylistics is inclusive one. It is interlinked with various branches of knowledge such as feminism, linguistics, stylistics, and critical literary theories. Feminist stylistics is a form of politically motivated stylistics whose aim is to develop an awareness of the way gender is handled in text. Generally, feminism itself is a rainbow term that covers social and political movements as well as ideologies planned to define and create the political, economic, personal, and social equality of the sexes. Linguistics deals with the scientific study of language. The study of linguistics is basically the study of human languages. It includes an analysis of form, meaning and context of language. It also studies the social, cultural, historical, and political factors that influence language. Stylistics, on the other hand, is the study of the ways in which meaning is shaped through language used in literary and non-literary texts. Stylistics uses linguistic models, theories, and frameworks as analytical tools. The present paper aims at dealing with the complex and mutually dependent relationship of the feminism, linguistics and stylistics along with the scope and limitations of the Feminist stylistics as a sub- branch of stylistics.

Key Words: Feminism, Linguistics, Stylistics, Feminist stylistics.

Introduction:

Feminist stylistics has been one of the perspectives extensively in use for the analysis of literary and non-literary texts. The roots of Feminist stylistics go back to the theories and practices of feminist criticism which initiated in the United States and France. Feminist criticism itself develops its theoretical basis from the larger feminist movement which advocates the social, political and economic equality between the sexes. But the multilateral and multidimensional nature of feminism has resulted into the term “feminisms” rather than “feminism”. Stylistics is a branch of linguistics which deals with the study of the distinctive styles found in particular literary genres and in the works of individual writers. Peter Barry expresses his opinion on stylistics as:

“Stylistics is a modern version of the ancient discipline known as ‘rhetoric’, which taught its students how to structure an argument, how to make effective use of figures of speech, and generally how to pattern and vary a speech or a piece of writing so as to produce maximum impact” (2013:198).

Stylistics, therefore, was discussed largely under the head of oratory. The proper vocabulary, type of syntax and figures of speech, particularly tropes and other devices, were prescribed for the purposes in hand. With its base in linguistics, stylistics is characterized by a systematic, informed, and contextual analysis, which is precise, reliable and verifiable. Linguistics, as a branch of knowledge, studies language scientifically, and so the stylistic approach to text analysis may seem more objective than other branches of literary criticism.

Feminist Stylistics, which is a combination of both feminism and stylistics, is considered as a sub-discipline in the field of applied linguistics which demonstrates how language,

ideologies and dominance are interconnected in literary works. It also provides possibilities for discovering and showing the realities of social injustice against women in patriarchal societies and in the works of art. Feminist stylistic approach can be applied to any literary as well as non-literary text. The nature of this approach is thus, a complex and interdependent. As compared to the other text- oriented approaches, feminist stylistic approach is an adaptable and rather fluid in its nature.

Inclusive nature of feminist stylistics:

The label 'feminist stylistics' should be suitably credited to Mills (1995). Although she was not the first stylistician to implement a feminist stylistics perspective, she was the one who coined the term and described more fully the practices of this sub-branch. However, Mills had earlier used the term 'Marxist feminist stylistics' in 1992 which was a slightly different version. Mills defines feminist stylistics as a particular 'form of analysis':

Both the 'feminist' and the 'stylistics' parts of this phrase are complex and may have different meanings for readers. Nevertheless, the phrase itself is one which best sums up my concern first and foremost with an analysis which identifies itself as feminist and which uses linguistic or language analysis to examine texts [...]. Thus, feminist stylistic analysis is concerned not only to describe sexism in a text, but also to analyse the way that point of view, agency, metaphor, or transitivity are unexpectedly closely related to matters of gender, to discover whether women's writing practices can be described, and so on. (Mills 1995:1)

Despite the diversity of meanings connected with stylistics and feminism, Mills (1995) promotes that a mutual combination of the two in terms of their policies and principles can bring particularly fruitful results. Mills argues that these positive results can come about when a description of gender's linguistic encoding is carried out by using some of the devices discussed in stylistics, such as 'point of view, agency, metaphor or transitivity'.

Successive reformulations by Mills in relation to the role that readers play in the creation of gendered meanings draw attention to the fact that the readership does not necessarily always remain completely ignorant to some of those gendered significations. Readers are capable of identifying those meanings that stand out as being 'oppressive and pernicious' and they may, consequently, resist or react to them. The aim of feminist stylistics, then, is twofold. On the one hand, analysts examine the way text producers use linguistic features which purposely project male or female values; but also, stylisticians consider the way readers or indeed advertising, cinema or radio audiences and many other types of discourse participants, for that matter, in a careful and deliberate manner or unintentionally identify specific gendered meanings in texts. In order to understand the twofold aim which characterizes feminist stylistic approaches, it is helpful to first pay attention to the way general theoretical approaches to language and gender studies on the one hand, and linguistic feminism, on the other, have evolved and have come to influence feminist stylistic work. The interrelationship among the feminism, feminist theory and feminist criticism becomes the crux of the theoretical base that would be applied to any work of art from feminist stylistic perspective.

Critical linguistics as a precursor of feminist stylistics:

Feminist stylistics relates the language of texts to extra-textual political processes. It has a precursor in critical linguistics. Critical linguistics is the study of texts from political perspective.

Hodge and Kress in their book *Social Semiotics* (1988) define critical linguistics as a theory of language which aims to provide an informative account of verbal language as a social phenomenon, especially for the use of critical theorists who want to explore social and political forces and processes as they act through and on texts and forms of discourse. Roger Fowler states in this regard:

“Critical linguistics simply means an enquiry into the relations between signs, meanings and the social and historical conditions which govern the semiotic structure of discourse using a particular kind of linguistic analysis.”
(Fowler 1991: 5)

Critical linguists such as Hodge and Kress (1988:vii) have explained that meaning does not simply lie in a text but depends on the process of relations between the social systems. For all these linguists language is not an apparent carrier of meanings, but a medium which has its own limitations on the meaning which is construct. Language is considered as a social phenomenon.

For Hodge and Kress it is not enough simply to analyse language. They state that meaning of text resides in other systems of meaning other than verbal language. Visual, aural, behavioural and other codes are also equally important for the fuller understanding and complete meaning of the text. However, these codes have to be studied in context as they do not have any fix, ideal, and the only one meaning in isolation. Thus, these codes provide text its context and entirety.

Sara Mills opines that focusing on content analysis alone is the greatest shortcoming as claims of such analyses are based on unsound theoretical positions. Such approach contains much subjectivity of traditional literary analysis and it has all the theoretical lacunas of that type of criticism. Furthermore, this approach narrows down the theorist to evaluating the text either as a ‘good representation’ or ‘sexist’ representation of women (Mills 1995: 11). For such reasons, Mills focuses on the content analysis along with analysis of the language of a text in the context of its production and reception process through more inclusive approach called feminist stylistic approach.

Scope of feminist stylistics:

Feminist Stylistics includes the branches of knowledge such as feminism, feminist theories, feminist criticism, linguistics, stylistics and literary theories etc. Feminist stylistic approach can be applied to any texts and brought it within the scope of the critical stylistic analysis. Rocio Montoro in the book *The Routledge Handbook of Stylistics* defines feminist stylistics as:

“...the sub-branch of stylistics which aims to account for the way in which gender concerns are linguistically encoded in texts, and which attempts to do so by employing some of the frameworks and models pertaining in the stylistics tool-kit” (2014: 346).

As feminist stylistics assumes the theories from feminism, it would be in the right frame of the things to deal with the interrelationship among the feminism, feminist theory and feminist criticism. The variety of arguments and diversity within feminism, make it difficult to give it a precise definition. There is a variety of minor aspects within the term feminism and so it can be better used in its plurality as ‘feminisms’. ‘Feminism’ as a concept is based on a critical analysis of male privilege and women’s subordination. The concept of woman is at the centre in the formation of feminist theory. Themes explored in feminism and feminist theory include gender,

patriarchy, sexual objectification, women as an 'other', oppression through power, hegemony, and ideology. However, Feminist criticism deals with the actual power relations between men and women and how women are represented in literary forms. It also evaluates the texts and its potential to naturalize the oppression of women.

The extensive work in linguistics, sociolinguistics and literary theory has opposed the ways in which language was being studied. They exposed language to be unstable, changing, and dynamic entity. They also explode the myth of a homogeneous speech community. This paved a path to a broader perspective of combining both linguistic as well as literary elements within the same analysis. Feminist stylistic approach provides a collection of questions with which readers can examine a text and form their own reading process, and thus, become aware of how text comes to have multiple meanings rather than the meaning (Mills 1995: 6-7). Thus, feminist stylistic point of view includes textuality informed by both linguistics and literary theory.

Language and Gender Studies:

While studies on the edge of language and gender usually bring to light differences of language use as employed by men and women. Feminist linguistics identifies a political and ideological component which might not be the main focus for the studies on language. Feminist stylistics, therefore, originally sat comfortably in the feminist linguistics camp although recent developments have suggested that the actual boundaries between those two approaches should be best understood as fluid and malleable, just like the notion of gender.

Feminist stylistics is stimulated by feminist theory but tries to explore the workings of gender through linguistic analyses of texts. Feminist stylistics also relates the language of texts to the extra-textual political processes. Feminist stylistics contributes to New Historicism a view of discourse as something which conveys social and institutionally incorporated prejudices and ideologies, particularly the respective roles and the mental and behaviouristic characteristics of men and women. Feminist literary theorists have made many attempts to consider the language of texts in some detail. Sara Mills (1995:16) observes, 'Close language analysis, such as the feminist critical analysis, emphasizes the importance of studying language and 'commonsense' views of it, and of taking gender issues into account when constructing theories of what language is and how it works'.

Feminist stylistics is concerned with the general focus drawn by Leech and Short (2007: 13), that is, why authors have chosen certain ways to express themselves rather than others, and how certain effects are achieved through language. Feminist stylistics adopts an advanced approach which combines linguistic and literary as well as textual and contextual analysis of the text under question. The scope of this approach is thus, not limited to task-based, question oriented text analysis but takes into consideration the text analysis with a wider concern with the way readers form interpretation related to their gender, depending on the reader's gender-identity.

Limitations:

In spite of its critical, textual and contextual nature and inclusive scope feminist stylistics is not free from some limitations. The interrelationship among feminism, linguistics, stylistics and feminist stylistics is a multifaceted and based on mutual coordination. Foundation of feminist stylistics is linguistics; but if stylistician's linguistic knowledge is faulty then the ultimate analysis is going to be wrong and suspicious. Moreover, if the linguistic system is

treated as stable, undisputed, natural as if it is a homogeneous entity all using it in the same way, the interpretations and evaluations would result as misleading. The focus on a very limited set of texts for analysis and the exclusion of social, economic, political and cultural aspects seriously weaken stylistics' claim to be unbiased analysis.

Conclusion:

Feminist stylistics shows the instinct to produce easily observable, potentially replicable analyses for the explanation of how gender issues materialize linguistically. It has embraced the 'interdisciplinary' and 'multimethodological' labels, which have resulted in a constant re-evaluation, further augmentation and subsequent betterment in relation to which models of analysis might be of better service to cater for how gender issues are encoded in texts. Feminist stylistics, so to say, cannot be a substitute for any other approaches but a complementary for them. So it is obvious that most of what the science of linguistics now does can be usefully related to literature, but there are some bridges to be built, and it is in the area of feminist stylistics that the opportunities for doing this are greatest.

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A Major Shift in Indian Historiography : The Subaltern Approach

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Subaltern historiography focuses on recognizing the peasant as the creator of his own revolt by assigning to him a consciousness that elite historiographers refused to acknowledge. The peasant rebel's knowledge of his own reality, however nonsensical it may be, and his desire to change it, is nevertheless a consciousness, one gained through the long history of his subalternists and his efforts to put an end to it. The subalternists criticize elite historiography's attitude of ignoring genuine awareness and romanticizing it in a decorative and folklorist manner solely for the sake of enlivening the curriculum of indigenous and foreign elites. They regard this as genuine rebel consciousness in the political sense, emphasizing its autonomy, consistency, connection, and unity in the battle against colonialism. They dismiss the so-called initiative and work of the intelligentsia and organized party leadership as "little more than a clock for the elite's quest for power." They completely debunk the myth that Indians had a unified anti-imperialist motive, claiming that there was never such a thing, and that if there was, it was two distinct movements or streams: the true anti-imperialist stream of the subalterns and the completely misleading national movement of the elite, which was lauded in the period's historiography.

In understanding the "subaltern rebel mentality," the Cardinal trait of all peasants, subaltern historiography takes pain. The depiction of a number of similar uprisings with the advent of the Zamindari, Ryotwari, and other races. Whether it was the Kisan Sabha and Ekta movements in Avadh, the Mappilla Rebellions in Malabar, the Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujarat, or many other uprisings across India, they were all related to national politics. It was also inspired by the Home Rule League, the Non-Cooperation Movement or the Khilafat movement, and the Subalternists to depict a fresh and widespread awakening of Indian peasants to their own strength and potential to organise in defiance of elite rule or in the absence of elite control. An examination of all such peasant uprisings aided the subaltern authors in making some generalizations about the nature of all of them, which were primarily horizontal mobilizations of politics based on traditional Kinship and territoriality or class consciousness, and thus more violent and spontaneous.

Ranajit Guha uses generalization to identify certain fundamental elements of peasant insurgency in colonial India that are universal to all such uprisings. He describes several peasant insurgents in colonial India. To begin, he suggested Negation, which denotes complete denial. The concepts are theoretically founded. The elimination of land lords was a result of class animosity fueled by the history of all societies. Then, as further features of peasant insurgency, he mentions 'Ambiguity,' or the manner of struggle, solidarity, or the transmission of rebelling spirit, and territoriality, or the region of peasant fight. Considering the fragmented nature of uprisings, case studies of unique instances involving autonomous initiative on the part of subaltern groups, each episode capable of teaching us about the general lives on which they reacted to the forces of colonial exploitation, might be of great use. When it praises every facet of peasant insurrection as 'solidarity' based on the undoubted right of the downtrodden to resist as a good indication of health, a spiritual renewal, the subaltern method collides with the so-

called elitist approach. Which the latter dismisses as a sickness sign. Immorality and denial of logic. It is solidarity, a categorical mark of peasant consciousness that may be found in all upheavals. The subalterns criticize the tendency of certain historians to dismiss peasant unity as fanaticism, communalism, and the Left's propensity to emphasize solely the insurgency's class aspect, underestimating or neglecting the other connections that aid in its mobilization. They term our displays of religious brotherhood, which include the mosque, religious leadership, and others, "solidarity." Such examples might be seen in the case of the North West Frontier Province, Bengal, and others to take up the peasant came of agricultural crisis. Along with the recurrent breakouts in Malabar, the number of mosques has increased, as has the formation of local activists like as the Thangals. As a result, there is a vertical cooperation between more rich co-religionists and holy them in moderating the peasantry's class hostility via Islamic theology.

The subalternists are also aware of some of the limits of the grass-roots sectors in their battle against the exploiters, such as the fact that, despite its speed and flexibility of methods of transmission, the insurgency cannot extend beyond a natural limit. This awareness, Guha argues, is made up of a sense of belonging to a shared lineage as well as a common habitat an intersection of two primal referents and is referred to as 'Territoriality' in the Indian context. Miller notices a consistent pattern of geographical division in Malabar among the various castes of Hindus and Mappilas, even in caste awareness. Subaltern communities' histories are inherently fragmented and episodic. The governing factions intercept these parties' attempts at union, making them fruitless. The activities of governing groups are always directed at subaltern groupings. Even when they rise up and revolt. Only lasting triumph can end the subjugation that may be established in an instant. Even when they appear to be successful, subaltern factions are primarily concerned with defending themselves, as was the case throughout the French Revolution until 1830. This becomes a tool in the hands of those who mobilize the belief that all mass movements are unconscious, hence pre-political, and that more effective tactics of social agitation are on the way. In colonial India, the dominance subordination leadership was established through the permanent settlement in the east, the Ryotwari in the south, and other means. It was a kind of semi-feudal relationship that danced its material sustenance from pre-capitalist conditions of production and its legitimacy from a traditional culture.

We cannot see a single revolutionary incident in history without the combination of mass feelings and a potential leader. It is true that some of the earlier leaders failed to recognize the true agony of the subaltern classes in their own bewilderment while absorbing or imitating elements from more glamorous European culture, but they were soon awakened from this sedation and rose to the occasion in stimulating a revolution. And it's only because, before the people joined the nationalist movement and realized who the real exploiters were, the nationalist leadership, whether elite or not, played a critical role. While acknowledging the role played by the elites at all stages of Indian civilization as prime movers of history as the vehicle and engine of social change, and their leading role in the modernizing process of Indian society and economy, Dr. B.M. Bhatia also points out their comparative neglect of the country's primary industry, agriculture." If there was any neglect, it was not on purpose. The nationalist leadership was confronted with a slew of issues; regenerating the country while balancing the interests of various social groups was no simple undertaking. As a result, it must be acknowledged that historical writing on the issue of colonial nationalism must address all of its dimensions. Nationalist history is a considerably broader issue, and the 'subaltern' is merely one facet of it.

The goal of the subalternists is to remove elite prejudice from the history of the Indian national struggle. The subaltern historians concede that grass-roots leadership cannot lead an insurrection to victory on its own. They condemn the elites' greed in opposing any attempts by rulers and grass-root leaders to integrate with the latter. We really doubt that the subalternists would continue to refer to a grass-roots leader as a grass-roots leader who, as a result of his relations with top leaders, becomes polished enough to command vertical leadership. A leader, whether a subaltern or a member of the elite, rises to the top because of his superior leadership abilities, which are credited to the rebels and their leaders if permanent triumph is feasible. In such instance, the subalterns are unclear about the next step: whether to construct a subaltern state with little intentions to change the current situation, or to create a setup that is not subaltern in character. The twin branches of the nationalist movement are the subaltern and elite domains of politics, respectively.

Any uprising can be aided by intellectual leadership, but public participation can propel it to the point where it shakes the fundamental foundations of tyrannical control. The success of a national liberation struggle everywhere in the globe is due to the sacrifice mindset of the grass roots sections of any society, with no expectation of reward or honor, and with no hesitation to put up their life for the cause of what they believed in. The Indian national movement, one of the largest, galvanized millions of people of all classes and ideologies into political action, bringing a powerful colonial empire to its knees. It is perhaps the only actual historical example where Gramscian's theoretical perspective of a war of position was successfully practiced; where state power was not seized in a single historical movement of revolution, but through long-term popular struggle on moral, ideological, and political grounds.

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Application of Nanotechnology in Cancer Treatment- A Review

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Abstract: -

In medicine, Nanotechnology plays an important role in delivering drugs. Recent developments in nanotechnology have provided researchers with new tools for delivering drugs for cancer treatment. This technology has the potential to increase the selectivity and potency of chemical, physical and biological approaches for eliciting cancerous cells in human body. Materials on the nanoscales are increasingly being targeted to cancer cells with great specificity through active and passive targeting. This technology creates the so-called mechanical surgeons that could travel to infected spot inside the body and work on it. Biocompatible nanoparticles can be loaded with an optical imaging agent and a drug using a polymer. The entered entity migrates to the infected spot in human body and releases the drug. In this review, we summarize the recent literature that has broken new ground in the use of nanotechnology for cancer treatment with an emphasis on targeted drug delivery.

Keywords:- Nanotechnology, Nanoparticles, Drug-delivery, Cancer.

Introduction:-

Cancer is one of the most serious fatal diseases in today's world that kills millions of people every year. It is one of the major health concerns of the 21st century which does not have any boundary. The rate at which cancer is honouring is only increasing as time goes on due to such factors as increases pollution, radiation, lack of exercise and a balanced diet, among other variables such as genetics. Any one of these factors can lead to a mutation in the DNA of our cells like oncogenes and develop into cancer [1, 2]. The immortalization at astonishing rates, overtake all the healthy functional cells and eventually lead to death. A variety of approaches are being practiced for the treatment of cancer which has some significant side effects. Cancer treatment includes surgical removal chemotherapy radiation and hormone therapy. In recent years, significant efforts enhance the delivery of anticancer drug to tumor tissue.

The role of nanotechnology has come in many aspects and is radically changing the treatment pattern of various diseases and cancer in particular. It recognizes the cancerous cells very selectively and targets the drug delivery. It ensures enhanced permeability and retention to localize in solid tumors and not in healthy tissues. Cancer nanotechnology is rising very enthusiastically as a major advancement in detection, diagnosis, and treatment of the disease. Nanotechnology holds tremendous potential as an effective drug delivery system. Drug delivery

systems include liposomes, polymeric micelles, dendrimers, nanospheres, nanocapsules, and nanotubes as reported by Praetorius and Mandal (2007) and Park (2007). Nanomaterials and nanoscale devices for diagnosis, treatment and monitoring diseases is a fast developing area of biomedical research. It involves the understanding and control of matter on a scale of 1 to 100 nanometres. On nano scale, there is vast increase in ratio of surface area to volume. Due to this, materials at nanometre -scale exhibit unusual properties. When you change the size of a particle, it can change colour that's because in nanometre-scale particles, the arrangements of atoms reflect light differently. Nanotechnology offers great visions of improved, personalized treatment of disease. The hope is that personalized medicine will make it possible to develop and administer the appropriate drug, at the appropriate dose, at the appropriate time to the appropriate patient. The benefits of this approach are accuracy, efficacy, safety and speed. Some techniques are only imagined, while others are at various stages of testing, or actually being used today. While some researchers use the term nanomedicine to refer to applications of nanoparticles currently under development, other researchers reserve the term nanomedicine to refer to longer range research that involves the use of manufactured nano-robots to make repairs at the cellular level. While nanomedicine potentially offers promising new value propositions and revenue streams, it also could completely displace certain classes of drugs [5]. For example, currently-employed chemotherapeutic agents are being substituted with novel nanoparticle reformulations. Today, commercial nanomedicine is at a nascent stage of development and its full potential years or decades away. Currently, the most advanced area of nanomedicine is the development and use of nanoparticles for drug delivery. Smart superparamagnetic iron oxide particle conjugates can be used to target and locate brain tumors earlier and more accurately than reported methods. It is known that folic acid combined with polyethylene glycol can further enhance the targeting and intracellular uptake of the nanoparticles. Therefore, nanomaterial holds tremendous potential as a carrier for drugs to target cancer cells.

Designing nanoparticles loaded with recognition proteins can target specific cancer cell . The advantages of such targeting include the significantly reduced as well as the drug concentration on the cancer site can be increased without any lead effect on healthy cells. The physicochemical characteristics of nanotechnology platforms, such as composition, particle size, surface charge, surface functionalization with hydrophilic polymers, and inclusion of tissue – recognition ligands, will conduct their bio distribution and pharmacokinetics.

Background:

Nanomedicine is the medical application of nanotechnology. It covers areas such as nanoparticle drug delivery and possible future applications of molecular nanotechnology (MNT) and nanovaccinology . Current problems for nanomedicine involve understanding the issues related to toxicity and environmental impact of nanoscale materials. Some of the examples where nanotechnology shows promise include multifunctional nanoparticles for imaging and therapy (in diseases such as cancer), nanochannel implants for controlled release of drugs, nanoscale devices for evaluation of proteomics and genomics, and diagnostic techniques that take advantage of physical changes in diseased tissue . Recent advances in nanotechnology have made possible the design and development of tubular nanoscale particles called nanotubes[10-15,19]. The tubular shape of such particles is highly attractive since it is possible to differentially functionalize the inner and outer surfaces to facilitate drug loading, biocompatibility, and bio recognition. Novel synthetic strategies allow the fabrication of tubular structures with well-

defined diameters and lengths. This can have important implications in bio distribution, sub cellular trafficking, and drug release. Magnetic nanoparticles with appropriate surface coatings are increasingly being used clinically for various biomedical applications, such as magnetic resonance imaging, hyperthermia, drug delivery, tissue repair, cell, and tissue targeting and transfection. This is because of the nontoxicity and biocompatibility demand that mainly iron oxide-based materials are predominantly used, despite some attempts to develop 'more magnetic nanomaterials' based on cobalt, nickel, gadolinium, and other compounds. The first use of the distinguishing concepts in 'nanotechnology' was in "There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom," a talk given by physicist Richard Feynman at an American Physical Society meeting at Caltech on December 29, 1959. This idea has been expanded tremendously in biomedical field. Nanotechnology and nanoscience got started in the early 1980s with two major developments; the birth of cluster science and the invention of the scanning tunnelling microscope (STM). This development led to the discovery of fullerenes in 1986 and carbon nanotubes a few years later. In another development, the synthesis and properties of semiconductor nanocrystals was studied. This led to a fast increasing number of metal oxide nanoparticles of quantum dots. The atomic force microscope was invented five years after the STM was invented. The AFM uses atomic force to see the atoms. Nanotechnology has the potential to have a revolutionary impact on cancer diagnosis and therapy. It is universally accepted that early detection of cancer is essential even before anatomic anomalies are visible. A major challenge in cancer diagnosis in the 21st century is to be able to determine the exact relationship between cancer biomarkers and the clinical pathology, as well as, to be able to non-invasively detect tumors at an early stage for maximum therapeutic benefit. For breast cancer, for instance, the goal of molecular imaging is to be able to accurately diagnose when the tumor mass has approximately 100-1000 cells, as opposed to the current techniques like mammography, which require more than a million cells for accurate clinical diagnosis. In cancer therapy, targeting and localized delivery are the key challenges. To wage an effective war against cancer, we have to have the ability to selectively attack the cancer cells, while saving the normal tissue from excessive burdens of drug toxicity. However, because many anticancer drugs are designed to simply kill cancer cells, often in a semi-specific fashion, the distribution of anticancer drugs in healthy organs or tissues is especially undesirable due to the potential for severe side effects [25-30, 79]. Consequently, systemic application of these drugs often causes severe side effects in other tissues (e.g., bone marrow suppression, cardiomyopathy, neurotoxicity), which greatly limits the maximal allowable dose of the drug. In addition, rapid elimination and widespread distribution into non-targeted organs and tissues requires the administration of a drug in large quantities, which is often not economical and sometimes complicated due to non-specific toxicity. This vicious cycle of large doses and the concurrent toxicity is a major limitation of current cancer therapy. In many instances, it has been observed that the patient succumbs to the ill effects of the drug toxicity far earlier than the tumor burden. Recent developments in nanotechnology can address these challenges. In the following section we have discussed implication of nanotechnology and nanomedicine in cancer detection and treatment.

Nanotechnology In Drug Delivery:

Drug delivery system is an amalgamation of engineering science with pharmaceutical and medical sciences. A nanodrug delivery system consists of a core, a particle emulsion, and prepared chemical methods to function as a carrier. Functional groups are added to the core.

Such groups may include therapeutic molecules and ligands for targeting specific locations [21, 22]. Nanomaterials may help in increasing the solubility and bioavailability of drugs, new doses forms and better exploration of less used drug administration routes for efficient therapeutic outcomes. Nanotechnology is better suited for drug targeting of individual tissues, cells and cellular receptors and gene and vaccine delivery. Nanoscale powders of antiasthma and analgesic drugs are quickly absorbed in the human body in comparison with the traditional drug delivery systems. Nanotech based drug delivery is less toxic as well as inexpensive. Nanotechnology is suited for better drug delivery to small regions within the human body; as such drugs can easily cross biological membranes without any side effects [7-10,14]. The growing range of nanotechnology enabled drug delivery method is poised to change the way new compounds are formulated, and to extend the life cycle of existing compounds. The benefits of nanotech-based drug delivery systems will be dramatic for both doctors and patients, providing lower drug toxicity, more specific targeting and reduced cost of treatment. New drug delivery compounds will also extend the product and patient life cycle drugs, allowing the creation of new chemical entities via reformulation of existing compounds and subsequent creation of value based drugs for diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of diseases in medical sciences.

The very slow progress in the treatment several diseases has led to the adoption of a multidisciplinary approach to the targeted delivery and release of drugs, underpinned by nanoscience and a nanotechnology. Drug delivery and targeting systems under developments aim to minimize drug degradation and loss, prevent harmful side effects and increase the bioavailability of drugs for action at the specific site of diseases.

Nanotechnology in Cancer Therapy and Prognosis:

Several nanoscale carriers have been developed for targeted delivery of cancer diagnostic and therapeutic agents. These carriers can selectively target cancer sites and carry large payloads, thereby improving cancer detection and therapy effectiveness. Nanodevices could be observed at work inside the body using MRI. Medical nanodevices would first be injected into a human body, and would then go to work in a specific organ or tissue mass. The doctor will monitor the progress, and make certain that the nanodevices got to the correct target treatment region. The doctor wants to be able to scan a section of the body, and actually see the nanodevices congregated neatly around their target (a tumor mass, etc.) so that he or she can be sure that the procedure was successful. Tracking movement can help determine how well drugs are being distributed or how substances are metabolized. It is difficult to track a small group of cells throughout the body so scientists used to dye the cells. These dyes needed to be excited by light of a certain wavelength in order for them to light up. While different color dyes absorb different frequencies of light, there was a need for as many light sources as cells. A way around this problem is with luminescent tags. These tags are quantum dots attached to proteins that penetrate cell walls. The dots can be random in size, can be made of bio-inert material, and they demonstrate the nanoscale property that color is size-dependent[56-60, 73]. As a result, sizes are selected so that the frequency of light used to make a group of quantum dots fluoresce is an even multiple of the frequency required to make another group incandesce. Then both groups can be lit with a single light source. In photodynamic therapy, which also utilizes nanotechnology, a particle is placed within the body and is illuminated with light from the outside. The light gets absorbed by the particle and if the particle is metal, energy from the light will heat the particle and surrounding tissue. Light may also be used to produce high energy oxygen molecules which

will chemically react with and destroy most organic molecules that are next to them (like tumors). This therapy is appealing for many reasons. It does not leave a “toxic trail” of reactive molecules throughout the body (chemotherapy) because it is directed where only the light is shined and the particles exist. Photodynamic therapy has potential for a non-invasive procedure for dealing with diseases, growths, and tumors. Photodynamic therapy, in which light activates a chemical known as a photosensitizer, triggering the production of cell killing reactive oxygen, has proven itself as an effective therapy for a limited number of cancers. Oncologists have long suspected that photodynamic therapy could find broader use if only there was some way to limit the accumulation of photosensitizer molecules to tumors, sparing healthy tissue from unintended damage[87,92]. Now, using modified silica nanoparticles, a team of investigators at the State University of New York, Buffalo, has developed a photosensitizer delivery method that has the potential to target tumor cells specifically. The investigators found that human colon cancer cells readily take up the photosensitizer-loaded nanoparticles. More importantly, shining light on these cells resulted in their death. In contrast, cells that were not exposed first to these nanoparticles suffered no ill effects from exposure to light.

There are numerous animal studies that give way to new concept in the incorporation of nanotechnology in surgery. Infrared quantum dot nanoparticles are injected into skin of breast cancer-bearing animal used for early localization by following lymphatic flow to lymph nodes. The same study is being extrapolated to other lymphatic regions. In colorectal cancer, nanotechnology is used in cancer imaging through the presence of guanylyl cyclase C (GCC) in intestinal mucosa. The interstitial receptor for bacteria diarrhoeagenic bacteria heat-stable peptide endotoxin is selectively expressed on apical membrane of intestinal mucosal cells but not on extra intestinal cells. Therefore, incorporation of ferrous oxide (FeO₂) nanoparticle to target GCC receptor to detect and diagnose colorectal cancer using MRI imaging technique is being explored (Fortina et al. 2007).

Discussion and Future Directions:

Nanotechnology has many advantages in cancer therapy. With small size, nanotechnology platforms can enter tumor vasculature via EPR(Enhanced Permeability and Retention). Besides, functionalization with hydrophilic polymer/oligomer can offer a long circulation half-life and prolong the exposure time of tumor tissue to anticancer agents; Whereas inclusion of tissue-recognition residues, such as antibodies, lectins and ligands which are specific for cancer cells, can help nanotechnology platforms achieve tumor cell targeting. For overcoming MDR(Multidrug Resistance) of cancer cells, a major challenge in effective cancer therapy, combinations of multi-functional nanotechnology platforms and other therapies have been developed and achieved significant successes. However, there are still challenges to the development and application of nanotechnology platforms in cancer therapy, such as limited knowledge of the cancer cell physiology, small variety and poor functionalization of medical nanomaterials, and deficiency of clinical evaluation criteria. Nonetheless, with further advances in functionalization base on thorough understanding of the physiological features of cancer cells, nanotechnology platforms hold the promise of essentially changing the practice of oncology, allowing easy and effective targeted therapies.

In the fight against the pain, suffering, and death due to cancer, nanotechnology may allow prevention, earlier detection, diagnosis, and prognosis of cancer at premalignant stages, in addition to providing multimodality treatment which is not possible with current conventional

techniques. The successful clinical applications of radiolabel monoclonal antibodies for cancer detection and therapy bode well for the future of nanoscale carrier systems in clinical oncology. Several radiolabel multifunctional nanocarriers have been effective in detecting and treating cancer in animal models. Nonetheless, further preclinical, clinical, and long-term toxicity studies will be required to translate this technology to the care of patients with cancer [25-30, 33]. Super paramagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles (SPION) with appropriate surface chemistry have been widely used experimentally for numerous in vivo applications such as magnetic resonance imaging contrast enhancement, tissue repair, immunoassay, detoxification of biological fluids, hyperthermia, drug delivery, and in cell separation, et cetera. All these biomedical and bioengineering applications require that these nanoparticles have high magnetization values and size smaller than 100 nm with overall narrow particle size distribution, so that the particles have uniform physical and chemical properties. In addition, these applications need special surface coating of the magnetic particles, which has to be not only non-toxic and biocompatible but also allow a targetable delivery with particle localization in a specific area. To this end, most work in this field has been done in improving the biocompatibility of the materials, but only a few scientific investigations and developments have been carried out in improving the quality of magnetic particles, their size distribution, their shape and surface in addition to characterizing them to get a protocol for the quality control of these particles. Nature of surface coatings and their subsequent geometric arrangement on the nanoparticles determine not only the overall size of the colloid but also play a significant role in biokinetics and biodistribution of nanoparticles in the body, especially in cases where specific receptors are located on the outer surface of cells. The types of specific coating, or derivatization, for these nanoparticles depend on the end application and should be chosen by keeping a particular application in mind, whether it be aimed at inflammation response, vaccine efficacy, or anti-cancer agents. Magnetic nanoparticles can bind to drugs, proteins, enzymes, antibodies, or nucleotides and can be directed to an organ, tissue, or tumor using an external magnetic field or can be heated in alternating magnetic fields for use in hyperthermia. In the near future, advancement in nanomedicine will deliver a valuable set of research tools and clinically helpful devices. The National Nanotechnology Initiative expects new commercial applications in the pharmaceutical industry that will include advanced drug delivery systems, new therapies, and in vivo imaging. Farther down the line, neuro-electronic interfaces and cell repair machines, considering their application in brain tumors, could revolutionize medicine and the medical field, but now nanomedicine is becoming one of the biggest industries in the world. In 2004, nanomedicine sales reached 6.8 billion dollars, and with over 200 companies and 38 products worldwide, a minimum of 3.8 billion dollars in nanotechnology R&D is being invested every year. As the nanomedicine industry continues to grow, there is no doubt that it will have a significant impact on the economy. Here, it is emphasized that nanotechnology related information can be tested in one disease and then custom made for other diseases. The most important innovations are taking place in drug delivery, which involves developing nanoscale particles or molecules to improve bioavailability. Bioavailability refers to the presence of drug molecules where they are needed in the body and where they will do the most good. Drug delivery focuses on maximizing bioavailability both at specific places in the body and over a period of time [79-85, 90]. Over 65 billion dollars is wasted every year because of poor bioavailability. In vivo imaging is another area where tools and devices are being developed. Using nanoparticle contrast agents, images such as ultrasound

and MRI have a favorable distribution and improved contrast. The new therapies and surgeries that are being developed might be effective in treating illnesses and diseases such as cancer. Finally, a shift from the possible to the potential will be made when nanorobots such as neuroelectronic interfaces and cell repair machines. The potential applications of nanotechnology, most current commercialized applications are considered for the use of “first generation” passive nanomaterials. These include titanium dioxide nanoparticles in sunscreen, cosmetics, and some food products; silver nanoparticles in food packaging, clothing, disinfectants, and household appliances; zinc oxide nanoparticles in sunscreens and cosmetics, surface coatings, paints, and outdoor furniture varnishes; and cerium oxide nanoparticles as a fuel catalyst. The Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars’ Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies hosts an inventory of consumer products that now contain nanomaterials. However, further applications that require actual manipulation or arrangement of nanoscale components await further research. Though technologies currently branded with the term ‘nano’ are sometimes little related to and fall far short of the most ambitious and transformative technological goals of the sort in molecular manufacturing proposals, the term still connotes such ideas. Thus, there may be a danger that a “nano bubble” will form, or is forming already, from the use of the term by scientists and entrepreneurs to garner funding, regardless of interest in the transformative possibilities of more ambitious and far-sighted work.

With this promising progress in the development of nanotherapeutic and imaging approaches to cancer detection and treatment, it is imperative to have a better understanding of the basic principles involved in designing and applying nanoparticles for diagnosis, treatment, or the combination of imaging and therapeutic in different clinical situations. There are certain critical questions that need to be addressed in the rational design and application of nanoparticles before further clinical development, such as how the association or conjugation of a therapeutic agent to ligand or carrier changes the pharmacokinetics, biodistribution, and side effects of the nanotherapeutic drugs; how the safety profile of nanoparticles changed after conjugation, such as coating with quantum dots; how we can minimize the potential toxicity of polymeric nanoparticles that is inherent from the accumulation of a nonbiodegradable polymer with a size over the renal threshold³¹; and how side effects resulting from the ability of nanoparticles to cross the blood- brain barrier (BBB) can be prevented or diminished^[76, 77].. These questions are critically important and hitherto understudied The answers will certainly lead to more rational design of optimized nanoparticles with improved selectivity, efficacy, and safety. Attracted by the rapid and promising progress in nanotechnology, physicists, chemists, engineers, biologists, and clinicians will continue to challenge themselves to develop novel and efficacious nanosystems for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. At this point of , studies on the effectiveness of nanobiodrugs on cancer in large animals are currently underway.

Conclusion:

In the past 10 years, many efforts have been made to develop assays for cancer diagnosis based on nanotechnology. Compared with the currently available cancer diagnostics in the clinic, a variety of nanoparticle-based assays showed improvement in terms of selectivity and sensitivity or offered entirely new capacities that could not be achieved with traditional approaches. These advances will improve the survival rate of cancer patients by enabling early detection. In addition, these advances could be used to monitor cancer progress in response to treatment, which may contribute to the development of better strategies for cancer treatment. So

it can be concluded that Nanotechnology has large potential in detection and treatment of cancer in its incipient stage. The potential arises due to the ability of nanoparticle entering inside the cells and access to the chromosomes/Flexible Nucleic Acid molecules. Certain nano structures like nanocantilevers, nanopores, nanotubes, nanoshells and quantum dote are prospective structures that would help in detecting and treatment of cancers. Dendrimers are to serve detection, treatment and signalling that the cells are killed. Still there are many challenges that are to be met before use of Nanotechnology becomes a reality. Toxicity of the nanoparticle is an issue that is to be resolved through legislative and regulatory means.

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Social Networking : Boon for Libraries

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Abstract:

The paper attempts to explore how social networking Sites can be used to promote library services in the present environment. The paper discusses in detail the implication of social networking sites on library services. Social networking can be used to promote the library services effectively. These tools can be used to keep in touch with the existing library users and to attract new users towards the library.

Keywords: Social Networking, Libraries, Social Media

Introduction:

The evolution of internet and World Wide Web has transformed the whole globe and present a new way of communication. In the knowledge society in addition to technical skills and access to information technologies, it is becoming increasingly important for people to have diversified and social connections. Social media is powerful new form of communication. The number of users on popular social media sites is growing at exponential rates.

Today's in the world many social networking sites available like such as Face book, YouTube, What's App, Linked in, Twitter, etc. A social network service consist of a representation of each user his or her social links and verity of additional services. Social network sites are web based services that allows individuals to create a public profile, to create a list of users with whom to share connections and view and cross the connection with the system.

"Social Networking" is not a new concept. The people are using their network of cooperation since the time of civilization In the context of internet is nothing but a place or site where people with similar interests exchange and share their ideas and thoughts for benefits of each other. A social networking service is an online service, platform, or site that focuses on facilitating the building of social networks or social relations among people who, for example, share interest, activates, backgrounds or real life connections. A social network service consists of each user (often a profile), his/her social links and verity of additional services.

Definition of Social Networking:

Following are few definitions of Social Networking given by the experts in the field. Boyd and Ellison (2007) define social networking sites as web based services that allow individuals to construct a public or semi public profile with in a bounded system, articulate a list of other users with whom the share a connection, to view and navigate their list of connections and those made by others within the system.

Powell (2009) defines social networking as a community in which individuals are somehow connected through friendship, values, working relationships ideas and so on.

Scufert et al(1999) defines social networking in terms of knowledge networking as signifying a number of people, resources and relationships among them, who are assembled in order to accumulate and use knowledge primarily by means of knowledge creation and transfer tools of Web 2.0.

Social Networking can be called as a web platform where people from different cultural settings can connect and interact with each other.

Features of social networking:

Social networking sites share a variety of technical features that allow individuals to construct a public/semi public profile, articulate a list of other users that they share a connection with, and view their list of connections within the system. The most basic of these are visible profile with list of friends. A profile is generated from answers to question, such as age, location, interest, etc. Some sites allow users to upload pictures, and multimedia content or modify the look and feel of the profile. Others, e.g. Face book, allow users to enhance their profile by adding modules or applications. Many sites allow users to post blog entries, search for others with similar interest and compile and share lists of contacts. User profiles often have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. To protect user privacy, social networks typically have controls that allow users to choose who can view their profile, contact them, add them to list of contacts, and so on.

Some social networks have additional features, such as the ability to create groups that share common interests or affiliations, upload or stream live videos, and hold discussions in forums. Geographical networking co-opts internet mapping services to organize user participation around geographic features and their attributes. In most mobile communities, mobile phone users can now create their own profiles, make friends participate in chat rooms, create chat rooms, hold private conversations, share photos and videos, and share blogs by using their mobile phone.

Difference between Social Network and Social Media:

The definition of social media is the use of web based and mobile technologies to turn communication into an interactive dialogue. Social networking on the other hand, is a social structure with people who are joined with common interest.

Of course, at this point, the definition of social media seems like an oversimplification. Social media and social networking have been instrumental in many major events around the world. It is fair to say that social networking is a sub category of social media

One thing that social media and social networking have in common is that they both depend on viral marketing to become truly successful. If the content goes viral, more and more people will be paying attention and the more online traffic you have, the better your chances are of increasing your business. A simple way to look at the basic difference between social media and social networking is that social media helps people to make the connection and social networking enhances that connection.

It is very important to understand that social media and social networking are not one and same but that they are both of critical importance to library services and you should take full advantage of both for the effective library services.

We see that main difference is bidirectional information sharing and interaction I is social networks and unidirectional internal broadcasting is social media.

Social networking and libraries:

New technology has produced new opportunities and challenges in creation, promotion, dissemination and storage of information and many institution libraries undergoing change in the

face of technological proceed. Social networking sites are made a new platform for individuals to communicate.

As online social networking sites are rapidly infiltrating the information environment over the past few years. And it is questioned and explore that librarians understand how best to use this technology in libraries. How to give the better service to their users and reach people who have never before used the library?

Library is also known as a collection of information resources with the specific purpose of collecting, preserving and making available recorded knowledge. Effectiveness of library as a tool of research and learning is determined by the success of providing patron with relevant information at a right time.

Traditional library processes and structures are proving, unsatisfactory to respond quickly enough to technology driven environment. However, change is not desirable but also mandatory as technology has much potential that cannot be ignored. The biggest change in today's patrons from those in the past is their intense reliance on technology such as cell phones, computers and access to the internet etc.

In recent times, the focus has changed towards technology driven service delivery. O'Brien (1996) and Dazie (2005) opine that in order to deliver information to patrons some qualities are required and they are: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, currency, completeness, and clarity and cost effectiveness.

Today libraries and information organizations have to act as powerful magnet in attracting the users. Therefore marketing is the way forward in transforming libraries for the future. Marketing simply means that we push out the services and facilities we can provide the users and demonstrate their benefits. Therefore libraries are involved in information provision and in promoting and making available creative work and so knowledge of weblogs are important for librarians and information officers.

Social networking sites are one of the new technologies offering libraries the opportunity to reach out to its user. This platform has affected the operations and service delivery from all the various organizations. Based on the fact most of the university libraries have attached a link of a social networking sites to their library's web pages. The idea of having a social networking site linked to a university library's web page is to enable patron's have a live discussion with a professional on issues pertaining to use of the library and also allow the libraries o advertise their programs and activities.

Need of social networking in libraries

- To have communication with user
- To receive instant feedback from user
- To market library products and services
- To inform users about events, and other current information
- To communicate with other librarians

In addition to marketing, the simple act of having conversations and creating relationships with patrons is immensely useful. Through conversations on social media, libraries can gain insight into what their users want and need and ultimately understand their users better.

Social networking sites have its own advantages to librarians and patrons. Some of them are as follows

- Social networking sites helps in collaborating and promoting effective communication between libraries, librarian and their patrons. It helps in generating a flow of information excluded from search engine and library catalogues. Some others suggest that social networking sites will lead future delivery of information to meet search queries which has been asked by their users.
- The vital task of librarians is to make library resources available to patrons by giving them access to social networking sites which help them to achieve their goals.
- Social networking sites should be linked to a library's web page which has the potential of getting great results by attracting and serving distance education students. Watts et al (2002) stress that it is through social networking sites that any person is capable of communicating and delivering a message to remote users. It helps librarians and libraries to keep pace with latest technologies which helps them to compete and achieve better results in the developing world.

Advantages of using Social Networking Sites in Libraries

- To promote events and library services helps update on library refurbishments and new acquisitions, promote library guides, exhibition guide
- To connect with new students joining the libraries and which helps in engaging with the academic community
- To connect with the wider community beyond the libraries e.g. the town in which the institution is based
- Act as customer service tool – complaints, suggestions enquires and feed backs from users
- To highlight subject specific information also helps to reach to students
- To help in promote information literacy, technology and writing tips (not library based) ; also
- To promote educational resources and also it helps as a research tool to locate official documents and studies

The use of online social networks by libraries and information organizations is also increasingly prevalent and a growing tool that is being used to communicate with more potential library user, as well as extending the services provided to individual libraries. Various networking sites like Face book, My space, Orkut etc. can be used for this. Their web sites help people to build up network and relationship among themselves. In addition to these sites, various web 2.0 techniques may also be used to develop better relationships among people.

Below are some functions of libraries which can be done quickly by social networking

- Provide news or information for users
- Provide links to recommended internet resources
- Book review, information about new books
- Provide entertainment or amusement for users
- Provide news or information for librarians
- Book discussions
- Provide news or information for trustees
- Provide research tips
- Communication among librarians

Thus various technologies can be used as a package to grab the user's attention. Therefore in present society social networking is more important for libraries and information scientists.

Application of social Networking Sites in Academic Libraries:

1. Collection Development

Librarian can display cover page of books arrived in library website, blog etc. Email alert can be sent to student and faculties informing about new collection arrived in library.

2. Library Event

Librarian can share brochure of library events through mails and by posting it on social sites such as face book. The activities conducted by library such as a book exhibition, training, workshops conducted by library.

3. Resource Sharing

Librarian can share resources among the libraries by using social networking sites such as research papers, rare collection, lectures by eminent personalities and so on through sharing desktop, you tube etc.

4. E reference Service

By using Social networking sites librarian can give e reference service to its user. Information required by patrons such as contact details, article request can be delivered within a shorter span.

5. Displaying General library information

The library rules, library timings working hours of staff such as information can be made available for patrons of library through website, face book page etc.

6. E resource Database Trials

Academic libraries have to spend a large amount of budget on research database and E journal. As they are very expensive but essential for research scholars trials can be made available o faculty members and students by using You tubes and other social networking sites tools.

7. E chats/ Alerts

Through yahoo messenger or chats librarian get a chance to connect with the patrons on regular and frequent basis. Where he will come to know about expectation from the library and one to one communication will possible with patrons

Popular Social Networking Sites and their use in libraries:

Social networking helps librarians to share information with patrons and students in the easiest way for digital library environment, in the following ways:

- Facebook : this site is frequently used by students. Face book s user friendly and can be adopted by libraries to form groups online. The tool will help the libraries to communication among with their users effectively.
- Blog: by creating a blog , the libraries can disseminate information to lots of people at limited time.
- Linked In : this social networking site can be used to be in touch with anyone in the world i.e. faculty , others , historians and other sources.
- Twitter: it is a micro blogging application which can be used to keep library staff and users updated on daily activities of the library.
- Google +: By using this tool, libraries can be add new content , highlight topics with hashtags , and even separate contacts into circles.

- You tube: as a video sharing service, You Tube has become so popular that its catalog of billions of videos has become known as “the world’s second largest search engine” in some circles. This service can be used to promote library activities and also help library users with practical information.
- WhatsApp : The WhatsApp concept is simple send text style messages to anyone using the platform but without paying data charges. This tool is very popular among the users of all age groups .The library can use the application to promote its activity.

Opportunities and challenges of using Social Networking Sites in Libraries:

Limited time to maintain the social media, pressure to respond on time and quickly to the users participating in the sites, lack of efficient professional staff to manage the site, Copyright issues are some of the challenges that libraries may face when they decide o use social networking sites for promotional activities. However these problems can be overcome with meticulous planning and execution.

In olden days users used to come to the libraries to get information. Then the time come when through mobile libraries reached to the doorsteps of users .now it’s a time to provide information to the users at their fingertips through social networking.

Social Networking sites are playing a deciding role in all the fields of human life, libraries are not exception to his. Libraries can make use of social networking sites to promote their activities and to being efficiency in their services.

Conclusion:

Social networking sites are changing the whole scenario of communication. Hence the role of librarian is also changing towards information facilitator rather than traditional role of information keeper. Libraries can make use of social networking sites to promote their activities and to being efficiency in their services.

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User Education and User Behavior in New Normal Reference to Libraries(India)

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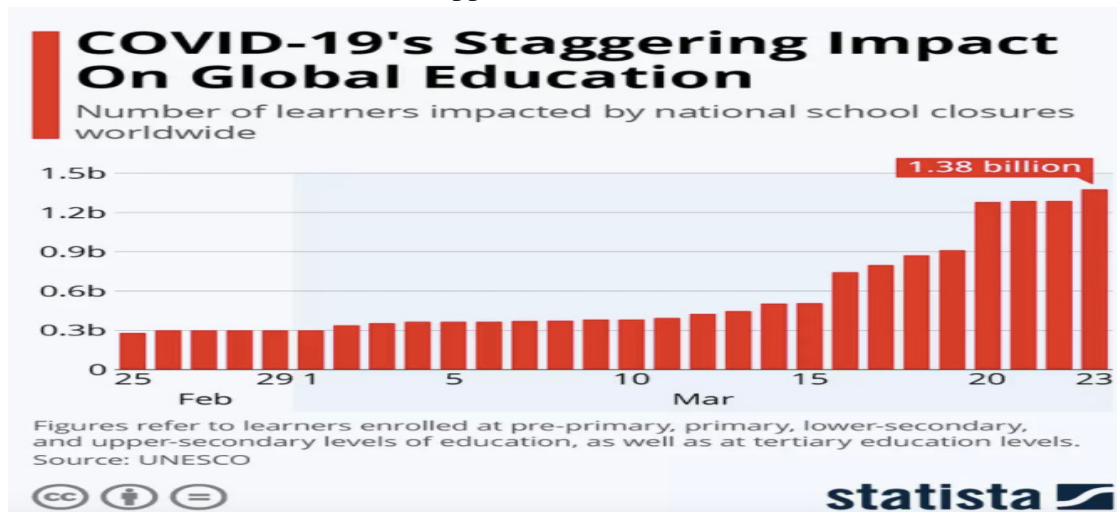
Abstract:

The purpose of this research paper is to discuss how to prepare library and library services for the new normal situation and also user's behavior towards searching and finding the need full information in the new normal situation. Because of Covid-19 we also closed our library to protect our staff members and patrons. Thankfully digitalization, technologies, many online resources, and social networking sites help library professionals to continue to provide the service to library members' students and researchers. Today mobile telecommunication and web Apps play a vital role to help library users seek their required information quickly and timely. Now users using more and more online resources, so this increases duties of the librarian to educate their users about copyright acts and encourage authors for their creativity level. This is also a matter of thinking about how librarians rectifies the services that do not create traffic, do not spread diseases, and also help to provide a high quality of services to their users. A librarian must have to secure an E-library foundation and need to focus more to acquire more e-books to provide better services to the library users.

Keywords: - Communication, Technology, Behaviour, Library, Education. digitalization

Introduction:-

From March 2021 because of Covid-19, we close all library and library services to protect our library employees and patrons. Owing to this, there were changes in the way information is sought by users like faculty, student, staff, researchers. Now users are using more online and digital resources as compared to print resources of information (Christopher Cox 2020). They are using net-based services, Apps for their learning. Spend more time serving on the net to find their needy information. Digitalization in libraries plays a useful role in providing services to users timely. In a new normal situation, we have to understand that this time diminished the value of the print collection and increases mass uses of digital, e-resources, online resources databases, social networks education apps, etc. (Parikh, Kshama 2020).



(www.weforum.org)

It also increases the librarian's responsibilities and duties towards his/her users. A librarian should have taught users about Copywriter issues, user education manual about how they use library services and resources effectively and efficiently manner to get information quickly and keep users safe from any kind of harmful situation. (Dadhe, Pooja P 2020)

The objective of the study:-

1. To find the Impact of Covid-19 on library services and user behavior.
2. What is user behavior in the new normal conditions.
3. How a library person educates and helps his/her users in the new normal situation for finding information.
4. To find the strategy and plans librarian and library staff should use to encourage users for using library resources & library services.

Literature review:-

Christopher Cox (2020) stated in his article that Covid-19 diminished the worth of the print collection and increased the uses of digital content, because staying at home, increases users surfing time more on the net. uses of digital resources help to access versus archive, uses of open content, support online teaching methods, increase online research. So in the future libraries may provide more emphasis on acquiring digital collections and e-services more than print collections.

Kshama Parikh, Priyanki Vyas, and Saurin Sharad Parikh, (2020) stated in their study surveyed, that the reading habits of users during the lockdown period, shifted towards online resources now user's interest in reading shifts from printed books to reading e-books more (70% of students and 53% of faculty). users especially read books/research papers/ magazines online more than other reading materials.

Pooja P Dadhe, and, Manju N Dubey . (2020) stated in their journal article that Covid-19 gave a unique challenge to the education system, Now libraries professionals started working in different ways to shift to digital platforms which are possible and provide remote access services. The study focuses on the services provided by Indian libraries IITs to their users.

Prakash Bhairu Bilawar (2020) study stated that Covid -19 created an impact on human life, it increased death rates, decreased the economic GDP growth of countries. It also created a compilation of online resources, like learning classes, webinars, and workshop learning for learners or users. The results of this study show during the Covid-19 lockdown period webinars were conducted online 377 in which FDP number 36, workshop 26 quiz 19 training 7, and STC 3 in different fields and subject areas.

IPPR's (2020) study focuses on the impact of Covid-19 in England schools and how it affected the study of school children in England. Some students learned remotely and most provided study materials at home for their study. Exams did not take place too in this duration.

Khe Foon Hew, Chengyuan Jia, Donn Emmanuel Gonda, and Shurui Bai (2020) article says that due to Covid-19 students do not meet face to face with their teachers, faculty, and friends in the physical classroom but they use online resources for learning more. This study also examines classroom learning performance and online learning performance among children.

Cathy Li and Farah Lalani (2020) said in their article Due to the Covid-19 education scenario dramatically changing, schools, colleges, and educational institutes shut for a long time. Student out of class impacted their education, their research finds that online learning is now a more popular method of learning, it takes less time, is remotely accessible, available 24/7.

According to the www.weforum.org site While countries are at different points in their COVID-19 infection rates, there are currently more than 1.2 billion children in 186 countries affected by school closures due to the pandemic.

Online technology plays a vital role to distribute and share information worldwide. post of COVID-19, online technology is the sector which did not fall instead technology sector helps in distributing information, knowledge to world wide and also in society too. The education sector shifts its learning tradition to Modern technological learning with the help of modern tools, Apps, digitalization, online portals, websites, education porta. Exp-NDLI in India.

Rahel Philipose(2020) stated in his article that Government, students, and the education sector suffered more due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is not an easy practice for the government, teachers, and students to shift to digital or online ways rather than a traditional practice. But they are a hassle to impact more Covid-19 in the government sector than Education sector. The government and teachers encouraged more online platforms for learning for students. Mooc (Massive open online courses) course, distance learning, online learning, certifications, NCERT learning through TV channels, and many more initiatives government provides for students and teachers also. Recently PM inaugurated an e-Vidya portal for students.

José Augusto Pacheco(2020) says in the article Covid-19 affected the personal, social, and economical life of every person, and its impact we would see continuously as well. (Accepted © UNESCO IBE 2020:23 September 2) Those students who learned and gained knowledge with traditional methods are now shifting towards technological methods, this diversity causes many difficulties among teachers and students. this pandemic is in new normal condition for learning digitally, technologization, virtual learning this type of development is already in process. some studies are not possible with online platforms that need practicing every day, it creates more trouble for studies and the education sector.

Mukesh Rawa(2021) discussed in his article "An analysis of COVID-19 Impacts On Indian Education System" about the Indian education system. He says the Indian education system is not much developed in rural and urban areas. India has the world's second-largest schools, colleges after China. According to a UNESCO report 63, a million teachers are affected in 165 countries. And have 1.3 billion learners around the world also affected due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The Indian government announced lockdown immediately, due to this effect all exams, admissions, competitive exams, universities exams, affected for a long time after that they shifted to online and digital ways.

According to the key indicators of Household Social Consumption on Education in India report, based on the 2017-18 NSSO, fewer than 15% of rural Indian households have internet access (as opposed to 42% urban Indian households). Lack of Availability of resources, teachers, students, and the education sector in India is not reaching towards goal. It

Created a Positive impact

1. Available in more than one copy in digital format.
2. Increase online meetings, learning use.
3. Increase more use of electronic media

But created a negative impact too.

1. digital tools cost
2. unprepared teachers and students
3. harm in education activities etc.

Research methodology:-

I.Scope of the study –

The scope of this study is to find out to shift user behavior and user perception towards online learning vs classroom learning. Why do users prefer more uses of online resources instead of a printed collection?

II.Data collection-

Collected all data during May to october month through sources available in online resources, Like research articles IPPR, library philosophy and practice (e-journal), international journal of engineering and management, etc. Use qualitative data to generate findings of the study.

III.Data analysis-

Based on the collection of data, found that user is more comfortable throughout the online learnings, they access online and digital resources for learnings because online search engines, platforms provide mass information and resources for learning. It can be accessible at any place at any time, which provides users a comfortable zone for learning and also helps to gain more resources and information related to their studies.

Findings-

I.What is user behavior in the new normal conditions.

Users use more online resources for learning because:-

Easy to access- Online resources is easy to access through cell phones, laptops computers, for the use of online resources users don't need any special types of training to assess these resources.

Validity of resources – Online and digital resources are available 24/7.user can assess it anytime at any place.

Remote access- Online resources have a facility, users can access it at any place by sometimes using an id and password and sometimes without using an id password.

Recent information- Online resources help users to find recent and updated information, it keeps users update about the current development in their research area too.

A comfortable experience- Users feel more comfortable using online resources because they can access these resources at any place home libraries, gardens, offices any other place.

II.Impact of Covid-19 on library services and user behavior.

Time and cost-saving- Online resources are available at any time and more of the time it has cheaper price than print collection, because of this reason library also do resources sharing activities for their cost-cutting it helps library and users to save their time, space, cost at the same time.

A global platform to share and gain information-Online uses of resources provide a global platform for sharing resources, news, information. entertainment, research works in progress, All those events and information user can get in a few minutes without any troubles. Information spread speedily among educational institutions, libraries, research institutions, etc.

Provide advance facilities – With the help of Online resources libraries also provide an advance search facility to user for searching and also help users to download full-text research, articles, journals, books sometimes particularly download facility provide and save the required information in a single click.

Data management – Data storage is an important factor, to manage by users as well as a library because both have limited place and space to save and manage data or information, Online resources also provide a data management facility, we can save and manage our data according to our memory space, it helps us to compress our data, download according to format we want it is important to feature provided by online resources.

Speed- Online learning also helps users to get information speedily and also save information in a min without creating a hassle.

III. A library person educates and helps the users in the new normal situation for finding information.

Libraries services-Online library services help librarians to guide users for their required information. For EXP- library web sites, ask a librarian service. Interlibrary loan, SDI, Cas, blogs, FB, Display on virtual board, TOC ECT.

Induction programs-online induction programs like video conferencing, webinars, a workshop held by librarians and library person to help their users or guide them, where they can find their required resources.

Social networking sites- social networking sites and pages that have been created by libraries organizations also provide resources in Form of PDF, WORD, EXCEL to the users.

IV. strategy and plans librarian and library staff should use to encourage users for using library resources, services

Media – promotion through E-Media is a very effective tool for the library and a librarian uses to attract users. It also makes aware users of the new collection of the library (print and online collection). Librarian and library staff use many platforms to attract users like -library web sites, ask a librarian service. Interlibrary loan, SDI, Cas, blogs, FB, Display on virtual board, TOC ECT.

Marketing Mix – librarians can also use the marketing mix strategy to attract their users for using resources. Marketing mix included product i.e library resources, price i.e cost of resources, place i.e in the library or maybe out of library walls, promotion i.e media, channels, it also helps libraries to advertise and attract use for using library resources.

Cloud-based databases -nowadays libraries also provide cloud based services and databases for their users, EXP- library of congress digital cloud service.

Disadvantages of e-resources learning-

1. Online resources required specific devices and computers to use the Internet, which increases the cost.
2. E-reading devices are very expensive.
3. Screen glare and eyestrain are serious concerns for users.
4. New technology required time to learn and use.
5. E-resources are unreliable sources of information.

(philipose 2020, Ho 2021, Tamm 2020)

Conclusion:-

The Internet is a very useful resource for learning, users (students, researchers, teachers, professionals) use for learning. Searching engines like google, yahoo, live.com, bing has great sources of great source information. How they use it to find their information, what types of sources they want to use for their studies, in normal conditions, because now use of the print collection is limited, and online resources are available 24/7 for users.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, libraries have completely changed existing now. It shifts faster-towered technology to provide resources and services to the users. The mobile communication system is an example it's cheaper and portable to use. User is friendlier and comfortable with their cell phones laptops this is the reason they use the online resource and digital resource very easily. They are ready to take online classes and tutorial lessons more at home. Spend more time to serving net for searching information they want, use available online resources for reading purposes. So libraries also shift their focus to collecting digital resources and online resources than print collection.

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‘Drinking Water Quality and Quantity Standards’

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&
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Abstract:

Water pollution and quality are important environment-related water issues. This section focuses on legal instruments that have their roots in environmental protection and are generally considered as being part of the broader corpus of environmental law. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, reproduced in this section, must be read together with the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, reproduced in the previous section, since it provides the broader pollution control framework and includes water in its scope. This section also reproduces the Uniform Protocol on Water Quality Monitoring Order, 2005—adopted within the framework of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986—that seeks to standardize methods for water quality monitoring and to ensure quality of data generation in a standardized manner.

Keywords Drinking Water Quality, Water Quality Monitoring, Water pollution.

Introduction:

Drinking water supply has been one of the primary water-related concerns for the Central and state governments for the past several decades. This is not surprising given the direct link between drinking water and human survival. Further, drinking water supply is directly related to the realization of the fundamental right to water.

Drinking water is also invariably the first priority in inter-sectoral allocation of water.³ Surprisingly, the unambiguous priority given to drinking water is not clearly implemented in the legal framework, even though some groundwater legislation indirectly prioritizes drinking water.⁴

The high level of importance accorded to drinking water at the Union level has led to the adoption of a series of policy documents focusing on rural and urban drinking water supply. The main shortcoming of the existing framework for drinking water supply is that it allows the government to modify it without ever having to consult Parliament, a rather odd situation since drinking water constitutes the core content of the fundamental right to water.

At the state level, there have been several initiatives leading to the adoption of legislation concerning drinking water. The relevant acts are, however, not conceived as framework drinking water legislation in the same way that irrigation acts are. Some of the existing acts focus on a limited set of issues such as the introduction of specific regulatory measures in times of water scarcity.⁵ Certain states, such as Uttar Pradesh, have preferred a solution focused on the setting up of institutional structures specifically devoted to water supply in all areas of the state.⁶ While many states have separate legal frameworks for drinking water supply in rural and urban areas,

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³ See state water policies reproduced in the section titled ‘Inter-sectoral Allocation of Water’ in www.legalserviceauthority.com/ Inter-sectoral Allocation of Water. Last visited 9/11/21.

⁴ See for example, Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act, 2002, section 10(1): ielrc.org/content/e0202.pdf. Last visited 9/11/21.

⁵ See for example, Madhya Pradesh Peya Jal Parirakshan Adhiniyam, 1986: ielrc.org/content/e8603.pdf.

⁶ See Uttar Pradesh Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1975, reproduced in the section titled ‘Drinking Water Supply Utilities’ in Chapter 10.

there are some exceptions. For instance, some states have adopted a common legislation applying to drinking water supply in both rural and urban areas.⁷

Objective of The Study:

1. To study quality standard of pure drinking water in India.
2. To study law and policy regarding quality standard of pure drinking water in India.

Hypotheses:

1. Water is a public good and every person has the right to demand drinking water,
2. It is the lifeline activity of the government to ensure that this basic need of the people is met.
3. To improve public health and thereby increase economic productivity, there is an urgent need to immediately enhance access to safe and adequate drinking water and the Government should give highest priority to the meeting of this basic need for the most vulnerable and deprived sections of society.

Major Finding:

Drinking water in rural areas has been deemed so important that while the Union does not have a specific mandate in this area, it has been heavily involved in the drinking water sector through policies and programmes over the past several decades. This section reproduces the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Guidelines that constitute the latest policy document introduced by the central government to govern the rural water supply sector. This should be read in conjunction with the earlier policy frameworks, in particular the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Guidelines⁸ and the Swajaldhara Guidelines,⁹ since the NRDWP partly carries forward the principles introduced in these earlier policy frameworks.

Drinking water quality has received significant regulatory attention at the international level and at the national level. At the international level, the World Health Organization (WHO) of the United Nations plays a key role in guiding and encouraging countries to adopt water quality norms, as exemplified by the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality, 2011.¹⁰ The norms and standards envisaged under these guidelines are widely followed across the world. At the national level, there is no regulatory framework with binding norms for drinking water quality in India, although drinking water quality is one of the major focal points of different water supply programmes and policies.¹¹ This gap has been filled by a wide variety of instruments that are voluntary in nature. Some instruments focus on the quality of drinking water by prescribing standards to ensure microbial safety and setting guideline values for infectious agents and toxic chemicals. These include the Bureau of Indian Standards Water Quality Standards IS 10500: 2012 and the Manual on Water Supply and Treatment prepared by the Central Public Health and

⁷ For example, Odisha Water Supply and Sewerage Board Act, 1991: ielrc.org/content/e9115.pdf.

⁸ Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Guidelines (1999 version): ielrc.org/content/e9914.pdf.

⁹ Guidelines on Swajaldhara, 2002: ielrc.org/content/e0212.pdf. See also P. Cullet, 'New Policy Framework for Rural Drinking Water Supply: The Swajaldhara Guidelines' (2009) 44(50) Economic and Political Weekly 47.

¹⁰ World Health Organization, Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality (4th ed., 2011): ielrc.org/content/el103.pdf.

¹¹ For example, NRDWP Guidelines, 2013,.

Environmental Engineering Organisation.¹² Given the constantly increasing use of packaged water for drinking purposes, the Bureau of Indian Standards introduced separate instruments to regulate the quality of packaged drinking water and the quality of packaged natural mineral water.¹³ These instruments lay down water quality standards as well as standards for packing and labelling. They are voluntary in nature, but are referred to or used by various government agencies to address water quality issues. Some other documents focus on monitoring and on institutional aspects, for example, the Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol, 2013, reproduced in this section.

Village and District Water Security Plan

- In many States, Gram Panchayats or their Sub-committee, i.e., Gram Panchayat/Village Water and Sanitation Committee have become fully responsible for planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the rural water supply systems.
- Village level planning including water budgeting is the key factor in ensuring optimum utilization of water. [Appropriate institutional support is required to facilitate the process of preparation of the Village Water Security Plan (VWSP), which is to be prepared by the village community with the help of NGOs.]
- Village Water Security Plan will be prepared, which inter alia, will include the demographics, physical features, water sources, and other details of the village; available drinking water infrastructure and gaps; proposed work to augment the existing infrastructure and water sources; funding by dovetailing various funds available at village level and requirement of funds from rural water supply programmes. The Village Water Security Plans should be prepared by using Ground Water Prospect Maps, in districts where they have been supplied, after ground verification, on a micro-watershed basis.
- The VWSP will also have details of management, operation and maintenance of the systems and sources. A water safety plan, performance improvement plan when augmenting existing infrastructure and an operational plan for operating the scheme will be part of the VWSP.
- Based on all the VWSPs of a district, the District Water Security Plan will be prepared.
- Under the District Water Security Plan, all in-village work should be carried out by the Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee, i.e. GPWSC/VWSC, whereas bulk water transfer and metering, inter-village distribution, maintenance of water grid, etc. will be handled by the State Government and or its agencies/public utilities.
- The District Water Security Plan will be implemented by dovetailing funds from different sources/rural water supply programmes and NRDWP funds.
- The funds available under NRDWP Coverage and Quality will be used for funding of Village Water Security Action Plans for in-village infrastructure and for bulk water transfer, treatment plants, and distribution networks.
- The fundamental basis on which drinking water security can be ensured is the decentralized approach through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community involvement.

¹² Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation, Manual on Water Supply and Treatment (3rd ed., Ministry of Urban Development 1999) (water quality standards): ielrc.org/content/e9917.pdf.

¹³ Indian Standard; Packaged Natural Mineral Water (BIS IS: 13428), 2005; Indian Standard: Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water) (BIS IS: 14543), 2014.

- This needs to be achieved in Mission mode by involving the community and at the same time enriching their knowledge and skills in a way that rural households and communities are truly empowered to manage and maintain their drinking water sources and systems.
- It is necessary to build a warehouse of information and knowledge at the state and district levels which can regularly contribute to bringing the 'hardware' of technologies—conventional/unconventional/innovative systems of water supply and link the same to the 'software' of skills, knowledge, enthusiasm and desire for ownership of the water supply projects by the communities and panchayati raj institutions themselves.
- The in-village water supply schemes should be planned, approved, implemented, managed, operated and maintained by the PRIs and local community.
- The State Government and/or its agencies/public utilities may shoulder the responsibility of bulk metered transfer of water, its treatment and distribution up to the village, whereas inside the village, it is the PRI or its sub-committee, i.e. Gram Panchayat/Village Water and Sanitation Committee (GPWSC/VWSC)/Pani Samiti that is to take over the responsibility for in-village drinking water management and distribution.
- The Government is to play the role of facilitator and with the help of NGOs/Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and civil society build the capacity of the local community/PRIs to manage the in-village water supply systems and sources.
- Transfer existing drinking water supply systems to communities and PRIs for management, operation and maintenance.
- To facilitate effective Operation and Maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, an Operation and Maintenance manual has been prepared by the ϕ Reward good performance and achievement of sustainability.
- Activity mapping should be carried out indicating the process, time frame and incremental improvement towards transfer of 'funds, functions and functionaries' to the three tiers of Panchayati Raj in such a way as to enable them to plan, implement and manage the rural water supply programme.
- Local planning involves preparing the community and even household level supply plan taking into consideration the available natural resources, skill and potentialities.
- Training of PRI functionaries and Gram Panchayat/Village Water and Sanitation Committee (GPWSC/VWSC) members is very essential for local planning and should be adequately provided for.

Conclusion:

most municipal laws refer to water quality standards in the form of rudimentary and vague expressions such as 'fit for human consumption' and 'pure and wholesome'. Almost all municipal laws follow a substantially similar approach, and relevant provisions of one such law adopted as a state-wide framework, the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976, are reproduced in the section titled 'Drinking Water in Urban Areas: Provisioning and Regulation' in this chapter. While various laws focus on urban areas, this does not imply that reference to water quality is absent else- where. For instance, section 24 of the Uttar Pradesh Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1975, reproduced in the section titled 'Drinking Water Supply Utilities' in Chapter 10, that applies in urban and rural areas makes it a function of a *Jal Sansthan* to provide 'wholesome water', a formulation that mirrors what is found in municipal acts.

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Use and Implementation of ICT Facilities of Pravara Rural Education Society's Non-Technical Colleges in Ahmednagar District: A Study

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Abstract:

Information Communication Technology plays a very important role especially in the field of libraries. Now a day's many library professionals like to work ICT environment rather than in traditional libraries. To make this happened they convinced there management for ICT tools whenever it required. In order to perform the activities smoothly and timely libraries need to be ICT enable.

Keywords: ICT, Library Automation, RFID, Software.

I. Introduction:

Rapid developments in information and communication technologies (ICT) and their wide applications in all aspects of everyday life have led to dramatic changes which have not been observed before. Information technology (IT) entered into libraries, especially academic and research libraries, now a day's many libraries prefer automated libraries while doing this it requires many ICT tools to perform library activities smoothly. It increases efficiency and enables users to have remote access to information and around the clock access. New technologies provide unlimited information from different sources and facilitate reformatting data from different sources.

II. Definition:

Ebijiwa and Anyakoha (2005) 4-5 define ICT as "tools and as well as means used for collection, capture, process, storage, transmission and dissemination of information". The American Library Association (1983) 5 defines IT as "the application of computers and other technologies to the acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information. The computers are used to process and store data, while telecommunications technology provides information communication tools, which make it possible for users to access databases and link them other computer networks at different locations." IT and ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) are used somewhat interchangeably.

III. Objectives of the Study:

1. To identify the ICT infrastructure facilities available in the College libraries.
2. To identify the software implemented in the College libraries.
3. To find out usages of books & Web OPAC in College libraries.

IV. Methodology:

The study is based on the primary data collected from the selected Libraries of **Pravara Rural education Society's Non-Technical Colleges affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University**. A Simple questionnaire was distributed to all respective librarians of concern libraries for obtaining the information.

Table 1. List of Pravara Group of Non technical Institution Colleges and

Details of College Libraries

Sr. No.	College Name	Total Books	Total Students	Non teaching and Teaching Staff
1	Padmshri Vikhe Patil College, Pravaranagar	99454	2954	284
2	Arts Commerce and Science College, Satral	21544	850	70
3	Arts Science and Commerce College, Kolhar	17825	830	46
4	Arts Science and Commerce College, Alkuti	5630	1020	42
5	Arts, Science, Commerce and BCS College Ashvi	9500	710	41
6	Pravara Rural College of Education, Loni	14844	250	37
7	Home Science and BCA College for Women, Loni	6130	215	27

V. Review of Literature:

Walmiki and Ramakrishnegowda (2009) studied ICT infrastructures in university libraries of Karnataka and found that most of the libraries were “lack sufficient hardware, software facilities and do not have adequate internet nodes and bandwidth”. The campus LANs were not fully extended to exploit the benefits of digital information environment. Etebu (2010) studied ICT availability and found a situation that is not encouraging. Patil (2010) found that users were not trained to use ICT- based products and services and further recommended an ICT training programme to increase the use of ICT products and services.

VI. Data Analysis:

The study was carried out in selected seven colleges of Pravara Rural education Society's Non-Technical Colleges Libraries.

Table 2. ICT infrastructure quantitative analysis in Group of Institution

SR. NO.	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	COLLEGE NAME					
		Padmshri Vikhe Patil College ,Pravaranagar	Arts Commerce and Science College , Satral	Arts Science and Commerce College , Kolhar	Arts Science and Commerce College , Alkuti	Pravara Rural College of Education ,Loni	Home Science and BCA College for Women ,Loni
1	Computers	156	60	58	35	27	45
2	Printers	14	8	6	4	4	4
3	Laptops	7	4	3	0	0	2
4	Scanners	5	3	2	2	2	2
5	Photocopiers	3	2	2	1	1	2

It can be seen from Table 2 that all the 07 college Libraries has ICT infrastructure **excluding laptop**. Padmshri Vikhe Patil College ,Pravaranagar libraries has more computers than others colleges each.

Table 3. Software in Group of Institution

Sr. No.	Description	College name	ICT based software		Name Of software
			YES		
1	Library Automation Software	Padmshri Vikhe Patil College, Pravaranagar	YES	-	KOHA on Cloud
		Arts Commerce and Science College, Satral	YES	-	KOHA on Cloud
		Arts Science and Commerce College, Kolhar	YES	-	KOHA on Cloud
		Arts Science and Commerce College, Alkuti	YES	-	KOHA on Cloud
		Arts science , commerce and BCS College Ashvi	YES		KOHA on Cloud
		Pravara Rural College of Education , Loni	YES		KOHA on Cloud
		Home Science and BCA College for Women , Loni	YES		KOHA on Cloud
2	Digital Library Software	Padmshri Vikhe Patil College, Pravaranagar	YES	-	Dspace
		Arts Commerce and Science College, Satral	YES	-	Dspace
		Arts Science and Commerce College, Kolhar	-	NO	-
		Arts Science and Commerce College, Alkuti	-	NO	-
		Arts science , commerce and BCS College Ashvi	-	NO	-
		Pravara Rural College of Education , Loni	-	NO	-
		Home Science and BCA College for Women , Loni	-	NO	-

(Yes=Available, No=Not Available)

It can be seen from Table 3 that All college's libraries have implemented library automation, with the help of Open source software KOHA on cloud based. Also in case of Digital Library software. Only Two college library **Padmshri Vikhe Patil College ,Pravaranagar** and **Arts Commerce and Science College , Satral** has implemented Dspace digital Library software.

Table 4. Software usage for Daily Books Issue -Return in Group of Institution

It can be seen from Table 4 that All college's libraries have implemented cloud based library automation software Koha –with the help of this software they are doing book I/R

Following table shows the details of Average Issue -Return Of Books In Libraries

Sr.No.	College Name	Daily Issue	Daily Return
1	Padmshri Vikhe Patil College, Pravaranagar	175	175
2	Arts Commerce and Science College, Satral	60	60
3	Arts Science and Commerce College, Kolhar	40	40
4	Arts Science and Commerce College, Alkuti	28	28
5	Arts science , commerce and BCS College Ashvi	32	32
6	Pravara Rural College of Education , Loni	30	30
7	Home Science and BCA College for Women , Loni	22	22

Table 4. Daily Books Issue –Return

It can be seen from Table 5 that All college's libraries have **Web OPAC for finding the book in libraries. The usage of Padmshri Vikhe Patil College ,Pravaranagar college Library Web-OPAC is 150 which is more than all other Libraries.**

Sr.No.	College Name	WEB OPAC Usages
1.	Padmshri Vikhe Patil College, Pravaranagar	150
2.	Arts Commerce and Science College, Satral	28
3.	Arts Science and Commerce College, Kolhar	21
4.	Arts Science and Commerce College, Alkuti	15
5.	Arts science , commerce and BCS College Ashvi	18
6.	Pravara Rural College of Education , Loni	13
7.	Home Science and BCA College for Women , Loni	19

Table 5. Monthly Average Web OPAC usages In Libraries

VII. Recommendations and future work:

While doing survey of ICT Facilities of Pravara Rural education Society's Non-Technical Colleges in Ahmednagar District some suggestions and recommendations for improving the situation are made:

- Their should be need of Multi-skilled librarians familiar with information technologies And work in academic libraries .
Cloud based and open source software can be used for optimizing Institutes budget.
- Promotion and introduction of various academic library services through Inter Library in Group institutes.
- **Non-Technical College Libraries should be** equipped with more information technology Facilities.
- The study recommends the Libraries must increase the numbers of computer available to enable the users to maximize the usage of ICT-based resources and services.

Conclusion:

The main purpose of this survey is to find out status of usage and implementation in academic libraries **of Pravara Rural education Society's Non-Technical Colleges in Ahmednagar District**. Also this study helps to understand the problems and difficulties in using information technology in these libraries. The application of ICTs is increasing in academic libraries, especially in the College environment. Due to developments in technologies like laptop and Tablets and internet users expectations are high from libraries.

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Use of Electronic Information Resources in S. V. Engineering College, Tirupati : A Study

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Abstract:

This study attempts to trace out the use of e-resources and the problems faced while accessing them by the students of engineering college library in S.V.Engineering College, Tirupati. A sample of 131 engineering students and faculty members was selected. Findings of the study revealed that a high percentage of users (44.27%) are using the e-resources for academic purpose. The majority of the users (37.40%) reported that inadequate number of computer systems is the main problem among the engineering students.

Key words: E-resources, engineering, User studies.

1.Introduction:

The recent advances in the field of information and communication technology (ICT) have made significant impact on all spheres of human life. The products of ICT including electronic information resources are not only getting attention but also have generated enormous debate among the researchers and the information professionals. For the libraries, e-resources have provided large number of journals, books, standards and conference proceedings to fulfil the information needs of every type of users, such as students, teachers, researchers and many other occupations. The present study is particularly focused on the usage of various electronic information resources by the students and the faculty members of S.V. Engineering College, Tirupati.

2. Review of Literature:

Ansari and Zuberi¹ conducted a study to find out the usage of various electronic information resources among the academicians of the University of Karachi. The results of the study show that most of the users have computer skills and they used electronic resources for research and to prepare their lectures. The study conducted by Lohar, M.S² on the use of electronic resources in the BIET College, Davanagere, reveals that most of the user communities are using electronic resources for their academic purposes. The speed of accessibility and mode of dissemination of information according to the user's needs make the faculty members to use electronic resource more frequently.

Ali³ studied the use of electronic information services among the users of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi Library. Shuling⁴ expressed the use of e-resources in Shaanxi university of Science and Technology. Habiba and Chowdhury⁵ presented an analytical study of the status of e-resources, facilities and their satisfaction and problems that are faced the users of DUK Kondapal. Rawat and Vithal⁶ assessed the use of e-resources by the students of NTR College of Veterinary Science, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University. Bhatan Mudhol⁷ presented the findings of survey about the awareness and the use of e-resources by medical

students of Sher-E-Kashmir Institute of Medical Science Jammu and Kashmir, India . Parthasarathy and Kavitha⁸ assessed the satisfaction level of using e-resources by the teachers of government colleges in Tiruchanapalli.

3. Profile of S.V.Engineering College –Tirupati:

S.V.Engineering College, Tirupati was started in 1997. To support the educational endeavours of students and faculty of the S.V. Engineering College, preserving and disseminating information and instructional programs in all formats through need based library services and enable online access to e-resources using modern information and communication technologies. The central Library is highly used by the students and staff, to borrow the books, to read the journals, magazines, news papers, back volumes and e-resources access etc.

4. Objectives:

- To find the frequency of use of electronic information resources;
- To find the place of use of electronic information resources;
- To know the purpose of use of electronic information resources;
- To find out the search preferences of the respondents;
- To know the difficulties encountered by the users while using e-resources;
- To know the users opinion and level of satisfaction on current e-resources.

5. Scop of the Present Study:

The scope of the present study was limited to S.V. Engineering College, Tirupati. The respondents of study undergraduate and postgraduate students including faculty members.

6.Need of the Study:

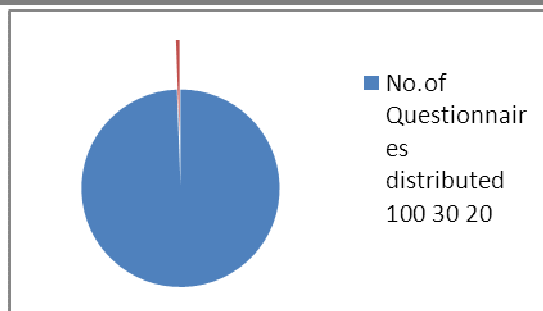
As, the e-resource service has been recently subscribed in the library of the college so it was important for the college authorities to know up to what extent the services were utilised by the end users. The access log of the institute was unable to provide the actual usage report, so it was felt that a survey be conducted, which will provide help the college authorities for further improvement of future subscription of this service.

7. Methodology:

The questionnaire tool was used for collecting the data from the faculty members and students of S.V.Engineering College, Tirupati. This constitutes 87.33% (131/150) of the total response. The present study, in its survey of engineering professionals about the use of e-resources, has the sample of (100UG students, 30 PG students and 20 faculty members) respondents, selected from S. V. Engineering College Library. The investigator could collect questionnaires from only 131 out 150 engineering faculty members and students among.

Table.1: No. of Questionnaires distributed and rate of response

Particular	No.of Questionnaires distributed	No. of questionnaires received
Students (UG)	100	87 (58.00%)
Students (PG)	30	26 (17.33%)
Faculty	20	18 (12.00%)
Total	150	(87.33%)



8. Analysis Of Data:

Table.2: Frequency of use of electronic information resources

Respondent	Daily	Once in a week	Thrice a week	Once in a fortnight	Rarely	Total
Students (UG)	34 (39.08%)	16 (18.39%)	21 (24.14%)	10 (11.49%)	6 (6.90%)	87 (66.41%)
Students (PG)	8 (30.77%)	8 (30.77%)	6 (23.08%)	3 (11.53%)	1 (3.85%)	26 (19.85%)
Faculty	9 (50.00%)	4 (22.22%)	3 (16.67%)	2 (11.11%)	-	18 (13.74%)
Total	51 (38.93%)	28 (21.37%)	30 (22.20%)	15 (11.46%)	7 (5.34%)	131 (100%)

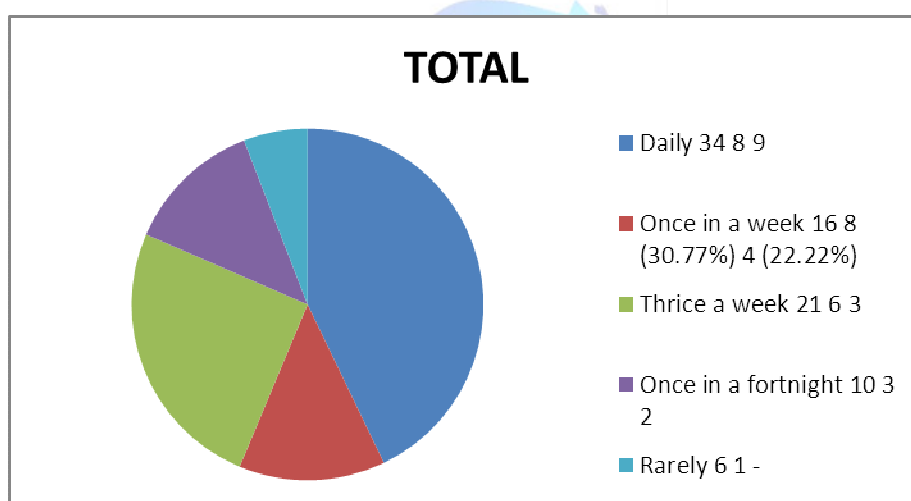


Table 2 highlights the frequency of use of electronic information resources by the respondents. The study show that more than 29.77% of the respondents user the resources on daily basis, 22.90% on Thrice a week and 21.3% of users use the e-resources once in a week, and 20.62% users use the e-resources once in a fortnightly. Only 7.6% respondents have indicated that they accessed the e-resources rarely.

Table.3: Level of awareness of respondents about electronic information resources

Table 3 shows that 77.10% of the respondents indicated that they are fully aware about electronic information resources. 17.56% of respondents also indicated that they have moderate knowledge about e-resources. However, 5.34% of the respondents indicated that they do not have any knowledge of how to access e-resources or do not use e-resources. In all, thus, the investigator decided to include the respondents having high and moderate knowledge of electronic

information resources, i.e., 124 (101+23) and excluded 7 respondents who do not have any knowledge, in the survey.

Table.4: Favourite place of use of electronic information resources

Respondent	Library	Hostel	Department	Computer centre	Total
Students (UG)	42 (48.28%)	12 (13.79%)	6 (6.90%)	37 (31.03%)	87 (66.41%)
Students (PG)	12 (46.15%)	2 (7.70%)	4 (15.38%)	8 (30.77%)	26 (19.85%)
Faculty	2 (11.11%)	-	10 (55.56%)	6 (33.33%)	19 (13.74%)
Total	56 (42.75%)	14 (10.69%)	20 (15.27%)	41 (31.30%)	131 (100%)

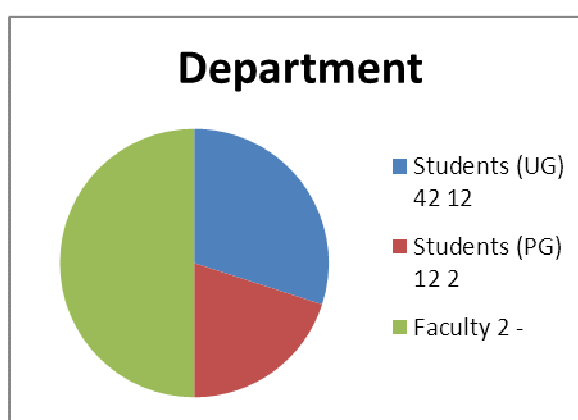


Table 3 indicates the favorite place of respondents for access of electronic information resources. The results revealed that more of the respondents, i.e., 42.75% accessed the resources from library, 31.30% from the computer centers and 15.27% their respective departments. In all, 10.69% of the respondents also indicated that they access the resources from their respective hostels. It can be inferred from the results that favorability of the respondents preferred library as their favourite place for access of electronic information resources, it may be because of assistance provided by the library staff and other facilities available at the library like printing, Xerox etc.

Table.5: Purposes of use of electronic information resources

	To update knowledge	Preparation of notes/assignments	Research (Project work/Articles/Ph.D.)	Total
Students (UG)	42 (48.28%)	30 (34.48%)	15 (17.24%)	87 (66.41%)
Students (PG)	9 (34.61%)	6 (23.08%)	11 (42.31%)	26 (19.85%)
Faculty	7 (38.89%)	5 (27.78%)	6 (33.33%)	18 (13.74%)
Total	58 (44.27%)	41 (31.30%)	32 (24.43%)	131 (100%)

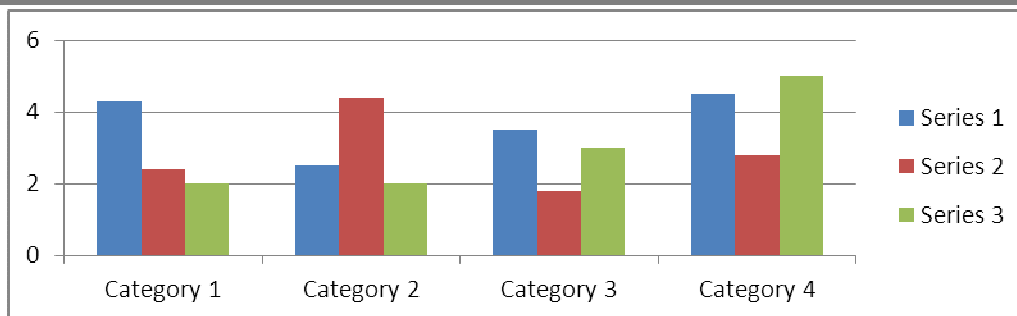


Table 5 indicates that majority of the respondents, i.e. 44.27% use the electronic information sources for the purpose of enhancement of their subject knowledge. 31.30% of the respondents indicated that they use electronic information resources for the purpose of preparation of their class assignments and only 24.43% of the respondents access the electronic information resources for the research purposes.

Table.6 : Access point for searching articles

Respondent	Author	Title	Keyword	Subject	Publisher	Total
Students (UG)	22 (25.29%)	34 (39.08%)	10 (11.49%)	15 (17.24%)	6 (6.90%)	87 (66.41%)
Students (PG)	9 (34.62%)	10 (38.46%)	3 (11.54%)	3 (11.54%)	2 (7.69%)	26 (19.85%)
Faculty	5 (27.78%)	7 (38.90%)	2 (11.11%)	2 (11.11%)	1 (5.55%)	18 (13.74%)
Total	36 (27.48%)	51 (38.93%)	15 (11.45%)	20 (15.27%)	9 (6.87%)	131 (100%)

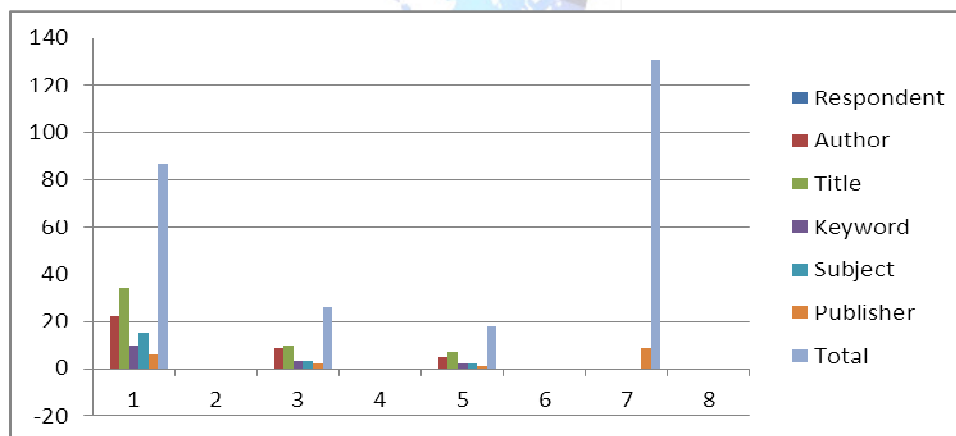


Table 6 exhibits the search preferences used by the respondents to retrieve information from the electronic information resources. The result shows that more than 38.93% of the respondents preferred title-wise search to retrieve any information, followed by 27.48% respondents who preferred author-wise search, 15.27% of the respondents preferred to search information by using subject-wise approach, 11.45% prefer to search by keywords and 6.87% respondents preferred to search information through publisher.

Table.7: Users option about the electronic information resources

Opinion	NPTEL	CD/DVD Materials	E- Journals/Books	Online datable	Del Net	Total
Students (UG)	22 (25.29%)	18 (20.69%)	32 (36.78%)	9 (10.34%)	6 (6.90%)	87 (66.41%)

Students (PG)	4 (15.38%)	4 (15.39%)	12 (46.15%)	4 (15.39%)	2 (7.69%)	26 (19.95%)
Faculty	5 (27.78%)	2 (11.11%)	7 (38.89%)	2 (11.11%)	2 (11.11%)	18 (13.74%)
Total	31 (23.66%)	24 (18.32%)	51 (38.93%)	15 (11.45%)	10 (7.63%)	131 (100%)

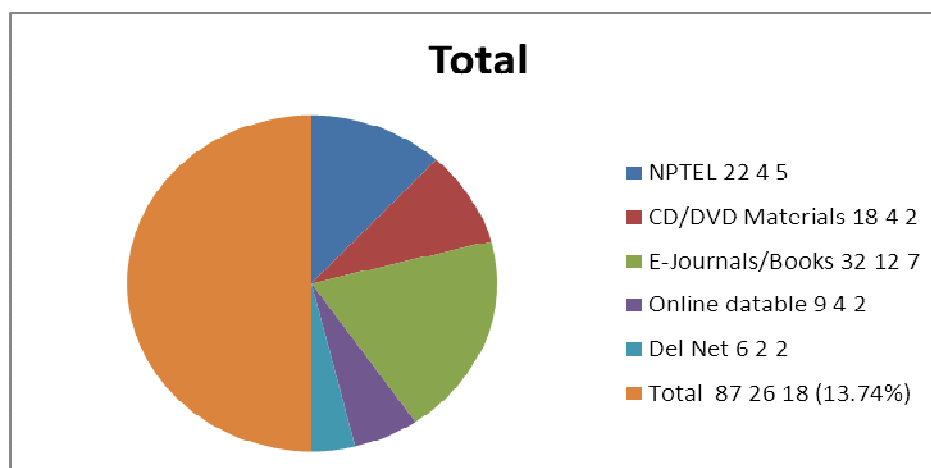


Table 7 reveals that highest percentage of (38.93%) respondents preferred e-journals and e-books, followed by 23.66% preferred NPTEL resources, 18.32% respondents preferred CD/DVD materials, 11.45% respondents preferred online database and only 7.63% of respondents are preferred DELNET for ILL and retrieve e-resources.

Table.8: problems encountered by respondents

Problems encountered	Students (UG)	Students (PG)	Faculty	Total
Slow speed/internet connectivity	29 (33.33%)	12 (46.15%)	8 (44.44%)	49 (37.40%)
Limited access terminals	22 (25.29%)	7 (26.92%)	7 (38.89%)	36 (27.48%)
Lack of knowledge/Training	21 (24.14%)	2 (7.70%)	-	23 (17.56%)
Other problems (power cuts, UPS)	15 (17.24%)	5 (19.23%)	3 (16.67%)	23 (17.56%)
Total	87 (66.41%)	26 (19.85%)	18 (13.74%)	131 (100%)

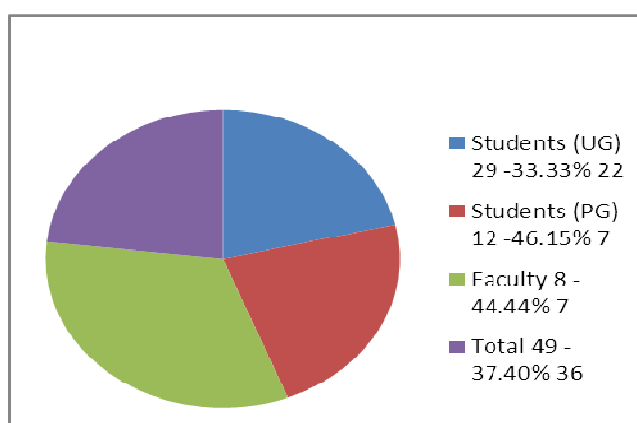


Table 8 indicates that majority of the respondents, i.e.37.405 faced problems of slow speed internet and connectivity problems. Followed by limited access terminals 27.48%, about 17.56% pointed out the problems lack of knowledge /training and other problems like power cuts and non-functioning of UPS.

Table. 9: Satisfaction levels of electronic information resources subscribed by the library

Respondent	Yes	No	Total
Students (UG)	68 (78.16%)	19 (21.84%)	87 (66.41%)
Students (PG)	21 (80.77%)	5 (19.23%)	26 (19.85%)
Faculty	15 (83.33%)	3 (16.67%)	18 (13.74%)
Total	104 (79.39%)	27 (20.61%)	131 (100%)

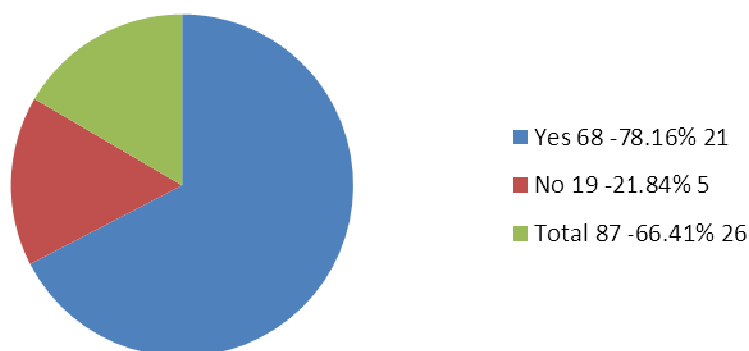


Table 9 shows that 79.30% of respondents expressed that, they were satisfied with e-resources, rest of them un satisfied.

Table.10: Method of reading electronic information resources

Respondent	On the screen	Taking printouts	Downloading on discs	Total
Students (UG)	35 (40.23%)	27 (31.03%)	25 (28.74%)	87 (66.41%)
Students (PG)	10 (38.46%)	9 (34.62%)	7 (26.92%)	26 (19.85%)
Faculty	7 (38.89%)	6 (33.33%)	5 (27.78%)	18 (13.74%)
Total	52 (39.69%)	42 (32.06%)	37 (28.25%)	131 (100%)

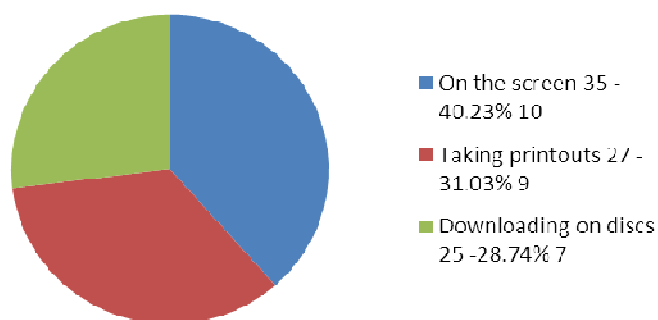


Table 10 revealed that they use e-journals on the screen 39.69% while 32.06% of the respondents mentioned that they feel comfortable to read manually after taking its printouts and 28.25% of respondents download the articles and use it.

9. Major Findings:

The major findings of the present study are as under:

- ✓ Majority of the respondents, i.e. 94.66% were aware about the electronic information resources and are using the same for academic purposes.
- ✓ More than 38.93% of the respondents use the resources on daily basis.
- ✓ 42.75% of the respondents accessed the electronic information resources from the library, 31.30% from computer centre and 15.20% from respective department.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents, i.e. 44.27% use the electronic information sources for the purpose of enhancement of subject knowledge.
- ✓ More than 38.93% of the respondents preferred title-wise search to retrieve any information from the databases of electronic information resources.
- ✓ Majority of respondents 38.93% accessing e-journals and e-bboks, 23.66% of respondents accessing NPTEL video lessons and notes.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents, i.e. 39.69% reading e-resources on the screen, 32.06% of the respondents mentioned that they feel comfortable to read manually after taking its printouts.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents 37.40% are facing the problems in accessing electronic journals slow speed of internet access, 27.48% of limited access terminals.

10. Suggestions:

- ❖ To save the precious time of the students and faculties high speed internet connection should be provided.
- ❖ The College Library should provide the list of e-journals, which can be accessed in the library to various departments of studies showing the titles which are of interest to the students of the department.
- ❖ The library should introduce orientation and hand-on training programs to the students as and when required for the better utilization of e-journals.
- ❖ Finally, the library should conduct regular evaluations and assessments to determine the effectiveness of the digital resources (Online Databases/E-resources) in meeting information needs of the users.
- ❖ Recent developed NPTEL audio/video courses and notes should be added in the serve.
- ❖ Number of computers with printer/DVD writer to be increased in the central library as well as computer labs and hostels.

11. Conclusion:

The modern society is based on the information and its resources. The electronic information resources are playing vital role for providing easy, up-to-date, instant and wide-range of information at the door steps of users. It is, therefore, important that all efforts should be done by the library and information science professionals to provide quality information resources to users.

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In Search of Love Through Lust : A Critical Study of Namdeo Dhasal's Poem 'Kamathipura'

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Abstract:

Love is variety of different feelings, states and attitudes that ranges from affection to pleasure. Lust, unlike love, is a strong desire of sex. Love and lust although contrasted to each other, are frequently found in the poems of Namdeo Dhasal. Most of his poems are a search of love, humanity, alienation, meaninglessness through pain of prostitutes, hunger of their children, lust of the people, curse of drug-addicted youth and emancipation towards caste-based society. The poem 'Kamathipura' sets in the dark of human mind where there is love tries to find its existence through lustful experience. Striking images depict a constant search of love of the poet through sexual desire.

Keywords- love, lust, Kamathipura, search, identity

Introduction:

Think about love, and we remember Robert Frost saying my love is like a red red rose that newly sprung in June. Truly, love is spring gives immense pleasure with every breath in the enchanted atmosphere. Broadly speaking it is variety of different feelings, states and attitudes that ranges from interpersonal fondness to pleasure. Lust, unlike love, is a strong desire of sex. Richard Lazarus and Bernice Lazarus stated that lust is a psychological force producing intense wanting for an object, or circumstance fulfilling the emotion. The verse in New Testament, 'But I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart....' associated the word with sexual desire. Interestingly in 21 verses in Bhagavad Gita, lust declared as one of the gates to hell. Love and lust although contrasted to each other, are frequently found in the poems of Namdeo Dhasal. Most of his poems are a search of love, humanity, alienation, meaninglessness through pain of prostitutes, hunger of their children, lust of people, curse of drug-addicted youth and emancipation towards caste-based society.

Namdeo Dhasal is a renowned Marathi poet, well readable for his cutting edge avant-garde poetry in the unusual idioms. His poetry is energetic, dynamic, sensual filling the expressions of mixture of power and fury taste in the city like Mumbai- the city which reverberated with daily wage earners, office men, dream keepers, Bollywood aspirants, drug dealers and sex workers. His collection 'Golpita' (name of a red light district in Mumbai) published in 1973, voices oppression, agony, frustration of the people who lived there. His other collections like 'Tujhi Iyatta Kanchi' (How Educated Are You?), 'Khel' (Game) and 'Maran Swast Hot Ahe' evoke force against the society and its caste-based system. They also tell poet's journey through his personal and political changes.

In Search of Love through Lust in Namdeo Dhasal's poem 'Kamathipura'

Kamathipura is one of the notable poems of Nandeo Dhasal translated in English by Dilip Chitre in his book 'Namdeo Dhasal: Poet of the Underworld'. With the abrupt opening of the poem Kamathipura, the poet observes stunning picture of Kamathipura- Asia's 2nd largest red

light district in Mumbai -the district which was breathed by prostitutes, beggars, drug dealers, and eunuchs. The poem sets in the dark of human mind where there is a constant search love tries to find its existence in dreadful conditions. The opening lines also represent senseless and absurd appearance of man with the images of the animal to explain how feeling of lust or the desire of sex becomes supreme addiction.

**“The nocturnal porcupine reclines here
Like an alluring grey bouquet
Wearing the syphilitic sores of centuries
Pushing the calendar away
Forever lost in its own dreams.”**

Such images is expressed poet's deep oceans of thoughts over (absurdity and behaviours of) oppression and exploitation of the person who lives in Kamathipura. The animal “nocturnal porcupine “is itself exemplifies the life in such area which does not have light of a day as the animal can be seen in the night only. Search of prey at night by the animal indicates lust of a man in the red light area.

Here Namdeo Dhasal looks like a headless chemist who has overflowed with his anger and started an experiment with nature and the eternal ideas. He is not like other modern poets who, most of times, have bounded by modern life-style and to live in the imaginary garden of words. Dhasal goes beyond the years, moreover, centuries or a period of time that seems to be very long or to have never ended.

In Kamathipura, he is the only man witnesses the beginning and the end of human civilization. Anger can be seen a deep contact with lust in this poem. He comes to know that feeling of love is futile as lust with anger becomes prominent at the end. He finds a vacuum between God and the man and asks to minimize the gap between life and beliefs.

**“Man's lost his speech
His god's a shitting skeleton
Will this void ever find a voice, become a voice?”**

The poem at this place shows the frightful condition of man who lost his voice, his love and even his god is looking like a shitting skeleton. Go beyond the philosophies of all religions, he dares to show a vacuum between man and God, and wants to break this long silence to communicate with his God. The image ‘a shitting skeleton’ indicates his absence in our life. Life without god is like life without love. Love is, however, god and lust devil. Devil proves himself dominant through weakened god. Search of love through lust is seen here when an image of porcupine appears again in the poem with its basic instincts. The words like ‘attack’, ‘sharp aroused bristles’, ‘wounds’ symbolize the action of the animal which represents control less mind of man from Kamathipura who is ready to do anything to express his anger and persuade his similarity to the cultured world. The poem basically tells story of a woman who force to do business like prostitution in Kamathipura. She wants love but lust of the other persons ruins her wish.

**‘As the night gets ready for its bridegroom, wounds begin to blossom
Unending oceans of flowers roll out
Peacocks continually dance and mate’**

We find the striking mixture of feeling of love and lust. The negative and positive expressions perfected by the aesthetic sense of words. Dhasal's poetic talent sparks when the line

'wounds begin to blossom' appears in the poem. The porcupine animal of the society does not want to realize agony, pain given by wounds. It always wants to satisfy itself by pleasure and satisfaction from its actions. It does not feel the pain of mind but heat of body. Swati Shah asserted that 'Although everyone living in Kamathipura does not sell sex, almost passes through it is subject to the Stigmas associated with prostitution.' The poem touches this feeling of isolation of the people who victimized for being the residents of that area. They always carry a burden of identity in every aspects of life. They want the feeling of love from the society but receive feeling of lust. This is hell as declared in Bhagavad Gita.

'The is hell

This is a swirling vortex

This is an ugly agony

This is pain wearing a dancer's anklets.'

The suffering of prostitutes from mental and gynecological diseases is like hell. The image of swirling vortex symbolizes the life of youths who is addicted by drugs, criminals who need to leave the job but they cannot, beggars who struggle around the selfish world by an ugly agony, and dance bar girls, mujrewalis, sex workers who wear the pain of body. Absence of humanity and God is realized after understanding the stanza. But it is mentionable that Dhasal's business of negativity stops here as he finds his throat to make his feelings louder, more listenable.

'Shed your skin

Shed your skin from its very roots

Skin yourself'

Here skin represents the identity of the victim who prepares to shed his skin in order to erase his identity. His identity is defined by lust of other people. He acts to release himself from the prison of this attitude of the society. The pathos of a victimized man with the life of a prostitute is deliberately expressed in words. Learning from negative conditions, he emancipates against his faith. That is why; he does not want to handover the poisonous flesh to the next generation. He needs to finish it and ready to die in bearing the wounds.

"Let these poisoned everlasting wombs become disembodied

Let not this numbed ball of flesh sprout limbs"

The poem tells the truth of a long history of human civilization in it women are always treated as the other class. 'poisoned everlasting wombs' also symbolizes the oppression of backward class since the caste based system of the society established. The history of Dalits and women is written by the ink of oppression and suppression. Love, fondness, care are missing there.

"As you die at the infinitesimal fraction of a second

Write down the small 's' that's being forever lowered."

The small 's' from above line stands for sex. People talk about Kamathipura when they talk about sex. The word 'lowered' itself signifies condition of women and poor or backward class. But apart from these meanings if we say that the small 's' is used to talk about 'self' which is nowadays rarely found listenable-the self which is considered small, childish and ignored by everyday lifestyle, the self which itself stands for love. Unlike other poets, Dhasal subverts bourgeois sensibilities which appeal us in every line of the poem. But his juxtapose dialect and the slang of Kamathipura shift to description of Nature in different expression.

“Death gathers here as do words

In just a minute, it will start pouring here”

Dhasal poetic ability rises in every single line of the poem as he at the last part of the poem wish to see Kamathipura as lotus in the mud. His positive sense of sight covers many photographic expressions where he wants to watch the end of evil things and the rise of the goodness or love.

“I go beyond all the pleasures and pains of whoring and

Wait for your lotus to bloom

A lotus in the mud”

Conclusion:

In conclusion, I would say that Namdeo Dhasal's poem Kamathipura is seen, in the main, as search of love through the experience of the sex worker and drug addicted youth. The poem sets in the dark of human mind where there is love tries to find its existence through lustful involvement. Sense of frustration, anger, humiliation, atrocities, pain, agony and a lot of hope, too are expressed by the poet. Striking images appeared in the poem, however depict a constant search of love of the poet through lust.

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Open Educational Resources

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Abstract:

The open educational resources initiative has been underway for over a decade now and higher education institutions are slowly adopting open educational resources (OER). The use and creation of OER are important aspects of adoption and both are needed for the benefits of OER to be fully realized Open Educational Resources (OERs) are teaching learning, and research resources that have been made available such that they can be used, shared, and modified freely. They have already had a significant impact on Higher Education (HE), and have great potential for providing further positive transformation. However, OER adoption has not been universal, with several obstacles and barriers still hindering its wider influence.

Keyword: OER, Free Online Resources, Creative Commons, Digital Literacy

Introduction:

Open Educational Resources (OER) are teaching, learning and research materials in any medium – digital or otherwise – that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions. Open Educational Resources (OERs) are any type of educational materials that are in the public domain. They are published under open licenses (i.e. Creative Commons) that specify how materials can be used, reused, adapted, shared and modified according to specific needs. They can include textbooks, lecture notes, syllabi, assignments and tests. Open educational resources are innovative not just because they are free, but because of how teachers *adopt and creatively adapt* them, bringing them to life in the classroom in order to reach every student. The open education movement was originally inspired by the open source community, with a focus on broadening access to information through the use of free, open content. As Bliss and Smith explain in their breakdown of the history of open education

“Much of our attention focused on OER’s usefulness at providing knowledge in its original form to those who otherwise might not have access. The implicit goal was to equalize access to disadvantaged and advantaged peoples of the world – in MIT’s language, to create ‘a shared intellectual Common.’

“Open Educational Resources are teaching, learning and research materials in any medium – digital or otherwise – that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions.”

Possibilities of Open Educational Resources

1. **Retain** - the right to make, own, and control copies of the content (e.g., download, duplicate, store, and manage)
2. **Reuse** - the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (e.g., in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)

3. **Revise** - the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language)
4. **Remix** - the right to combine the original or revised content with other material to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mashup)
5. **Redistribute** - the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (e.g., give a copy of the content to a friend)

Benefit of Open Educational Resources:

- improving **student performance** and satisfaction
- increasing **access** to educational materials for a wider range of learners, including those underserved by traditional educational opportunities
- giving instructors the flexibility to **customize** materials specifically for their students' needs
- encouraging educators to engage in **critical reflection** of educational resources
- helping students, districts, and educational institutions **save money**

Save Money:

Textbooks are prohibitively expensive for some students, especially those who rely on grants and student loans to attend college. Most of students have not bought a textbook because it is too expensive, and some of students **routinely** forego purchasing a required course textbook because of the expense.

Save Time:

OER include not just textbooks, but also lesson plans, assignments, exams, and in-class activities. OER are created by instructors from all around the world and shared with others teaching similar topics. Instead of creating course content all on their own, instructors can take advantage of high-quality course materials **already made** by others. Instructors can then spend more time on their personalized lectures, feedback, and one-on-one assistance for students.

Improve Access:

Students often choose to borrow textbooks from the library or rent them from the bookstore in lieu of purchasing the textbook. For those that do purchase textbooks, many attempt to regain their money by selling the books back to the bookstore or online after the course is over. **OER are free and available.** Students can take their materials with them after class ends, which means that they will always have access to learning materials for future use.

Textbooks and educational materials are often covered by stringent copyright restrictions, which does not allow reuse in other contexts or modifications or derivations. With OER, students and instructors can re-use and re-purpose the materials not just during the class, but in the future as well.

Democratize Learning:

OER are free and available online, which means that anyone can access and use them. When an instructor makes their teaching material openly available, they can teach far beyond their own classroom. Students can also access these materials, whether they are supplementing a course they are already taking or starting out on an educational journey.

By creating and adopting OER, students and teachers can connect around the world, opening up networks of learning and enhancing collaboration opportunities.

OER are Reusable

OER are generally offered with Creative Commons licenses that allow the content to be freely reused and remixed with attribution to the original author. This means that you can take a great resource and tweak it to fit your class's needs.


Impact of OER:

OER are being adopted by faculty at universities around the country. Even just a few faculty using OER rather than costly textbooks and course materials can have an incredible impact on the student experience. The infographic below shows some figures from one project in British Columbia.

Licenses of Open educational Resources:


In order to facilitate robust and engaging learning experiences, educators and students rely upon the ability to freely exchange ideas and educational content. But that's not always easy to do because most publishers and authors of educational materials explicitly restrict your ability to copy, share and modify these resources through copyright, passwords, or other means. Open licenses, such as Creative Commons licenses (also known as "CC licenses"), clearly state how the author wants you to use their materials, and give you the right to freely copy, modify, adapt, and build upon those materials for your desired use.


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CC BY-NC-ND includes the following elements:

- BY  – Credit must be given to the creator
- NC  – Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted
- ND  – No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted

CC0: is a public dedication tool, which allows creators to give up their copyright and put their works into the worldwide public domain. CC0 allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, with no conditions.

E-Resources

Sr. No	Particulars	Link
1.	NLIST	https://nlist.inflibnet.ac.in/
2.	e-PG pathshala	https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/
3.	PDF Drive for Books	https://www.pdfdrive.com/
4.	National National Digital Library	https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/
5.	Science Direct Open Access	https://www.sciencedirect.com/book/9781843342038/open-access
6.	NPTEL	https://finptel.ac.in
7.	NCERT Text Books	http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm
8.	Directory of Open Access Books	https://www.doabooks.org/
9.	Directory of Open Access Journals	https://doaj.org/
10.	SWAYAMPRAKHA	https://www.swayamprabha.gov.in
11.	Vidwan	https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/
12.	Springer Open Journals	https://www.springeropen.com/journals

13.	Taylor & Francis Open Access	https://www.tandfonline.com/openaccess
14.	Open Access Thesis & Dissertations	https://oatd.org/
15.	Project Gutenberg	https://dev.gutenberg.org/
16.	Wiley Open Access	https://authorservices.wiley.com/open-research/open-access/browse-journals.html
17.	Shodhganga- a reservoir of Indian theses	https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/
18.	Shodhgangotri	https://shodhgangotri.inflibnet.ac.in/
19.	NISCAIR	http://www.niscair.res.in/
20.	Open Access Library	https://www.oalib.com/
21.	Census of India	https://censusindia.gov.in/
22.	Rare Book Room	http://www.rarebookroom.org/
23.	NDLTD (Networked Digital Library of Thesis and Dissertation)	http://www.ndltd.org/
24.	E Sahitya	http://www.esahitya.com/
25.	Marathi Vishwakosh	https://vishwakosh.marathi.gov.in/
26.	Vidyamitra	https://content.inflibnet.ac.in/
27.	Krushikosh	https://krushikosh.egranth.ac.in/
28.	WEB OPAC	http://prec-koha.informindia.co.in/

Conclusion:

Open Education Resources (OER) have advantages for faculty and students. For students, it all but guarantees access to course materials, and presents a significant cost savings. For faculty, it represents the chance to explore and modify new content and to expand one's pedagogical reach, moving from teaching students around an institution to potentially teaching students from around the world. OER can overcome barriers to students' access to course materials while also reducing the cost of higher education and providing opportunities for faculty to customize materials to their curriculum and to students' needs, potentially increasing student success. OER reorganizes the boundaries of social transparency and it enables new forms of collaboration and production. In so doing, it provides a rich field of research on both the current and the emerging forms of education and learning. The OER movement is itself driven by rapidly changing information and communication technologies, which at present are profoundly transforming social interactions, systems of production, and the possibilities for individual development and expression

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Thematic Study of Hilary Mantel's 'Wolf Hall' & 'Bring up the Bodies'

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Abstract:

Through in this research paper I have tried to analyses, examine and evaluate the fictional world of the novelist and assess how for the novelist are successful in their attempt for winning Booker Prize. The present research work examines the quality of novels. It includes the selected novels for the Booker Prize and, using the prize as an originator of current fictional standard. It also attempts to increase a reproduction of current great books. Using the quiet analysis method projected by digital humanities Scholar Franco Moretti to path and graph a diversity of proper and structural variables diagonally the quantity of nominees; it becomes clear to the variety of novel that normally wins the Booker Prize and therefore the type of novel so as to qualifies when a existing greatest book fits a dissimilar form.

These novels are formal, demanding texts written by British men, and the stories they advise anxiety modest British men under attack, a lot only, in pain, and in the hazard of approaching period a cruel, violent, and immoral world. The purpose of this fictional art is neither didactic nor political. My aim is to focus the man's sense of insecurity, feeling of loneliness and ambiguity in his language and actions. The novelist mastery of dialogue, accuracy of observation, originality, fertility and poetic vision, are very famous in present scenario. This study has outlined some of the positive and negative aspects of the Booker Prize. Also, it has been demonstrated how and why an author may have to survive such an award. It is clear that all these three novelists have been able to negotiate passage between many differing social group successfully. More importantly, these three novelists work remains as full of integrity as before, they have use d his power of unselfish ends, and has set a great example for others British Booker Prize winner novelists.

Hilary Mantel is a well-known British novelist, short story writer, critic, travel writer and editor. She is most recognized as an intriguingly artistic story teller. Her work has paying attention on such topics as family life, separation, and the nature of time and the consequences of political and social policies. Considered representative of the post-World War II British fiction writers, Hilary Mantel is greatly regarded for her social satire with her historical novels. Hilary Mantel is the third writer and the first British writer to win the Booker Prize double, and, since she is one of the finest writers of English sentences alive. She splendidly deserves it. But that is not the simply cause she does.

Hilary Mantel is commonly celebrated like one of our most living writers. She is an essential part of modern Literature, and her tale does what all stories must. It encourages conversation and makes us imagine. As the BBC put it, "Book at Bedtime offers the best of modern and classic literature and, in doing so, presents a wide range of perspectives from around the world." Hilary Mantel — a double Booker Prize- winning author- is of significant interest to the public. Hilary Mantel is regarding numerous while one of the UK's most living writers. Who has rewritten the rules for historical fiction? She is one of the most famous British writer and the first woman to win the Booker Prize two times by her novels about Thomas Cromwell. *Wolf Hall*

and *Bring Up The Bodies*, every selling extra than a million copies universal. She is a voluntary professor at Exeter University and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

Hilary Mantel is known as the greatest modern English prose writer, working today, and rewritten the book on writing historical fiction. Hilary Mantel beat out the fictitious lions J. M. Coetzee and A. S. Byatt, both preceding winners of the prize, and underprivileged Mr. Coetzee of the opportunity to become a three-time winner of the award. She was the first favourite to win since Yann Martel won for *Life of Pi* in 2002. On the compliant of the award, Hilary Mantel said, "I had to interest the historians; I had to amuse the jaded palate of the critical establishment and most of all I had to capture the imagination of the general reader" (28). Hilary Mantel was in anticipation of freshly 'curiously invisible' although as winning the Booker Prize in 2009 for her historical novel *Wolf Hall*. After that making literary history by winning for a second time in 2012 with her sequel *Bring Up the Bodies*. She has lastly achieved admired identification and compliments. On the other hand, the anxiety in her work between visibility and invisibility persists and her quantity vestiges ignored inside the academy. In incomparable style, Hilary Mantel presents an image of a half-made culture on top of the cusp of adjust, where individuals struggle or embrace their destiny through enthusiasm and bravery. A enormous collection of characters, overflow occasion, the novel re-creates the period of the individual and political are divided by a hairbreadth, where achievement bring limitless authority but a particular disappointment means loss.

Wolf Hall and *Bring Up the Bodies* wins Booker Prize for their wit, daring style, and a surprising extensiveness of historical knowledge, Hilary Mantel breathe new life into domesticated subject. *Bring Up the Bodies* is sharp and purify, strip away the dust and polish of history, the traditional formulations and brocaded sentimentality which is set in the novels, that the English past come to appear like something dramatic, strange and new variety.

Hilary Mantel's *Wolf Hall* is full of New Historicism. In New Historicism, we study the term "the historicity of texts" and "the textuality of history". This is highlighting the mutual connection among the history and the text. The historicity of texts means the invention of texts will be valuable by the history of background. The redesign Tudor Dynasty contain the era with dark and light mixed and the complex court struggle. The historical background holds the approaching religious reorganization and Henry VIII's divorce court. The textuality of history means the authors make up the tale according their own wants, the historical events or reality are not objective. We can see textuality from three aspects. Subversion means the author challenge the factual imagery and history events. While containment means putting the subversion in a controllable scope.

Finally, while extremely gentle in this case, there are for all time murmurs on the subject of historical fiction. Historical novels have won a large number of Booker Prizes over the years, and there is a little but persevering significant influence that decries this information, arguing that historical fiction is escapist and demonstrates a fearful negative response to deal with and signify the world in which we are all living. Maybe its prestige-challenged near-relative, the historical fiction, infects the historical novel with its uncertain reputation. Obviously distinctive between the two is not forever simple, nor is there some conformity on how far support a novel has to be locating to be a historical one. The dissimilarity is that Hilary Mantel offers no framing; no one is looking backside as of our present at the events of the 1530s-or at smallest amount

anything of her fictional characters-though of course we are, and we readers know what will happen.

Occasionally has a consequence dynamic such excited expectation as Hilary Mantel's follow up to her bestselling and Booker Prize winning novel *Wolf Hall*. Her novels explain the court of King Henry VIII and England's break in the midst of Rome. *Wolf Hall*'s sequel *Bring Up the Bodies* is as well the Booker Prize winning novel continue to chart the rise of Thomas Cromwell. One of the most important chief architects of the English Reformation and keeper of his monarch's and his own most excellent interests, a intelligent- eyed fixer in the enormous dripping web of court benefaction. *Wolf Hall* began with a fight in the dust outer Thomas Cromwell father's workshop and finished with Cromwell facilitate the wedding of Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn and the resulting break with Rome, having efficiently seen off his enemies, include Sir Thomas More. *Bring Up the Bodies* takes up the threads of the tale, this is the chiefly significant innermost narrative of English history, after three year: Cromwell in his chief, having become Master of the Rolls, Master Secretary to the King and Chancellor of Cambridge.

Hilary Mantel's *Wolf Hall* is very interesting tale of the rise to supremacy of Thomas Cromwell, who emerged as of modest origin to become one of the richest and the mainly dominant men in Tudor England. Whose is luminous, reliable and experienced? Thomas Cromwell set the concentration of King Henry VIII, who made him his confidante, his leader secretary, his Lord Privy Seal, and in time a nobleman. The entire prior to sending him, as Henry sent so numerous of his confidantes and talented administrators, to the executioner's building block. In the procedure of powerful the enthralling story of Thomas Cromwell's early years. Hilary Mantel takes the old variety of historical fiction, turns it going on its chief and makes it like fresh and original as the most recent of postmodern fiction. Thomas Cromwell reaches the heights of authority for the reason that of his merits not his rank. He was not liked by his contemporaries, predominantly by the dignity that enclosed Henry. Who feared being replaced by supremacy of ability? It was as well, of course, for the reason that he like the king who command him, might be and repeatedly was completely merciless and brutal. History has disparaged him, chiefly because of his position in the execution of equally the Catholic Thomas More and Protestant Anne Boleyn. The character has been decorated while so expansively black.

Hilary Mantel's *Wolf Wall* and *Bring Up the Bodies* are without explanation winning historical novels, to a several extent gimcrack field not faithfully stuck with importance. One of the reasons for this mythical achievement is that Mantel seems to have written extremely high-quality contemporary novel. Then distorted all her fictional names to English historical facts of the fifteen- twenties and thirties. Where numerous historical fictions acquire entangled in the reproduction of historical dependability. Hilary Mantel passes that knot of creation, and proceeds as if genuineness were delightful relatively than a science. She knows to what give fiction its strength is not the exact aspect however the conscious one and that novelist are creator, not coroners, of the human case. In result, she proceeds as if the earlier period five hundred years were a comparatively insignificant intermission in the records of human enthusiasm.

Hilary Mantel is just one of the most comprehensible Booker winners ever. An examination of sales shows that *Wolf Hall* has sold over 600,000 copies. And her *Wolf Hall* was a richly worthy winner of the Booker Prize in 2009. *Bring Up the Bodies* can only be described as extra of the similar, and it is tough to dispute that further of the equal is, once more, enhanced than its competitor and therefore deserves the award. Once more her book focuses on Thomas Cromwell,

the versatile, determined, shrewd commoner who, having begun in the examiner of Cardinal Wolsey becomes the essential mediator of Henry VIII. In her characterization Mantel's modernism is to create Cromwell not accurately a hero, however a middle character who attracts understanding and admiration in spite of his cruelty. The common story of the Tudor court makes Cromwell an enormous and Thomas More, well, perfect. Hilary Mantel has no make use of for More, crisply dismissing him in the first quantity and having Cromwell undoubtedly control him conversationally and mentally.

Hilary Mantel write in the present tense in relation to events 400 years ago, a style and intensity that has delighted hundreds of thousands universal into the intelligence of a scheme politician at the court of King Henry VIII. Her mastery of the novelist's art led to the chairman of the Booker Prize judiciary on Tuesday night unfolding Hilary Mantel, this year's champion, as the furthestmost existing English prose writer. Hilary Mantel, being a superior artiste, plays a deeper game. In her much-admired novels on the subject of Henry VIII's England, Thomas More is her villain. While a lot for his hair shirt as his convention, and Thomas Cromwell her hero, the man who pulled behind England's monasteries. But outrage and self-satisfied offense are not Cromwell's style. As Hilary Mantel conceives him, Cromwell is the potential: the sensible, realistic, carefully worldly man, the man in whom the religious desire is lastly dead. The passion of religion, the enthusiasm of the reformers, the suffering conscience of More. Yet the attenuated convention of the king goes away him cold. Yet, dislike is as well physically powerful words for his outlook to religion and those still deceive it. Because the revelations of religious sin in our own day finally come to a close to fright, and anger and disbelief provide way to disgust and dislike. Hilary Mantel, as Thomas Cromwell, proposes unconcern since the most recent word, the concluding nail in the coffin of Catholic Christianity.

In 2009 when Hilary Mantel *Wolf Hall* won Booker Prize Chairman James Naughtie credited its success to the "bigness of the book . . . boldness and scene setting." Christopher Hitchens noted that the book put Mantel in *The Atlantic* "In the very first rank of historical novelist." Stephen Greenblatt pointed exposed to this in *The New York Review of Books* "is a novel too in which nothing is wasted, and nothing completely disappears." Here's what Biblioklept had to say:

I'm coming to the end of Hilary Mantel's brilliant treatment of the Tudor saga, *Wolf Hall*. Sign of a great book: when it's finished, I will miss her characters, particularly her hero Thomas Chromwell, presented here as a self-made harbinger of the Renaissance, a complicated protagonist who was loyal to his benefactor Cardinal Wolsey even though he despised the abuses of the Church. Mantel's Cromwell reminds us that the adjective "Machiavellian" need not be a pejorative, applied only to evil Iago or crooked Richard III. The Cromwell of *Wolf Hall* presages a more egalitarian-modern-extension of power, Cromwell here is not simply pragmatic, he also has a purpose: he sees the coming changes of Europe, the rise of the mercantile class signaling economic power over monarchical authority. Yet he's loyal to Henry VIII, and even the scheming Boleyns. "Arrange you face" is one of the book's constant mantras; another is "choose your prince." Mantel's Cromwell is intelligent and admirable; the sorrows of the loss of his wife and daughter tinge his life but do not dominate it, he can be cruel when situation merits it but would rather not be. I doubt that many people wanted yet another

telling of the Tudor drama- but aren't we always looking for a great book? Wolf Hall demonstrates that it's not the subject that matters but the quality of the writing. Highly recommended. (115)

Hilary Mantel's Booker Prize winning historical novel *Wolf Hall* Booker prize, and this essential prize confirms what writers and lovers of historical fiction felt to be factual. That historical fiction has regain its position in the chief stream of literature. The proposal that the historical novel, in every it's manifestation, be considered at the side of other creative writing, somewhat than as a group situate slightly apart, is authorized by the historian and educational, Jerome de Groot, in the majority of current book, *The Historical Novel*.

After reading Hilary Mantel's *Wolf Hall* and *Bring up the Bodies* I have analyzed the position of a woman in the Tudor Period, it can be articulated by her responsibility and her role. The responsibility of a woman was conformity and her role was bearing a child. It is comprehensible those exceptions become visible—as at all times and all over the place. Therefore a few statements cannot be proclaiming to be a hundred per cent sure at all times. There are other authors that have their own observation of the historical actions. For that reason, in this thesis, it was sometimes essential to point out the dissimilar view of the author and to contrast them.

After reading all both of novels I am sour that the sixteenth century was the time when men ruled the families. However women were as well considerable; even though they were frequently consider being of use now for one thing and that was the above-talk about attitude a child. In Tudor England, women were trained that they were lower than men were. This was comparable a small piece to the medieval thoughts while a woman was well thought-out to be still an instrument of the devil to seduce a man and direct him off course as of his technique to spiritual life. There is as well a great deal subordination of children to their parents and the subordination of women to men was a ordinary object in Tudor England.

A woman is totally depending on a man, she is live inside his household. A man had an enormous authorized and as well the financial authority in excess of his wife, however it was not the similar for a woman. If a woman was not satisfy by the life she live, she had no occasion to explain it, at the same time as the man can merely leave his wife and create a latest issue, which was tolerate in a technique. The responsibility of the queen was almost certainly the mainly hard task that a woman could have. There was a lot of demands and probability. She was likely to be maintaining for her husband. On the other hand, the chief task of the queen was, similar to several other women, and that was to make sure a descendant, if possible a male, for her period.

In both of historical novels *Wolf Hall* and *Bring up the Bodies* we can see Hilary Mantel focuses for the most part on the development of the connection between Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell. It could become visible that women are merely the supporting characters in the tale. They are not chiefly the most important heroine of the work of fiction; however they are certainly not insignificant. We can see in the novels of Hilary Mantel certainly believe women to be a central part of the life of men. The mode of women characters are deal through in the book is extremely attractive. They are a division of men's lives, debate, events and past all sentiment. In the *Wolf Hall* women are on the resulting point, however separately as of religion and politics, they are the chief subject matter of men's compromise. However, this subject matter can be from time to time interrelated at the same time as revealed in the work of fiction. Hilary Mantel mainly describes the higher-class women; however the women of inferior social lessons are as well a part of the tale.

The thought of life of the Tudor period is demonstrate on such characters the same as the women at the court and as well the women in the family of Thomas Cromwell. The atmosphere of the 16th century everyday life is capture throughout their works and events. *Bring up the Bodies* had high-quality pace and flow more generously than the first one, maybe for the reason that the first one had several flashbacks to Thomas Cromwell's childhood and the back-and-into the open with Cardinal Wolsey. Taken collectively, they are a work of genius of historical fiction.

While *Wolf Hall* and *Bring up the Bodies* both are a historical novel, which is a part of fiction it offer a comparatively perfect on the way in to the life of people living in the Tudor period. According to the presented historical source and information, the details in the novel, through a small number of exceptions, almost completely correspond through their historical truth. The writer presents numerous attractive opinions of the most important characters and quotation that reveal the philosophy of that period. Hilary Mantel unremarkably show the person who reads attractive and significant moment of life of the 16th century people coming as of a variety of course throughout their acting, behaviours, conversation and merely during the technique of their living.

After reading Hilary Mantel's novels *Wolf Hall* and *Bring up the Bodies* I am passionate enthusiast of her writing. Yet before the publication of *Wolf Hall*, I drone on to any person who would pay attention that she was the most technically brilliant writer working in English, that be she-challenge to propose-a man, her position in the modern standard would previously have been fine a justification of her prescribed courageous, and still for those who find objectionable the graceful fine point of her present-historic technique in equally of her Thomas Cromwell novels, it have to move toward the same as a release that our never-ending attraction with Tudor England might be play out as somewhat more considerable then King Henry VIII's rambunctious romping.

We can say that Hilary Mantel's both Booker Prize winning novels on Thomas Cromwell are wonderful and magnificent. We all are know very well the history of England but these both novels *Wolf Hall* and *Bring up the Bodies* are refreshing, sharp, intellectual and emotional like just historical tales. I give a small preference to *Wolf Hall*, for the reason that book was revolutionary an innovative take on this well-known part of history, see through the eyes of Thomas Cromwell. On the other hand *Bring up the Bodies* is magnificent and of course tells the mysterious story of the fall of Anne Boleyn, attractive.

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Best Practices and Stress Management During COVID-19 Pandemic with Reference to KV Bilaspur (Raipur Region)

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Abstract:

The present paper describes the best practices of Library Department of Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur, Raipur Region undertaken during Covid-19 Pandemic. The genesis of best practices for managing stress during pandemic has been included. The best practices explained with the help of preparedness and execution of projects. The benefits of this project have been mentioned through outcome. The various web links of the execution of project have also been included.

Key words: Library 2.0, Covid-19 Pandemic, Best Practices, Wakelet Profile, Web Blogs, Virtual Library, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Information and Communication Technology, e-quiz

Genesis: As we all know that schools remained closed due to Covid-19 Pandemic. The teaching learning process has been taking place from home using digital ways. I thought the ways by which students remained cool, calm, happy, connected though digitally, stress less, safe, curious and busy in a creative way. Hence, I subsequently decided to create something which suits to students and teachers and for professional development of my own field “the Library and Information Science”.

Being school Librarian my primary duties to promote reading habits and circulate the desired authentic materials online by virtual ways as quickly as possible. Hence, I decided to adopt the electronic ways to implement the mentioned aspects so that students with limited access also get benefitted. As far as professional development of my area is concerned, I tried best to create “electronic e-Library Teacher Diary” along with “Wakelet Platform theme based Virtual Libraries with one click”, “school web blogs”, with reference to Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur (Raipur Region).

Objectives:

- To reach students with creative digital ways
- To reach those students having limited access of mobiles, PC/Laptop, and to promote reading habits among users along with e-circulation of quality and desired materials through virtual creations like e-library using G-Suite, Web blogs, Google utilities, Government e-initiatives such as “My Book My Friend”, “Diksha Portals”, “Swayam Prabha Schedules”, “e-pathshala”, and to enable students to access of their own teacher’s study materials as per their convenience.
- To create an “electronic e-diary for Library Teacher” containing in depth details of work done during Covid-19 Pandemic.
- To reach and assist Librarians of KVS RO Raipur Region and other Regions through “Webinars and Workshop” in order to overcome difficulties faced by fellow Librarians friends

Preparedness: The Covid-19 Pandemic also enables us to prepare our self for up gradation on ICT Skills through Webinars, related Workshops, NISTHA Online Courses; you

tube Videos, G-Suite classes, Virtual Libraries, Web Blogs. It involves accumulation of desired materials, ICT Applications and utilization of ICT Skills.

Execution Strategies:

The following strategies were adopted for reaching students and for managing their stress ensuring smooth “teaching-learning” process.

- ✓ Through Wakelet Profile >> <https://wakelet.com/@RajeshSharmakvbilaspur>
This Profile contains access with one click the compilation of Teachers e-resources, e-quizzes, virtual libraries, score more quality results for Board Class students, compilation of tweets, “My Book My Friends”, “Vidyalaya in News”,
- ✓ Through Web Blogs >>
www.kvbsp2020.in and www.classwiseaccess.blogspot.com, www.lmcbilaspur.wordpress.com,
<https://imageesspeakkvbilaspur.blogspot.com/>
These blogs contain the teaching materials of Teachers teaching the same vidyalaya class and subject wise. This facility helped students to access their teacher’s study materials split up wise.
- ✓ Through creation of “e-Library Teacher Diary” during Covid-19 Pandemic
This diary contains in depth details of activities performed during Pandemic with reference to KV Bilaspur (Raipur Region). This e-diary is as per the procedural guidelines of KVS HQ New Delhi.
- ✓ Through e-certificate based e-quizzes using various platform compiled under >>
<https://wakelet.com/wake/Eyk6H4a1qvLuLqe4lJ-vT>
- ✓ Through proactive participation in the National and International webinars, workshops, In-Service Course as a Panelist, Guest Lecturer
- ✓ Library on Mobile using “Linktree”

The following ways and links shared to execute the online practices during COVID-19 Pandemic. It included creation of class wise e-library like classes 3 to 5, 6 to 8, 9 to 10, 11 to 12 and enabled students to access desired e-materials through G-Suite class code, assignments, materials, e-quizzes, reviews of quality books, magazines, Journals and generation of e-certificate based e-quizzes on different current themes such as “Literary Quiz”, “Yoga Quiz”, “Ganga Quiz”, “Space Quiz”, “Sports and Games Quiz”, “Republic Day Quiz”, “Road Safety Month Quiz”. These quizzes help students to prepare for various events and competitions.

The main emphasis given to distribute different types of quality Books and Magazines to students as well as teachers through MS WORD embedded hyperlink techniques. This e-circulation and access to study materials of own teachers through web blog will continue. These ideas were shared among Librarians to disseminate these online services by conducting webinar also. The two more web blogs are also created in order to upload and access of own teachers materials. These web blogs also contain materials on OER, Annual Academic Calendar of NCERT, NIOS Swayam Prabha Channel details.

Outcome:

- “The students remained connected, stress less, happy, safe, curious”
- “The enhancement of ICT skill” has been the “biggest positive” emerged during Covid 19 Pandemic among students despite staying home.
- These mentioned digital ways enabled users alert and made these desired resources accessible any point of time from anywhere.

- Those students “having limited access were too able to have accessed as per their convenience.”
- These practices “promote the reading habits among students and teachers.” They are happily accessing study and other materials of their choice while staying at home.
- Students even have started “creating their own subject quiz.”
- This enabled students to “convert passive in to active mode”. They have started using ICT devices meaningfully.
- These practices “take less time to complete the task. “
- The “e-Library Teacher diary also created” and contained the month wise activities performed with various associated accessible links.
- Submitted “PhD Thesis” under Professional Development

Conclusion:

The online library 2.0 utilities of Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur enabled students to access desired resources with ease and quickly. The web blogs facilitate students to access their teachers own study materials hence it helped students tremendously specially those were having limited access. It helped in professional development as per NEP 2020. Students updated themselves and enhanced their ICT skills. These best practices helped student to stay connected and remained cheerful and managed their stress.

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Associated Links

- [Presentation>>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CTk05vMelun28pSYvwh4cDdxAB8wO3MZ/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CTk05vMelun28pSYvwh4cDdxAB8wO3MZ/view?usp=sharing)

Assessments of Water Bodies of Jammu and Kashmir with Special Reference to Dal Lake, Srinagar

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Abstract:

Due to urbanization, modernization and increase in growth rate of population, the serious problems of taint of surface waters in lakes and sewage disposal are increasing at very high rate. In the last three decades, the Dal Lake's water quality has undergone huge changes and which had made this water useless for any domestic use. Diseases like typhoid, cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery and polio can transmit diseases because of contaminated water. Due to the drinking of contaminated water, it has been estimated that every year it causes 4,85,000 diarrhoeal deaths. Extension of land use in lakes could increase the use of fertilizers which could cause the problem of eutrophication. The paper is an attempt to find out the condition of water quality in Dal Lake, Srinagar. The quality of water can be assessed by the use of different parameters like Biological Oxygen Demand, nitrate, potential of hydrogen, phosphorus, etc. From the data and results of the test we find out that the large surface part of Dal Lake water is covered by weeds which is due to the higher result of higher concentration of phosphorous and nitrate which results into the saltation of Dal Lake water. Because of the higher values of biological oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand, results the less amount of dissolved O₂ present in Dal Lake water which causes ecosystem of lake a direct threat. Heavy metals like mercury, lead, iron, chromium, etc. present in water in heavy quantity make this water chronic poisoning which are harmful for aquatic animals. Pollution due to plastic scrap is increasing environmental concern for water bodies, which affects shoreline, open water and environments.

Key Words: Contaminated Water, Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Polio, Eutrophication, Sewage Disposal, Aquatic Animals, Urbanization, Modernization

Introduction:

Water is the second most important resource after air which is very important to sustain life and life is not possible without water. Water is the most essential and one of the prime necessities of life. No one can live without water (Khanna et al., 2007). Water carries nutrients to all cells in our body and oxygen to our brain. Water allows the body to absorb and assimilate minerals, amino acids, vitamins, glucose and other substances. Water flushes out waste and toxins from the body. It helps us to regulate our body temperature. Around sixty percent of our body is made up of water and we can live only 3 to 5 days without fluids. Water plays many important roles in the body including transportation of nutrients, flushing waste from the body, regulating body temperature and is necessary for digestion. Water covers approximately 3/4th of the earth's surface. Water used for drinking purpose, must be essentially clear, free from bacteria, turbidity, color and foul odor. The emergence of civilization and industrialization by human beings has disturbed the environment and also caused a great damage to our ecosystem and. Wastes occur in the form of solid, liquid and gaseous emissions has been continuously discharged in water which makes it polluted. Fresh water bodies particularly lakes are subjected to various natural processes taking place in the environment, such as the hydrological cycle. Surface water runoff and discharge of sewage into the lakes are two common ways by which various nutrients enter the aquatic ecosystems resulting in the death of those systems (Sudhira

and Kumar, 2000). The valley of Kashmir is well known for its huge fresh water resources like lakes, glaciers, rivers, ponds, springs etc. The Dal Lake of Kashmir, situated in the north- east of Srinagar has been a great tourist attraction in the past. However, once beautiful water body has been the worst victim of the anthropogenic pressures during the second half of the 20th century. The Dal Lake survival will be threatened if the present rate of pollution continues unabatedly. Natural waters are affected with a wide variety of organic, inorganic and biological pollutants. For example, biodegradable organic matter in water is often not toxic, but the consumption of oxygen during its degradation prevents the water from supporting fish life (Fazal et al. 2012). Biological Oxygen Demand, potential of hydrogen, chemical oxygen demand, turbidity and other physical chemical properties must be controlled within a favorable range to the particular aquatic organisms, involved to save Srinagar Dal Lake from its near death. A number people draw their employment from the Dal Lake in terms of agriculture, tourism, fisheries, etc.

Study Area:

The word Dal means “still” which comes from a Tibetan word. Dal lake is situated in Srinagar (the heart of Kashmir) Srinagar (Lat long 34°5'-34°6'N and 74°8'-74°9'E surrounded with beautiful mountains. The inflow of Dal Lake is from the Arrah river which flows in a northerly edge through a dark and deep channel called Tel Bal. The total water surface of Dal Lake of Srinagar is 11.45 km² in which floating gardens has covered 4.1km², Land area and marshy area are 1.51 km² and 2.25 km² respectively. The Dal Lake of Srinagar is divided into four basins namely Hazratbal, Nigeen, Lokut, Bod Dal. The deepest and the shallowest basins are Gagribal and Nigeen with depth around 6m and 2.25 m respectively. Dal Lake is counted in one of the most beautiful lakes in the whole world. “Perhaps in the whole world there is no corner as pleasant as the Dal Lake” quoted by Sir Walter Lawrence in his book. Nowadays, the marshy areas around the Dal Lake of Srinagar have been converted into building of land and vegetable gardens. Plantation and orchards have also been recorded increasing in land in these marshy areas of Dal Lake. During the study, it has been recorded that land for agriculture have also increasing day by day due to shrinkage of Dal Lake. Last year it has been found that 1200 house boats inside the Dal Lake of Srinagar generates almost 9000 metric tons of waste annually which is dumped into Dal Lake. Fifteen major drains of Srinagar city are also emptied into the Dal Lake which withdrew 18.17 tons of phosphorous and twenty-five tons of inorganic nitrogen nutrients. Due to the mixing of these wastage into the water causes many diseases like malaria, cholera, etc.



Sketch Map of Dal Lake and its Environs

Methodology:

Six sites in the four basins were taken for the study from which samples were collected in two litres of plastic cans. The B.O.D samples were collected in separate 300 ml bottles and care was taken to protect them from sunlight by immediately covering them and send all the collecting samples to PHED Zanikote, Srinagar laboratory. A total number of 22 parameters were analyzed and observed in this study with standard values. The Geographic Information System results were also used to analyze the effect of important parameters observed. The following parameters were used with their corresponding methods in this study.

Table 1: Various Parameters checked and their Corresponding Methods

S. NO.	Parameters	Methods Adopted
1	Total Iron	Irmo MR
2	Nitrate	Phenol Di sulfonic Method
3	Chlorides	Argentometric Method
4	Fluorides	Ion Selective Electrode Method
5	Carbaine Dioxide	Gas Sensing Electrode
6	Ammonia	Nesslerization Method
7	Phosphate	Stannous Chloride Method
8	Total Acidity	Titration Method
9	T.D.S.	Gravimetric Method
10	Calcium	EDTA Titrimetric method
11	Ph	Ph Meter
12	Magnesium	EDTA Titrimetric method
13	Conductivity	Conductivity Meter
14	Total Hardness	EDTA Titrimetric Method
15	Reds. Chlorine	Iodometric Titration Method
16	Sulphate	Spectrometric Method
17	Total Alkanet	Titrimetric Method
18	Aluminum	Spectrometric Method
19	Turbidity	Turbidimetric Test
20	Total Coliform	Membrane filtration
21	COD	Titrimetric, Mid-Level
22	BOD	Standard method 5210 b (5-day BOD test)

Results and Discussion:

22 parameters were checked for Dal Lake at the PHED Laboratory Zinakote, Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir and the water samples for BOD and COD were put under incubation for six days. The results of the research are shown in Table no 2.

S. No.	Parameters	Units	Sample D2	Sample D2	Sample D3	Sample D4	Sample D5	Sample D6	Mean
1	Total Iron	mg/l	0.05	0.1	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.09±0.03
2	Nitrate	mg/l	25	30	32	25	30	32	29±3.22
3	Chlorides	mg/l	10	12	12	10	12	12	11.33±1.03
4	Fluorides	Mg/l	0.1	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.12	0.1	0.11±0.01
5	Carbaine Dioxide	Mg/l	1.2	1.1	1.25	1.2	1.1	1.25	1.18±0.07
6	Ammonia	Mg/l	0.5	0.4	0.35	0.5	0.4	0.350	0.42±0.07
7	Phosphate	Mg/l	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.02	0.015	0.01	0.02±0.0

8	Total Acidity	Mg/l	1	1.2	1.2	1	1.2	1.2	1.13±0.10
9	T.D.S.	Mg/l	65.3	81.6	99	65.3	81.6	99	81.97±15.07
10	Calcium	Mg/l	32.8	31.6	32.8	32.8	31.6	32.6	171.33±8.07
11	Ph		7.69	10	10.24	9.76	10	10.24	32.37±0.60
12	Magnesium	Mg/l	9.76	10	10.24	9.76	10	10.24	10±0.21
13	Conductivity	µs/cm	132.8	166	202	132.8	166	202	166.93±30.96
14	Total Hardness	Mg/l	122	120	124	122	120	124	122±1.79
15	Reds. Chlorine	Mg/l	Raw Water	Raw Water	Raw Water	Raw Water	Raw Water	Raw Water	
16	Sulphate	Mg/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
17	Total Alkanet	Mg/l	180	172	162	180	172	162	171.33±8.07
18	Aluminum	Mg/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
19	Turbidity	N.T.U	8.26	31	11.35	8.26	31	11.35	16.87±11.03
20	Total Coliform	MPN	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	
21	COD	Mg/l	271	283	288	298	304	283	287.83±11.79
22	BOD	Mg/l	176.63	187.06	188.35	199.66	206.72	186.3	190.80±10.68

The five most important parameters were observed and analyzed in Geographical Information System. In this we found that, in the Dal Lake catchment the amount of nitrate and phosphorous are present in large amount. Every year tons of nitrate and phosphate flows through different channels and fifteen major drains of the city were drained into the Dal Lake which causes serious damages to ecosystem of Dal Lake and its water quality. Due to the excessive presence of phosphate and nitrate, the unwanted weeds like azolla have covered the large area of Dal Lake water which leads to eutrophication of Dal Lake. Bio-Chemical oxygen demand is a parameter that is used to assess the organic load in a water body. Many researchers have found that higher

Biological Oxygen Demand have polluted water. The Biological Oxygen Demand concentration ranged between 28 Mg/l to 33 Mg/l indicating that the water body is eutrophic. The results of this research give the indication that Dal Lake water is having higher value of Biological Oxygen Demand which directly destroys the aquatic life. From the foregoing observations of the physicochemical parameters, it has been found that the waterbody shows the characters of eutrophication. High bio-chemical oxygen demand, Low dissolved oxygen and high nitrate concentrations shows the eutrophic status of the water body. The results of the study also shows that the higher values of Turbidity which ranges from (8-31 NTU) which is higher than its permissible limit i.e., <5NTU. Due to the high turbidity in Dal Lake causes changes in color and also affects the photosynthesis process in Dal Lake. Directly or indirectly, it leads to threat to the ecosystem of Dal Lake. During the study period, higher values of ammonical nitrogen were recorded during summer and lower during winter season, nitrate nitrogen values recorded were in the range of 365.1 µg/L to 607 µg/L. Lower values of total phosphorous were observed during winter season and higher during Autumn season (Parveen et al. 2013). The nutrient loading and maximum weed cover across the whole lake has exceeded the eutrophic condition leading to a hyper eutrophic status (Dar et al. 2017).

Conclusion:

The findings of this study indicates clearly that there is degradation of water quality and quantity of Dal Lake Srinagar. The parameters used in this study b identified shows the variation in the ecological behavior of the Dal Lake. Due to higher turbidity content found in water of Dal Lake, the color of the Dal Lake has changed from bluish green to Hazel color which is one of the main reasons behind the declining in tourists' attraction. The study also points out that the increase in impurities due to pollution created harmful effect on aquatic environment because increase in nitrogen content would result in eutrophication that stimulates aquatic plants and also affect aquatic life because of depletion of oxygen demand in water and becomes difficulty for survival. Water of Dal Lake is not fit for drinking. From the present study on physico- chemical parameters of Dal Lake it can be concluded that Dal Lake is significantly advanced in its trophic status and at present showing eutrophic status.

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Presenting Diaspora as Alienation and Repression in Rohinton Mistry's Novels

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Abstract:

Diaspora in literature comprises an idea of homeland dealing with the nostalgia, a place from where the dislocation happens. Narratives in Diaspora literature reflect the harsh journeys undertaken on account of economic compulsions. Generally, Diaspora is a minority community living in exile or alienation. For instance, writings of an Indian-born Canadian writer known as Rohinton Mistry belongs to a minority community called Indian Parsis. He has written three novels that are, Such a Long Journey (1991), A Fine Balance (1995), and Family Matters (2002). His all novels are set in India, told from the perspective of Parsi community, and explore the themes of diaspora, alienation, nostalgia, dislocation, family life, poverty, discrimination, and the corrupting influence of society. His book of short stories are Tales from Firozsha Baag (1987), also published as Swimming Lessons and Other Stories from Firozsha Baag (1989), Searching for Stevenson (1994), The Scream (2006), and so on. The present research paper deals with the theme of alienation, homesickness, struggle for one's identity, sense of guilt and repression in his novels. The paper also provides a framework for open discussion upon those displaced communities which are fragmented and living with a confused identity. In other words, it takes up contemporary social, cultural and economic pressures into account through different kinds of narratives.

Keywords: Diaspora, Alienation, Displacement, Homesickness, Repression, Nostalgia

One of the most important aspects which can be found in almost all the writers of Diaspora is memory of a happy past. Apart from this memory there is also a search for identity in the present life. Thus, nostalgia and identity are the major issue that can be figured out in any literary work of the Diaspora. The present topic deals with alienation and repression in Rohinton Mistry's novels like Family Matters and Such a Long Journey also raises such issue related to nostalgia and identity. Karl Marx theory of alienation must not be overlooked while talking about alienation and repression in general. According to the work, Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844, it is rooted in the understanding of Marxian theory of human nature which can be seen as:

Some Marxists posit what they deem to be Karl Marx's theory of human nature, which they accord an important place in his critique of capitalism, his conception of communism, and his 'materialist conception of history'. Marx, however, does not refer to human nature as such, but to Gattungswesen, which is generally translated as 'species-being' or 'species-essence'. According to a note from Marx in the *Manuscripts of 1844*, the term is derived from Ludwig Feuerbach's philosophy, in which it refers both to the nature of each human and of humanity as a whole. (10)

We can co-relate this form of species-being with a search or struggle to find one's identity on a national and international platform. This is actually the quest for identity which is seen everywhere in the literature of the Diaspora. In the works of Rohinton Mistry this form of

alienation becomes visible as it is deep rooted into the strata of the society. A magical spell is casted upon the mind of the readers through novels like *Such a Long Journey* and *Family Matters*. The title of the novel *Such a Long Journey* has been taken from a poem *Journey of the Magi* written by T.S. Eliot, a third person narrative technique has been implied by the author while writing this novel.

This narrative technique is used especially because the author wants to project the current situation which is prevalent in the society. It seems that through the art of characterization the author wants to show us atypical political atmosphere of the society as well the country. Civil war conditions in India, freedom of Bangladesh, struggle between India and Pakistan, bloodshed and violence and many more has been written in such a way that a sense of realism can be felt easily. The insecurity and rootlessness of the Parsi community can also be found in the novels of Rohinton Mistry. This particular community has suffered a lot and it has been mentioned in the pages of history. It seems that they have been engraved with their bones and blood in the pages of history. Their agony and sufferings cannot be expressed in words because words can hardly cover the tears which came out of the cracks in form of blood. The character Gustad Noble who works in the bank faces many trials in his whole life. His dream regarding his son is shattered as he refuses to join the prestigious institution like Indian Institute of Technology.

This novel shows that common men are affected by the decision of the government. In all the three novels written by Rohinton Mistry we can find the subtext of politics. In the novel *Such a Long Journey* the war between Pakistan and Bangladesh, the declaration of Emergency by Indira Gandhi and its impact on public can be found. In *Family Matters* agitation and protest of Hindu Fundamentalists and post- Babri Masjid riots can be found. Loss and despair is the central theme in almost all the novels of Rohinton Mistry. This loss is not merely the loss of material but lives. Despair emerges out from this sense of loss. In *Such a Long Journey* life of Gustad keeps on turning all the times. The real agony and despair emerge out from material loss and Gustad's life turns out to be a hell. From material's loss to family's misery and his father's bankruptcy the journey of his life can be traced but it can never be understood. Loss of Jimmy, his friend can also not be compensated. It is interesting to note that the insulated life of Gustad is destroyed by his own friend Major Jimmi Bilimoria who was also like a surrogated brother for him. It becomes evident if we closely go through the embezzlement scam. Later we find that Jimmy was not responsible for any fraud but he was entrapped by his misfortunes. He was arrested by police and it is needless to say that through the character sketch of Jimmy the isolation of Parsi people can be understood. Amarjit Singh has rightly said that, "*Such a Long Journey* is the story of Gustad Noble, the little man who holds on to his dignity, strength, and humanity in a sweltering tide of disappointment, confusion, betrayal and corruption" (02).

Life and worries of the middle class Parsi people have been reflected in this novel. After the death of Jimmy, Gustad becomes very much disappointed by his own life. Things always fell apart for him and one episode was linked with another. It seems that there was no end of agony for him. The whole community of Parsi was ill treated by the rise of Shiv Sena in Bombay. South Indian immigrants are not seen trustworthy by this political party. Gustad remarks in *Such a Long Journey* that, "No future for minorities, with all these fascist Shiv Sena politics and Marathi language nonsense. It was going to be like the black people in America-twice as good as the white man to get half as much" (03).

Later we can also find that the ambitions of Gustad are like hallucinations which are ambiguous in nature. One of the most disturbing episodes happens in the life of all the Parsi people when the external wall of Khodadad building is demolished. Gustad thought that it was not just a wall but it always stood like a security guard for them. The demolition of this wall symbolically represents that in India now there was no any secure place left for them to dwell upon. Nilufer Bharucha has commented that, “the wall both includes and excludes. It is protective as well as reductive. It protects the Parsee community from the ingress of the engulfing Indian world. However, it also makes this world isolationist” (04).

Rohinton Mistry was noticed by the contemporary writers after the publication of his *Tales from Firozsha Baag*. He is seen parallel to writers like James Joyce and Leo Tolstoy by scholars and critics. In *Family Matters* almost all the characters are taken from a single extended family. This family is a Parsi family which was considered as one of the smallest sects in India. Nariman Vakeel is a retired professor who is the central character in this novel. He is a gentle and witty man. His students like him and even after his retirement he is remembered by them. he has a large home in which he lives with his stepdaughter and stepson. There are ups downs in all the families and it is only because of these ups and downs all the family members are embedded and united. Similar things happen to this family also. Characters like Coomy Contractor and Jal Contractor are adopted by Nariman. Coomy is constantly busy in finding faults of either Jal or Nariman. In the writings of Rohinton Mistry we can find double displacement. Scholars and critics have pointed out that it is the prominent feature which can be found in all the writers of Diaspora. This double displacement can be seen in the character sketch of Nariman, Coomy and Jal. Even after this estrangement we can say that this extended family represents typical Indian family both by sentiments and nature. Nariman Vakeel suffers from Parkinson's disease and he is looked after by his stepson and stepdaughter. Coomy and Jal care for their father but this continuous caring for years has made their temperaments uneven. The daughter, Coomy is more dominating and aggressive as compared to Jal. Once while crossing the land outside Chateau Felicity Nariman falls down and he is brought home. Coomy his stepdaughter remarks in *Family Matters*, “Tomorrow you'll complete seventy-nine years and still you don't act responsibly. No appreciation for Jal and me, or the things we do for you” (06).

This was the starting and the problem is heightened when it is found that his ankle got fractured. Coomy has her own grudges against her father. The reason behind this is the unhappiness of her mother. No device has been made by any scientist who can measure the intensity of love but Coomy says that her father loves Roxana more than anybody else. Roxana is her own daughter and Coomy and Jal are adopted. This allegation is more intense and it can be seen through the remarks, “If you don't like what we've been saying, ask your daughter's opinion when she comes tomorrow... your own flesh and blood, not like Jal and me, Second class” (07).

The anguish and pain through which Nariman suffers can be understood only by the readers. However, it is also correct that it cannot be expressed in words. The exasperation of Coomy is elevated not only because of her responsibility to look after her ailing father but also because of financial problems. She wants Nariman to look all the children equally whereas she fails to understand that Nariman is unable to express his own feelings. A ripple is created in the family when Nariman is shifted to Roxana's house. Mistry has beautifully described the condition of an ailing father who is looked after by his children. It can be seen everywhere and

thus Rohinton Mistry presents a work having universal appeal. The short-sightedness and guilt's of Nariman is expressed dexterously as he is aware that Coomy has cleverly made him out of his own house. He is the father of Coomy and Jal and he knows the lame excuses of Coomy. His condition is pitiful as he is helpless. In a response he speaks gently, "To so many classes I taught Lear, learning nothing myself. What kind of teacher is that, as foolish at the end of life as at the beginning?... It's the name of a king, who made many mistakes.... Don't worry. This Lear will go home again" (196-197).

Readers can understand that Roxana has acted like Cordelia and the author has successfully represented circumstances which govern the family matters. So finally it could be right to say that Mistry's work includes the presence of humanism and also discuss about the alienation and repression especially about the middle class Parsi community. Mistry has a magical power of words as well as casting characters that depicts each and every scene minutely and beautifully of his work. When we talk about the plight and struggle of the Parsis, their alienation and repression we always have remarkable works of Rohinton Mistry's among the great Parsi writers in English.

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A Feminist Reading of Shashi Deshpande's Fiction

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Abstract:

The present paper focuses on how Shashi Deshpande delineates the women characters of her novel in light of feminism. In her novels, she articulates the voices that were hushed up and therefore remained unheard. The protagonists of this novel, while asserting their individuality, suffer psychologically. In their effort in balancing their professional and domestic front, they suffer temperamental neurosis. A struggle or identity among these women has been the theme of many contemporary writers. Each human being creates and recreates his or her essence in their life through his or her choices and actions. There is a subtle effort on the part of the authors to bring about a sense of harmony in married life despite all odds. On the subconscious level, a quest for independence and separate identity continues to haven't women most of the time. The novelist explores the female psyche and understands her life in modern times. Her novel projects deconstruction as well as reconstruction of gender identity.

Key-words: Feminism, protagonists, Neurosis, Identity, Deconstruction, Reconstruction

The most significant feature of the postmodern era is the continuous widening of the thematic range of Indian English novels. The world has become one and turned into a global village. The themes are mostly psychological as lack of faith in religion, declining moral standards and the challenges of the new age have put her in a state of perplexity. The postmodern feminist theorists stand in face of the gender-biased modernist thought that is rooted in gender binary resulting in the subordination of the women. Shashi Deshpande is a prominent name among the galaxy of writers who have pursued a pragmatic approach for projecting the conditions of middle-class women. Her fictional work represents the struggle of women for survival. These women are constantly struggling against the social barriers which do not allow them to rise above their miserable condition.

In modern times, feminism is viewed more as a fast developing critical ideology or system of ideas in its own right. The concept of feminism consists of a wide spectrum of ideas. Its developmental cycle has been dependent upon the tension with the male-oriented political and intellectual conference. It encompasses the ideology and movement for socio-political changes based on critical analysis of males' advantages and females' submission in society. Its prime concern is the voices of protest against women's subordination to men but also the dictatorship of the men in defining the role of women in society. In 1929, Virginia Woolf remarked that is obvious that the values of women differ very often from the values, which have been made by the other sex. The feminist thinkers consider the male ego as the prime factor in female subjugation. The women-centric studies which deal with its culture and values are the major part of feminist studies.

Since times immemorial, women all over the world have been in constant conflict with men to free themselves from their oppression. Economical, social, and political restrictions have been imposed on women throughout history and in all civilizations. Domestic and social restrictions continue even today to limit women's movement, whichever country they belong to. In the 1980s, feminism arose as a thought system to recognize the world realities, the centre of

which is the women. Feminism views femininity as a creation born out of patterns of sexuality and behaviour imposed by culture and social names. Hence Simone de Beauvoir's famous statement that one is not born a woman but becomes one and Julie Kristeva's contention that "woman as such does not exist". (Kristeva 16) a patriarchal setup imposes certain social parameters of femininity on all biological women to nature the conviction that the accommodating roles are inherently natural and binding. Any kind of assertion, be it their boldness, independence intellect are non-conforming traits and therefore unfeminine and unnatural. In the traditional patriarchal view, the terms 'feminine and female are but an expectation from society, need not necessarily be feminine. From time immemorial, man has been represented as reason and contrary to that woman as unreason. If a man is more intellectual, spiritual, and morally sound, a woman is more physical, animal, and unusual. Therefore, women must be controlled and through this taming, man could hope to control the animal side of his nature. Man, being the absolute patriarch, is an accused woman of an inability to remove her instinctual demand in the interests of civilization. Feminism counter-reaction is that when a woman is completely expanded from 'civilization' or the power and the rewards of community life, she will seek inclusion by the methods at her disposal; by the cunning use of her sexual attraction for men, and by intrigue. Biologically, she is not hostile but the demands of civilization force them to be so as the civilization is masculine. Early notions of femininity were primarily supported by metaphysical and religious arguments and denied women a soul. Aristotle views femininity as a kind of "natural defectiveness" in his degenerate animalism. The woman was considered a sort of underdeveloped human being, with only the external attributes of a human being but short of the essential human qualities of individuality, intellectual capacity, or character.

Shashi Deshpande's novels and short stories primarily explore experiences of oppression of Indian women in the domestic set-up, an experience which is rooted in the presumption that a woman is an inferior being, carrying the trauma of being an unwanted child, of having to battle our ingrained, deeply entrenched patriarchal system, all of which give rise to problems specific to their sex. The causes of conflict and oppression of the woman originate within the family. Interpersonal relationships are fraught with friction at the emotional, intellectual and sexual levels. What happens in Deshpande's fiction is that the woman's western education sparks in her a sense of liberty and individuality which is condemned in a custom-ridden society and instils a feeling of alienation and discontentment. In this context, Vrinda Nabar's views are very relevant: "In Indian society, there is such a resistance to any suggestion of sexuality, especially female sexuality, that writing about it becomes an act of defying the establishment.

Shashi Deshpande's novels offer a lot of matters for feminist thought such as sexuality, gender roles, and self-discovery. She can be termed a 'feminist' only in a particular sense. Her approach in deliberating the female characters is highly sensitive and it is found almost in all her novels. Commenting on the status of Indian women, Parvati Bhatnagar avers:

"It deals with a woman's attempt to assert her individuality and realize her freedom. It depicts how it brings her into a confrontation with the family, with the male world, and society in general. In the end, comes the realization that freedom lies in having the courage to do what one believes is the right thing to do and determination and the tenacity to adhere to her will."

Roots and Shadows explore the inner struggle of Indu who represents a set of modern women who are intelligent, educated, and well aware of the world outside. They are ready to face the

critical problems, the social system may pose like love, sex, marriage, settlement, and individuality. The novel deals with a woman's effort to claim her individuality. While claiming her individuality, she confronts her family, the male world, and society in general. The novel is the manifesto of a liberated woman's voice. Economic independence gives the woman the power of her existence and her feminine self is boosted with autonomy. She is against the tradition and culture which try to overshadow her individuality. She is not ready to adopt the stereotypical roles of Kaki, Atya, Mini, and Akka. She believes in her potential. She aggressively reacts to Naren that, "I resented my womanhood because it closed so many doors to me." (Deshpande R.S 79) She also leaves the job of a journalist in a magazine because she got fed up with writing only about women. So, she shifts from one workplace to another and tells Naren "women, women, women-----I got sick of it. there was nothing else. It was a kind of narcissism. As if we had locked ourselves in a cage and thrown away the key. I could not go on ." (RS.. 78)

That Long Silence is one of the major works of Shashi Deshpande which portrays the pathetic picture of the Indian woman. The author brings forth the image of the marriage institution and familial relation in India. Husbands and wives hardly speak openly about their sexual life. It is seen as sinful and immoral. Jaya had romantic visions about her marital life but unfortunately, she receives sex not love from her marriage with Mohan. Jaya's neighbour Kamat motivates her to think and act independently about her writing by applauding and admiring her. His company proves to be very fruitful in bringing back her self-confidence. Jaya is now determined to raise her individuality by breaking that long silence. Putting down on paper that in her entire seventeen years of silence she has subdued her desires and emotion:

"This manit had been a revelation to me that two people, man and woman, could talk this way. With this man, I had not been a woman. I had been just myself-Jaya. There had been an ease in our relationship. I had never known any other. There had been nothing I could not say to him." (That Long Silence,153)

The Dark Holds No Terror is a story about Saru. In this novel, she is constantly abused by her mother, Kamala, an old, traditional, orthodox woman who desires her daughter to get hitched to an individual who is from a lower position, as her daughter is below average. Her mother's obvious preference for her brother Dhruva coupled with deprivation of parental care and affection made her live a pale, loveless life in the early years of her girlhood. Saru recollects that there was "always puja on Dhruva's birthdays. A festive lunch in the afternoon and an arti in the evening. My birthdays were almost the same but there was no puja. " (The Dark Holds No Terror)

Saru gets married to a person of her own choice despite the sharp opposition of her family. Manu's male ego got hurt time and again when Saru received lots of greetings and 'Namastes' from patients. It is hard for Manu to bear this insult. The reversal roles were too much for Manu to accept and he gradually underwent a change from that of a romantic husband to a sadist husband uncomfortable with his wife's speedy rise in status. The financial ascendance of Saru turns Manu completely bitter. It renders him impotent and the only way to regain that potency and masculinity is through the sexual assault on Saru. In the end, Saru exposes the nakedness of the patriarchal system of society where a fine balance has to be made. The childhood experiences in her girl wood days influenced saru heavily that she wanted to become a powerful dominant person in her life. This made her determined that she can fulfill her ambition through education. Her life moved on to another level as a married woman and as a doctor and

she passed through phases of introspection and self awareness and finally discovered an identity for herself. Commuting on the state of the women in India's male-dominated society, Shanta Krishnaswamy writes:

“She is creature who as a child, is sold off to a stranger for a bridal price, when she grows up, serves as supplier of dowry for her husband's family, or who as a widow in a final act of obliteration immolates herself on her husband's turned pyre to be acclaimed as 'sati savitri as immortal.’”

Darkness enables one to perceive things clearly and objectively. When seen from the outside, darkness is also a shadow of constant fear. The darkness of mind ceases to be dangerous the moment one is prepared to face the situation. Saru begins to understand things clearly as she tends that the darkness is not trying another, it is an absence of light. Shashi Deshpande's women characters revolt against the social taboos and custom ridden traditions. They are in constant conflict within and outside domestic territory. They raise their voice against the existing patriarchal setup and freely express their feelings and their resentment against the male-chauvinism. They fight and do not stop till their ultimate satisfaction. She never fails to register the hopes and despair, the Indian women are faced with grass root level. She focuses more on the domestic affairs rather than the political affairs of modern life. She successfully brings forth a complex mixture of compromised happiness and withered dreams of middle class women's life.

In all these novels discussed above, the women occupy the central focus and the narration shifts significantly from her feminine/ feminist consciousness. Her novels mirror the lifespan of subjugated women in search of revenge from suffering. Searching for a solution in their private sphere, the women protagonists of her novels travel from their personal pains to the sufferings for the other way around. Their social and career choices sometimes come in conflict with the expectation of the husband and great tensions within the family.

In the state of predicament, they swing between professional roles and domestic expectations. Burdened with this conflicting polar situation, they initially seek relief through the abandonment of their career. They sacrifice their profession and wish to seek solace by confining themselves to their family as homemakers. The women in these novels are more like the colonial women reduced to certain stereotypes, and the society refuses to grant them an independent identity. They leave their individuality to establish a space of their own as a new woman who is characterized by the spirit of rebelliousness, visibly exercising its intensity on all relationships. Deshpande's fiction clearly narrates the belief of a woman desirous of equal respect from her male counterparts. from their male counterparts. The final message which Shashi Deshpande delivers is that women's emancipation lies neither in suffering quietly like a negligent entity nor in repudiating all claims of the family and society as a rebel. She must gather her lost strength, which is possible through education and knowledge. With her regained identity, she can bring about reconciliation between tradition and modernity without losing her individuality.

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Importance of CRM Practices in the Retail Industry

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Abstract:

In the modern era, Customer Relationship Management (CRM) became an essential tool to maintain connection between a customer and the management. Hence, most of the industries follow a splendid technique in using CRM. CRM practice varies for each industry. Some industries use in the form of technique and some in the form of a formal step by step procedure. It depends upon the type of business they own. CRM helps the management to study about a customer that helps in customer retention. This paper provides an insight of CRM practices and using CRM in retail business. It also presents the consequences of CRM practices in retail business. This study is wholly based on secondary data that was captivated from various articles and e-books.

Keywords: Customer Relationship Management, Customer retention, retail business, Management, Customer

Introduction:

Customer relationship management (CRM) is the combination of practices, strategies and technologies that companies use to manage and analyze customer interactions and data throughout the customer lifecycle. The goal is to improve customer service relationships and assist in customer retention and drive sales growth. CRM systems compile customer data across different channels, or points of contact, between the customer and the company, which could include the company's website, telephone, live chat, direct mail, marketing materials and social networks. CRM systems can also give customer-facing staff member a detailed information on customers' personal information, purchase history, buying preferences and concerns ^[1]. It is a technology based programme that enables the management to have a close contact with the customers. There are multiple practices followed by the management using CRM. Those practices may vary upon industry, business or department.

Customer Relationship Management Practices:

CRM Practice is a customer- centric approach that uses technology. Industries set up their own designed practices. It depends upon the type of business they own. But, there are some common CRM Practices to be followed by the business enterprise. They include,

- Audit your requirements and objectives and use a clean CRM solution
- Use CRM automation to speed up tedious tasks and maximize efficiency

- Simplify workflows
- Look for more opportunities to be proactive
- Put data to the best use and make data-driven decisions
- Adapt with changes
- Use AI-based predictive analysis to be prepared for growth as well as potential damage
- Make the most of social listening to gain competitive edge
- Ensure ease of use and provide training to enhance user adoption
- Establish and implement insightful KPIs to make effective improvements
- Make the most of customer experience features in your CRM
- Make the most of collaborative efforts with an all-encompassing CRM solution ^[2].

Steps in Retail Selling Process:

Some steps in retail selling process include acquiring product/ merchandise knowledge, study consumer, approach customer, present merchandise, overcome resistance, suggestive selling and close the sale ^[3].

1. Acquiring product/ merchandise knowledge- gathering full details about the product
2. Study consumer- identifying about customer needs and desires and who is going to consume the product.
3. Approach customer- find out the concern customer to purchase product
4. Present merchandise- based on the needs, present the required product to customer
5. Overcome resistance- clarify the doubts and try to overcome all objections
6. Suggestive selling- demonstrate the product and give the full details of the product to customer
7. Close the sale- sell the product to that customer

Crm in Retail Business:

CRM in retail industry is optimized to help support the high frequency, repeat purchasing of a business-to-consumer (B2C) model. A good retail CRM will provide insights on when it's best to reach out to a specific customer again and what the customer is likely looking for ^[4].

CRM in service industry has become an important source of differentiation for organisations to retain customers in the face of stiff competition. It is a business model that leads to structured interactions with a firm's current and future competitions. Technology plays a definitive role in the success of CRM efforts as sales, marketing, customer service and technical support work in close tandem ^[5].

Customers become partners when they get satisfied towards service quality. Hence, service quality plays an important role too.

Five Dimensions of Service Quality:

The research by Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Leonard Berry led to the five dimensions of service quality namely Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, Empathy and Tangibles ^[6]. The scale developed to measure them is called SERVQUAL.

Reliability: ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately

Responsiveness: willingness to help customers and provide prompt service

Assurance: employee's knowledge and courtesy and their ability to inspire trust and confidence

Empathy: caring, individualized attention given to customers

Tangibles: appearance of physical facilities, equipment, personnel and written materials ^[7].

Elements of CRM in Retail Industry

Four major clusters of CRM elements that support retailers to sustain in market are,

- Ease-of-use
- Strong association
- Self-esteem
- Price relationship

Person-to-person, and store experience are inseparable components in creating the ultimate customer experience and driving customer satisfaction ^[8].

Usage of CRM in Retail Business:

The purpose of a CRM system is to give the entire team a comprehensive view of a customer's entire journey, including all customer interactions with your company, so that they can look broadly at what's been going on but also dive into the nitty gritty when necessary. Here are some steps to use CRM in retail business.

1. Update Customer Data

The first step in a salesperson's process is determining who to contact and *why*. The more data they have access to in order to make this decision, the better.

2. Message Customers

Personalization has a very positive effect on conversion but it can also require more time and effort. CRM helps us to reach customers more easily without having to sacrifice this impactful personal touch.

3. Manage Assets

A big part of any sales organization is the collateral that a person put together to support the sales process. For B2B businesses, that might be a deck or one-page overview of your product. For retail, that might be a digital invite to an event or a look book of recommendations to help customers determine what they want to buy next.

4. Collaborate with the Team

Especially when it comes to outreach, it's important that everyone on the sales team is aware of what everyone is working on and no one is stepping on anyone else's toes. The last thing a person want is for a customer to receive the same message from multiple people at the company. That's why it's important for CRM to keep track of everyone's activity and enable users to communicate with one another.

5. Optimize Strategy

The purpose of being able to track every detail in CRM is to use that customer information to figure out how a team can improve. CRM should serve as an extra set of hands on the team, helping one to determine how one can continue to improve performance across the board ^[9].

Conclusion:

CRM is a technique that uses technology from gathering information to retaining customers. It creates a powerful connection between customer and the management. Using CRM, the management can easily identify the problem uprooted and can solve it easily. CRM practices helps the customer to stick towards a particular product/ brand/ service or may be a retail showroom. Hence, most of the retail business firms try to implement an effective CRM Practice. A successful CRM practice generate a continued customer loyalty.

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Glimpse on National Digital Library of India

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Abstract:

The paper speaks about the concept of digital library, its technical requirements, advantages and disadvantages. Further it focuses on National digital library of India. Subjects covered, types sources of information providers, target audience, types of memberships, etc

Keywords: Digital Library, National Digital Library.

Introduction:

Digital library is collection digital objects such as text, video, audio material stored as electronic data in DVD, Audio/Video Files, PDF, Word, Excel, Images or information on internet with arrangement for its organisation, storing and retrieval options. Full text digital contents may be made available locally or remotely or through computer networks at one platform with bibliographical details, various basic and advanced searching platforms.

There are two types of digital contents available in the digital library digitised and born digital. Digitised contents are born print material converted in digital objects with digitization process. Whereas born digital contents are produced in digital formats only. Implementation of digital library depends upon some technical requirements such as digital library software, scanner, computer, etc. Existence of digital library depends upon these technical requirements.

Advantage of Digital Library

- **Beyond Physical Boundaries**

Access to digital libraries is beyond physical boundaries. User need not visit the library to access the collection. It can be accessed from any corner of the world.

- **Anytime, Anywhere Access**

Users of digital library can access information resources anytime and from anywhere, as there is no need to visit the library by user.

- **Access to Multiple Resources**

Users can access multiple resources at one time in digital library compared to print collection, because all the collection is available in one digital format.

- **No Space Constraints**

Digital library is space saving. All the collection can be stored in computers. Therefore, the space constraints do not come digital library.

- **Easy Searching Needed Information**

Basic and advanced searching options provides easy platform to users for searching the required information.

Disadvantages of Digital Library

- **User Authentication**

User authentication is needed from the user ever time to access the resources. This process consumes the time of the user. Problems such as LAN speed, Internet speed, etc. User becomes helpless when these type problems occurs.

- **Copyright Issues**

This issue does not come in case of born digital contents. When print collection is digitised, copyright issue occurs.

- **Digital Divide**

Users who are comfortable or not educated for digital collection access, its searching, reading features, computers, etc. cannot avail the collection. Some users prefer only print collection for reading, for them they don't tend to read the digital collection. Here problem of digital divide occurs.

- **Training and Development**

User needs to be trained and guided for the use of digital library, its searching options, etc. This again increases the cost of technical expert for guidance.

- **Maintenance**

Digital library is totally dependent on technical devices such as computers, scanner, internet, networking, etc. Therefore, the maintenance of this technical devices costs higher than maintenance of traditional library.

Glimpses of National Digital Library of India

Introduction

- ✓ NDL is a joint project by MHRD of India and IIT Kharagpur
- ✓ Educational material is available for Primary to Post Graduation levels students
- ✓ Repository hosts contents from multiple subject domains like Technology, Science, Humanities, Agriculture and others
- ✓ More than 60 types of learning resources are available
- ✓ 15,00,000 + items have been authored by 1.5 lakh authors
- ✓ Resources are available in more than 70 languages: Indian languages are Hindi and Bengali
- ✓ Repository integrates contents from different Indian Institutional Repositories

Users of NDL

- ✓ Students of all level
- ✓ Teachers
- ✓ Researchers
- ✓ Librarians
- ✓ Professionals
- ✓ Differently Abled Students
- ✓ Lifelong Learners

Subjects covered in NDL

- ✓ **Computer Science, Information and General Works:** Computer Science, Programming, Library and Information Science and other domains.
- ✓ **Philosophy and Psychology:** Education, Research and related topics, Ontology, Metaphysics, Cosmology, Teleology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Logic and Ethics.
- ✓ **Social Science:** Sociology and anthropology, Factors affecting social behaviour, political science, economics, law, public administration and military science, etiquettes, folklores and related domains.

- ✓ **Religion:** Philosophy and Theory of religion, Concept of God, Science and Religion, Social and ecclesiastical theology and other areas.
- ✓ **Language;** International languages, linguistics, etymology, dictionaries, phonology, phonetics, sign languages and other domains.
- ✓ **Technology:** Medicine and health, human physiology, personal health and safety, pharmacology and other therapeutics, surgery and other related medical specialities, Agriculture Technology, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and others.
- ✓ **Natural Science and Mathematics:** Mathematics, Astronomy and Allied Sciences, Earth Science, Planetology, Physical Science, Life Science and other related areas.
- ✓ **The Arts; Fine and Decorative Arts:** Civics and landscape art, architecture, sculpture, graphic arts and decorative arts, Painting and paintings, Photography, Music, Recreational and Performing Arts and other domains.
- ✓ **Literature and Rhetoric:** English and old literatures, literatures of different languages and other related areas.
- ✓ **History and Geography:** Geography and travel, Biography, genealogy, insignia, history of ancient world and other domains.

Types of Resources available in NDL

- ✓ **Book:** More than 7 lakh books by 3 lakh authors in 70 languages
- ✓ **Article:** More than 3 lakh article by 2 lakh authors from different publishers
- ✓ **Thesis:** More than 95,000+ thesis by researchers from different Indian Universities
- ✓ **Manuscript:** From Satyajit Ray Society, Vidya Prasarak Mandal and Others
- ✓ **Audio Lecture:** More than 262 audio lectures in English and Tamil
- ✓ **Video Lecture:** More than 18000+ video lectures from different sources
- ✓ **Web Course:** From different domains like agriculture, physics and other
- ✓ **Question Papers:** More than 33 thousand question papers from 22 sources
- ✓ **Solution:** Question paper solution from different board
- ✓ **Data Sets:** OCED iLibrary, south Asia archives and others
- ✓ **Annual Report:** from 12 sources
- ✓ **Report:** 12000 reports from 17 sources
- ✓ **Technical Reports:** from 17 sources
- ✓ **Monograph:** from 8 sources
- ✓ **Manuals:** from 4 sources
- ✓ **Technical Manual:** from 6 sources
- ✓ **Album:** from 6 sources
- ✓ **Law Judgement:** from 2 sources

Featured Sources of NDL

- ✓ **NPTEL:** MHRD sponsored project that hosts 10000+ video lectures in engineering
- ✓ **NCERT:** Hindi and English books from different subjects for students from primary to 12th standard
- ✓ **KRISHIKOSH:** More than 50,000 agricultural book, journals, articles and reports
- ✓ **INFLIBNET:** Hosts 38,000 + thesis and synopsis reports authored by Indian researchers from different institutes

- ✓ **DLI:** More than 5,00,000 global classical books
- ✓ **LIBRIVOX:** More than 2,00,000 audio books

Type of Membership Registration for NDL

- ✓ Individual
- ✓ Institutional

NDL is an initiative taken by Government of India towards digital India providing variety of material to the users of India. It's a great step towards digital world by India, providing a large space for users.

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Dimensions of Sustainable Development: A Proposal of Systematization of Sustainable Approaches

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Abstract:

The spreading of the concept of sustainable development asks for a the definition of a sound common ground of the growing number of implementations. Here I propose a synopsis of the criticisms of the major methodological approaches to sustainability and point out the need, according to the eco centric approaches, of a paradigm shift, from a linear to a systemic perspective, generally utilized in the thermodynamic and biological sciences. Starting from the systematization suggested by Turner, Pearce and Bateman (1996), which divide sustainability in techno centric and eco centric, this paper shows that not all approaches consider growth always as the best solution to society problems. This implies that sustainability may be viewed as an intersection among the so-called economic, social and environmental pilasters of sustainable development. This work offers instead a concentric representation of it, whereby the environmental system contains the economic and social dimensions, since it represents the set of resources that allows dimensions' functionality. A fourth institutional dimension, participatory democracy, should be added to obtain a complete visualization of sustainable development.

Keywords: Sustainable approaches; Sustainable development; Economic growth; Techno centric approach; Eco centric approaches; Entropy; Sustainability dimensions.

Introduction:

The great debate on sustainable development at both political and economic levels has given place to a great confusion. In a lot of papers, books, agreements, treaties we can read something about sustainability. Sustainable development seems to be the resolving key of any environmental problem. Conversely, it is easy to verify, that often sustainable is just a simply adjective added to the concept of development in order to adorn it. Because of the today social imaginary development and growth are commonly considered equivalent concepts, say substitute goods in the language of economics, actually reducing the former to a solely quantitative concept. In the present work, I'll try to clarify what sustainability really means. In the first section, starting from the discussion about the concept of entropy, the impact of this concept will be highlighted and I'll expose the new shape that the economic discipline would take if it was introduced in the analyses of the production processes. Dealing with the influence that entropy has had on economic theory, four different approaches can be singled out. In the second section, in fact, following Pearce et al., I'll present a logical framework of these four economic approaches to sustainability, assessing the evolution of the sustainability degree from orthodox economists to bio-economists passing through environmental and ecological economists. In the last section, I'll suggest a visualization of sustainable development composed by four dimensions: economic, social and environmental dimensions with the addition of an institutional dimension that consists of the participative democracy.

The sustainable development in economy:

In order to understand the real implications of the concept of sustainable development it is fundamental to know the criticisms made to the prevailing methodological approaches in the social sciences. Some researchers highlight, in fact, the necessity to pass from a linear approach,

typical of the majority of the social disciplines, to a systemic approach, used mainly in Thermodynamics and Biology.

The new vision of the world emerging from such an ascertainment has its conceptual foundation in the entropy's law.

The mechanistic linear paradigm is based on the idea that the humanity moves from a chaotic and confused life to a more ordered and calculable world. From this prospective, the progress would be measured by the speed of production; more rapid is the use of natural resource, greater the progress would be. For some researchers, however, this **"Technological Time"** or **"Economic Time"** is just the opposite of the biological time or **"Entropic Time"**, according to which the more rapidly the resources and the energy available in the world are consumed, The fundamental point of scientific innovation would consist, therefore, just in understanding that the system in which we live (the Earth) is a finite system characterised by territorial constraints: constraints of waste, constraints of pollution, the constraints linked to the natural cycles of the life (air, water, oxygen, etc.), constraints that limit the indiscriminate increase of population and production (TIEZZI, 2002).

For this reason to pass from the mechanists vision of the world to an entropic vision would allow to pass from an idea of infinite material increase to one that will not aim to impoverish the set of natural resources

3. The economic approaches to the sustainability:

For a synthetic look at on different economic theories and their various ways of dealing with sustainability, The authors reach such schematic visualization, analysing different approaches by means of economics characteristics, strategies and finally sustainability criterion associated to the several economic theories; I keep these categories as well as the distinctions between techno centric and eco centric approaches. They adopt a very weak sustainability approach in the so-called version "of the abundance", and a weak approach in **"Accommodating"** version. The supporters of the **"Techno Centrism of Abundance"** think that the research of individual well-being allows to achieve the best solution for all, and that any problem of scarcity can be solved by the price system.

This second approach is typical of environmental economists, whose aim is **"sustainable growth"**.

As for eco centrism, we notice that the economists strongly interested in the study of ecology think the scarcity of resources is ineluctable and deny that natural and artificial capital are substitute goods. They are the so called thermodynamic economists, who think that the economic process is biological and evolutionary and that economic activity is irreversible in its proceeding. They adopt a criterion of strong sustainability in its **"Communitarian Version"**, and a very strong criterion in the **"Radical version"**.

Finally, the **"Radical Eco Centrists"** want a new foundation of the economy based on the acknowledgement of the ineluctability of the entropy law. According to this law, the flow of inner energy of society must be reduced to a minimum level, to allow life to go on in the future. He starts from the new theory of consumer and producer based on the maximization of no variable and a plurality of aims in a right proportion between competitive and cooperative behaviours.

4. Dimensions of sustainable development:

Nowadays a real change is needed in economics but the economists and politicians' will is still conditioned by a cultural prejudice as well as by the idea that the economic growth solves

all the problems, either social, economic or environmental ones. Such conviction leads to use indifferently the words growth and development and reduces the latter to a closely quantitative concept. Moreover the discussion about has dealt with strictly environmental topics forgetting that the word environment conveys a concept that has a human dimension too. From the cultural point of view it has been neglected that the sustainability, as a strategic choice, is an alternative to increase and that social problems are the elements of a possible approach to the and are not separated from it. This approach has contributed to the visualization of the as the intersections among economic, social and environmental system (Figure 1).

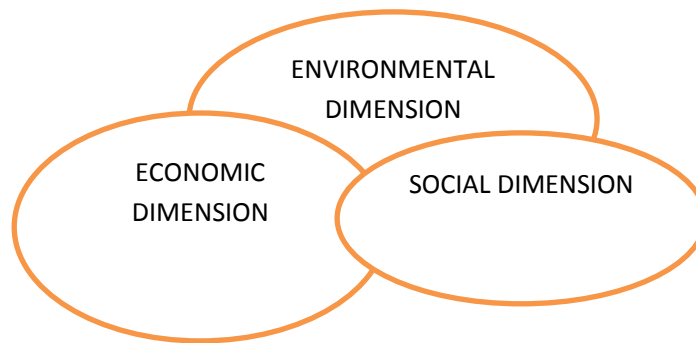


Figure 1

This visualization implies that some parts of the economics system are independent of the social system, as if it were possible to imagine economic relations that don't need the social substrate; similarly as to the social system, it is represented as if the existence of a social structure could exist without a natural system which supplies natural resources. To overcome this restricted vision, I propose a concentric representation of the sustainability dimensions. To give, in fact, a better representation sustainable development should have to be shown as a set of concentric dimensions (Figure 2). The smallest dimension represents the economic system, the second represents the social system including:

1. The sphere of the economic relationships, that is the economic system.
2. The sphere of the social relationships which are not part of the economic system.

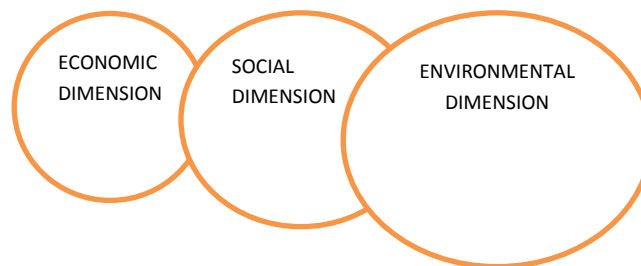
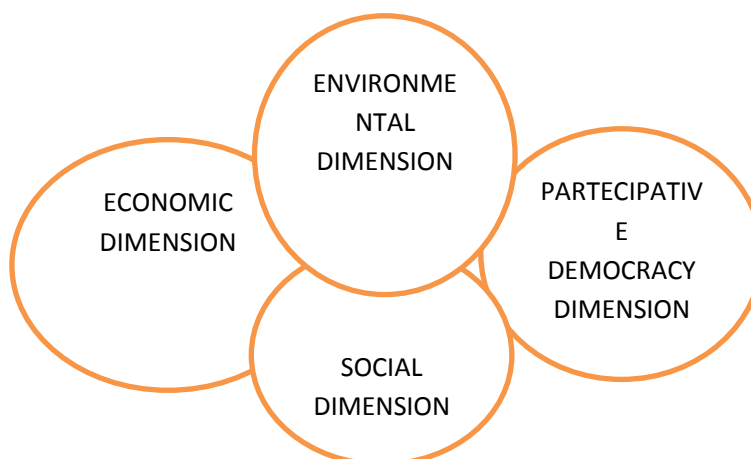


Figure 2

This view should show a physically-embedded economy, and that: “ a natural environment without a human economy existed for a long time but there cannot be a human economy without an environment” (J. Martinez-Alier, 2006). To have an exhaustive vision for an effective strategy of these three dimensions we add a fourth institutional one which is participative democracy. It will be contained by the social dimension and it is intersected with the economic dimension since some decisions. As an active participation of people to the strategies planning deal with economy, for some productive and consume choice, and with public institution non directly linked to the economic system but concerning policy issues. (Figure 3).



5. Conclusions

The systematization of the sustainability concept here proposed, moved from the classification of economic doctrine in four approaches. To pursue the end of clarity of any discussions about the watershed word is: entropy. This perspective allows a first and more general division between techno centric approach and eco centric approach. The former can be further split in techno centric of abundance and techno centric accommodating, which are defined in this way because rely on the progressive growth of technologies to solve the scarcity problems.

It seems that also orthodox and environmental economists could accept as aim of economics but if we look at pre-analytic vision of these two theories, it is evident that their imaginary leads to use indifferently the words growth and development and reduces the latter to a mere quantitative concept.

For this reason, radical eco centric economists, as Georgescu-Roegen, criticised the concept of and/or the steady state as a part of the same growth imaginary. Thus to overpass reductionist models based on a one-dimensional utilitaristic human being of techno centric approach, I suggest to improve the entropic approaches to sustainability, moving new passes towards a co-evolutionary method in economics, which could be based on multidimensional anti-utilitaristic human being able to change his relationship with limits.

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A Critical Study on Sports Facilities and Sports Excellence with Special Reference to Approach of Parents towards Female Participation in Sports

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Abstract:

Educational institutions provide intensive training to the students through planned curricular and co-curricular activities. Curricular aspects involve teachers and students' academic interaction and follow up through class or home assignment. The co-curricular activities of the students improve their inner skill, enhance their creativity and inspire them for a future leading role. Co-curricular activities improve academic social, physical and cognitive development of the children. The present study has been designed to study the approach of parents towards participation of female students in co-curricular activities. This study will focus on the important role played by psychosocial factors influencing why some girls participate and while others do not participate in sports. In this study an attempt has been made to discuss some of the problems against women's involvement in sports. The findings of the study reveal that majority of the parents possess positive attitude towards female participation in sports. Besides this some psychological constraints stop some parents in showing the positive attitude.

Keywords: Approach of parents, participation in sports, female participation, psychological constraints

1. Introduction:

According to Nasreen et. al. (2016) current social interferences may become the cause to hinder the females of participate in sports. Women's competition in sports has been frowned upon by many societies in the past. The increase has been partly related to the drive for more women's rights. In the United States, female students participation in sports was significantly boosted by the Act in 1972, preventing gender discrimination and equal opportunity for women to participate in sport at all levels. Pressure from sports funding bodies has also improved gender equality in sports. Female participation in sport has come a long way. Efforts have been and are being made in getting more females to participate in sports.

By the observation of Ikhioya (2001) it is clear that the number of sports in which the female participate are few and the frequency of this participation is also low. Dike (2005) confirming the above observed that the extent to which the females get involved in sports leaves much to be desired because while only a few of them take active part in the competitions, majority of the females do not even watch others perform. However, a lot more effort is still required to generate greater female participation in the world of sports. Attitudes regarding female sports participation are changing as there are females who have made sport part of their daily lives.

Focusing on the above dimensions will reveal positive reasons that cause girls to participate in sport and negative reasons that cause many girls to choose not to participate in sports. In 1896, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, stated: "No matter

how toughened a sportswoman may be, her organism is not cut out to sustain certain shocks." Such stereotypes fuelled gender-based discrimination in physical education and in recreational and competitive sport, sporting organizations and sport media. There are many reasons to play sports, including fun, fitness, social interaction and stress relief. Participating in sports is especially important for women because it has a number of mental and physical benefits that can significantly improve women's health and enhance their quality of life. Any sport can be beneficial if you participate regularly.

2. Methodology:

The purpose of the study was to find out the approach of parents towards female participation in sports. A self-made questionnaire was designed so as to get the relevant information that can be used for various purposes. The information is to be collected from the different sources of data. 50 subjects are included i.e. both male and female parents have been selected for the present investigation from the Kagal city for the study. Random Sampling method is used for the collection of the data. For data analysis, percentage and frequency method were applied. To find out percentage of parents 'Agree & Disagree' with the various statements of questionnaire in order to evaluate the approach of parents towards female participation of sports.

3. Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

In order to analyze the approach of parents towards female participation in sports, percentile method was used. The findings related to approach of parents towards female participation in sports are in the below table.

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	34	68%
Disagree	16	32%
Total	50	100 %

4. Findings:

4.1 Reasons for Non-Participation:

From the present study and data analysis following reasons for non-participation in sports.

- Some of the girls could not participate in sport because they had to perform household duties.
- Some of the girl's parents do not want them to be involved in sports for various reasons like social restrictions etc.
- Socio-economic status also played an important role because most of the girls could not afford to purchase sport equipment and material.
- Some girls think that their bodies were ideal for playing sport.
- Some parents give more importance to study than sport.
- The girls feel that sport was putting a lot of unnecessary pressure on them to perform and do well or achieve more.
- Some of the girls don't participate in sports because they want to involve in cultural activities than sports.

4.2 Reasons for Participation:

From the present study and data analysis following reasons for participation in sports.

- Enjoyment of sports was chosen as the most important reason for playing sports.

- Wanting a healthy life style was another important reason for the sport participants.
- Sport participants liked to play sport because all their friends participate in sports.
- For some girls playing sports was important as they want to lose weight.
- The support from parents was another contributing and inspiring factor.
- The feeling of competition is a challenge and winning a game is even more fulfilling.

5. Discussion:

Sports is essential part of every human being. Outdoors activities and games are essential for every child. Physical activities keep every girl fit and healthy. Let every girl to go trekking with his friends, encourage him to lay, run around, jump, etc. These activities are an essential way of venting out physical energy. Mainly age is the main factor that makes more influence on female Participation in Sports.

By age 14, the drop out of girls from sports starts because of physical changes. In that age parents are mentally not ready to send their girl for sports. Also reasons like lack of access to adequate playing facilities near their home that makes it more difficult for girls to engage in sports. Through sports, girls learn important life skills such as Teamwork, leadership and confidence. For many girls, especially in rural area environments, due to less travelling facilities they cannot attend sports. According to parent social stigma, bad experience from sports, socio-economic status, lack of positive role models etc. are some of the reasons that directly effect on the participation of girls in sports.

6. Conclusion:

- The finding of the study clearly reveals that majority of parents possess positive attitude towards female participation in sports.
- 68% of parents have AGREE that the female participation in sports have contributed to the development of their physical, mental & social aspects of their life.
- The study also reveals that the female participation in sports have made them economically and psychologically strong at the grass root level.
- The study shows that there should not be any gender interference for females to participate in various events at national, international & Olympic level. Now days females are given prime and equal importance as like male.
- Participating in various events has made them fit and healthy. Recently females have turned as professionals and have become popular than males like in tennis, badminton and gymnastics etc.
- This study shows that there is still a lot of work that needs to be done to encourage more females to take part in sports. The results of this study have confirmed some of the psychosocial factors that have made it impossible for most of the girls to participate in sports.

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Panchayati Raj Institutions and Empowerment of Scheduled Caste Women

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This paper attempts to know about the empowerment of scheduled caste women through Panchayati Raj Institutions. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993 fosters the strengthening of grass root democracy by creating opportunities for inclusive participation of the marginalized groups. It has created special space for women in political participation and decision making at the grass root level by providing 1/3 seats reserved for them. It has also given 1/3 seats reserved for Scheduled caste people. It has given political representation to Scheduled caste women in local-self government. It has provided them an opportunity to ventilate their grievances and to take active part in decision-making in the local level.

The focus of this paper is to understand the constraints and problems being faced by Scheduled caste women in their effective participation in the Panchayati Raj Institutions. It also focuses on whether the reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions has really empowered Scheduled caste women. These observations are essentially from secondary data sources collected from Research already done and from PR update.

Scheduled Castes in India

In India, Scheduled caste people known as the Harijan, the Antyaja, Panchamas, Dalit, Exterior caste or the untouchables, form a substantial segment of the Indian Population. When these people compared with other groups, they are not given equal social status, and are arranged in hierarchical order as caste and sub-castes and practice of untouchability among themselves can be seen and they are at the bottom of Indian social hierarchy.

Scheduled Caste are the people who are socially, economically oppressed, culturally subjugated and politically marginalized sections of the society. They are denied the chance to live as humans. They are compelled to lead a life of misery as they are considered to be at the bottom rung of society.

They are outside the caste system, being outside the caste hierarchy, they are considered to be untouchable because they do the lowest type of manual work for society like sweeping, cobbling and scavenging. They had no social contacts with other caste groups. They are socially cut off and became unhealthy and condemned organ of the society. They were always exploited by the high caste people. They suffered from all sorts of discrimination including untouchability. Being illiterate, ignorant and also backward, they were unable to improve their status and also unable to fight against exploitation.

Situation of Scheduled Caste women in India:

Women constitute half the population of the world. Their social and economic status is, however relatively low and they are discriminated against in practically all walks of life. Women's Development is therefore one of the global issues. Gender discrimination has been identified as one of the most serious and contentious issue in the developing countries.

In India, women constitute slightly less than 50% of the country's population. Despite some favorable traditional values and customs and emergences of powerful women personalities down the age, the position of women is not very good. For centuries women have been confined

at home and suppressed and deprived of their rights to get a fair treatment from the male dominated society. After independence, Indian constitution has made special provisions to ensure women's rights. In addition to this, various specific policies meant to promote their development have also been initiated. But the concept of 'Empowerment of women' is one of the recent primary objectives of five year plan. Yet, the status of women in India has not improved to the extent desirable.

When we address the women in India, we should give special attention to women in Scheduled caste. Their condition was even more deplorable than women in general. Women in general are twice marginalized (Gender and Class) but Scheduled caste women is thrice marginalized (Caste, Gender and Class). In India, women are always placed in subordinate position and face an increased risk of experiencing sexual violence, rape and murder. Hindu hierarchical caste system which preaches the concept of purity and impurity considers Scheduled caste women as impure. The rituals and the Brahmanical values maintain the caste system, where the Scheduled caste women face multiple discrimination as a scheduled caste, as a woman and as a worker.

They remained socially, economically, educationally and politically backward due to caste stratification in Indian society. These caste system has not allowed these women to get the benefits of education, occupation etc. They work under the most exploitative, dehumanizing and unhealthy conditions. They have to go for a most dirty and odd jobs like manual scavenger, sweeping etc. They are compelled to go for hard labour with discrimination of wages and also sexually abused by the rich higher caste landlords. They are forced to earn their living this way. In area of politics also they did not enjoy full freedom, due to their illiteracy, ignorance and poverty, they took sufficient interest in politics. All these multiple oppression violates their economic, political, social and educational rights.

Scheduled Caste Women and Panchayati Raj Institution:

In order to solve the problem of women, the state played an important role. State has implemented various Constitutional Provisions. It prescribes protection and safeguards for them, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests. These provisions some extent been beneficial to them. The policies and programmes initiated by the state for the women in general have also benefited the Scheduled Caste women. These policies address the socio-economic need of women with a view to empowering them.

Empowerment of women is conceptualized in different ways by Social scientists, social activists and administration. **Empowerment** is a multi-dimensional social process that helps people to gain control over their own lives. It is a process that fosters power in people for use in their own lives, their own communities and in their own society, by acting on issues that they describe as important. Generally, **Women's empowerment** refers to the process by which women take control and ownership of their lives through expansion of their choices. It also refers to the process by which women acquire recognition on par with men, to participate in the development process of the society through the political institutions as a partner with human dignity. It also refers to the improvement of the status of women in the family, in the community and in the society at large. Their status can be raised with the help of education, employment and through their political participation.

One of the negative consequences of slow rate of change in the status of Scheduled caste women is the low level of participation in the decision making and implementation of programmes and policies meant for them. Participation, to be meaningful should start at the grassroots level where implementation of programmes takes place. There is a need to provide a political equality to Scheduled caste women by constitution and also follow the process of empowerment first by understanding the situation in which they are trapped and also to make them to move towards self assertion and self decision making process and effective participation. Local level governances is a means to ensure democratic functioning and participation in decision making. Efforts to ensure the participation of women in decision making at the local level acquires special significance.

People's Political Participation in Local Governances in India is called Panchayats. The Panchayati Raj system came into existence during the late 1950's with the implementation of Balwant Rai Mehta's Team Report. This committee recommended three-tier structure of local government at the village, Block and Zilla levels. The committee also recommended the co-option of two women in all the tier of Panchayats. In the 1970's Ashok Mehta Committee recommended the co-option of two women as members both at Zilla and Mandal levels. The Ashok Mehta Committee was followed by G.V.K Rao committee (1988) which tried to make PRI more viable and effective.

Finally, the revival of Panchayati Raj culminated into giving Panchayati Raj the Constitutional status. 73rd Constitutional Amendment was passed on April 21, 1993 and came into effect on April 24, 1993. The 73rd Amendment Act allocated 29 subjects to the Panchayat, fixed five years term, created the state finance commission and state election commission and said that if the Panchayats were dissolved before the expiry of the term then they were to be reconstituted within six months of dissolution. The Act further reserved 1/3rd of the seats for women at all the level of Panchayats. Even 1/3rd of posts of Chairpersons were reserved for women.

To enhance Scheduled Caste women's participation, the act provided for the reservation of 1/3 for Scheduled Castes women out of the total seats reserved for Scheduled Castes. The reservation provision under 73rd Amendment Act was made to ensure that the woman played a major role in rural reconstruction. It also provided the women opportunity to demonstrate their potential and to prove their capability as partner in the process of development.

Analysis:

Reservation has resulted in Scheduled Caste women to enter into the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Unfortunately, however political representation through reservation has not led to effective political participation for the majority of Scheduled caste women. However, we need to look critically at the Political Participation that is envisioned and the actual implementation. Would Political Participation also facilitate women's independent decision making? Is the process of Political Participation inclusive and empowering? Does formal participation means actual representation of Scheduled caste women. There is an need to study the experiences of scheduled caste women in politics.

In terms of accessing the local governance institutions, research shows that the main constraints in empowerment of women in scheduled caste women is caste hierarchy, chronic poverty and patriarchy. Along with this, other obstacles are lack of education, lack of knowledge about government programmes and fear about dominant caste people etc.

The dominant castes after elections by propping up scheduled caste women as proxy candidates. They exploit these women's vulnerabilities as 'low' caste illiterate women, as dependent on dominant castes for their livelihood, as lacking sufficient financial resources to meet election expenses. Another method of electoral engineering is through determining consensus candidates under the guns of tradition or community harmony. In some states such as Gujarat, this is further legitimized by the state itself granting monetary rewards for local government which forgo the election process in favour of adopting consensus candidates.

These women face direct obstructions anywhere from the time of filing nominations right up to announcement of the election results, including caste and sexually based verbal abuse; disparagement of the women's political capacity, harassment, threats or physical assaults; propriety destruction; restrictions on freedom of movement; illegal and fraudulent voting practices. The clear trend is to weed out potentially independent- thinking and acting scheduled caste women from successful nomination. This is done to ensure that, local government development benefits remain in the hands of dominant caste and do not reach the scheduled caste people.

In terms of exercising authority when successfully elected to PRI, while around one-third of women are able to independently exercise their rights to political participation against tremendous odds, the majority are made to effectively acts as proxies for primarily dominant caste men. Most elected Scheduled caste women feel they are treated differently due to being female and dalit. Overt discriminatory practices are prevalent in Panchayats, including prohibitions on scheduled caste women sitting on chairs alongside other elected representatives, drinking water or tea from vessels used by dominant caste elected representatives. Some women attempt to actively participate in meetings but are silenced or ignored; subjected to 'no confidence' motions to remove them from office; denied information and support to undertake their duties etc. This situation is not helped where Government officials refuse to address caste and gender discrimination or proxy representation as part of their monitoring local government functioning.

All these obstacles prevent Scheduled caste women from exercising effective political authority, which then compromises their ability to deliver more caste and gender perspective development outcomes. Instead they see development schemes and funds, even those earmarked for Scheduled caste women, being siphoned off towards dominant caste communities, further exacerbating the large development gap between them. Political participation through reservation, therefore in the absence of other measures, has potential to lead to a situation where caste and gender hierarchies are reinforced and Scheduled caste women are deterred from effective political participation in future.

However, Reservation of seats has either willingly or unwillingly made the Scheduled Caste women to enter the political forum at the grassroots. It has increased women's participation in local governance, but it does not mean it has empowered them. It only puts them on the road to empowerment which they will attain slowly. They require more encouragement in terms of education and training. Because, without educating them, their problems cannot be solved. Through training programmes they acquire new knowledge and skill and their level of knowledge also increases. So they can develop their own capacities to functioning of the PRI. State should focus explicitly on the political empowerment of scheduled caste women in national development plans. Implement and monitor strictly government sanctions against proxy

candidature as well as gender and caste discrimination. Therefore, all this work should be done by the state through people's cooperation.

Conclusion:

To conclude, it is not sufficient to only pass the Acts although the Act in itself is a step towards empowerment of Scheduled caste women. To bring in sustainable and developmental changes in all the spectrums the overall culture that respects and promotes the right is very important. We can't see the political rights of Scheduled caste women in isolation as there is structural subjugation of women at all level that should be targeted and addressed. Along with the policy intervention, organization of people, capacity building of the victims and marginalized, mass movement for the changing the structure and mindset is required. To enforce, this change in the lives of Scheduled caste women who are entering in public sphere gradually effective implementation of constitutional provision such as 73rd Amendment is crucial.

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Indian Constitution: Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019: An Overview

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Abstract:

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 was passed by the Parliament of India on 11 December 2019. ... Under the 2019 amendment, migrants who had entered India by 31 December 2014, and had suffered "religious persecution or fear of religious persecution" in their (Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan) country of origin, were made eligible for citizenship.

Key Words: Constitution of India, Citizenship, CAB, CAA.

Introduction:

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 was passed by the Parliament of India on 11 December 2019. It amended the Citizenship Act, 1955 by providing a pathway to Indian citizenship for persecuted religious minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis or Christians, and arrived in India before the end of December 2014. The law does not grant such eligibility to Muslims from these Muslim-majority countries. The act was the first time that religion had been overtly used as a criterion for citizenship under Indian law and attracted global criticism.

Aim of the Study:

As every law passed by the Indian Parliament has more or less direct and indirect effect on the life of the society here, this article is meant to make every recruit aware of this law.

What is Citizenship? :-

- ☐ Citizenship defines the relationship between the nation and the people who constitute the nation.
- ☐ It confers upon an individual certain rights such as protection by state, right to vote, and right to hold certain public offices, among others, in return for the fulfilment of certain duties/obligations owed by the individual to the state.(1)

Who is an Indian Citizen?

Citizenship Amendment Act, 1955 lays down the citizenship law in India Sec. 3 of the Act States.

1. Every person Born in India on or after 26th January 1950 but before, 1st of July 1987 is an Indian citizen by birth.
2. For people Born after 1st of July 1987, and before the commencement of citizenship (Amendment) Act of 2003, atleast one of the parent is an Indian citizen at the time of birth (it's an interesting matter that the Act uses the patriarchal pronoun 'his birth' to cannot. a person.)
3. After the commencement of the citizenship Amendment Act, 2003, a person Will be an Indian if (a) both the parent's are Indian citizen or (b) one of the parents is an Indian citizen and the other is not an illegal immigrant.

The section defines 'illegal immigrants' under section 2 as a person who as a entered India without a valid passport or valid entry documents. And a person who has remained in India after the expiry of the passport or the valid entry documents.(2)

Citizenship can be Obtained in the Following Ways under the Citizenship Act, 1955

1. Born on or after 26th January 1950 in Indian territory (with the usual exceptions)
2. Inheritance (when an Indian citizen is born abroad)
3. Registration
4. Acceptance,
5. Annexation of Territory
6. Certificate of an officer taken by the Government in cases where there is no clarity.

Detailed provisions in this regard have been made in the Act.(3)

What is the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 :-

The Citizenship Amendment Act proposes to grant Indian citizenship to six religious minorities (Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, Christian and Sikh) from Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Pakistan. At present, a person needs to stay in India for at least 11 years to get Indian citizenship. The law has now relaxed the condition to six years.

For this, some changes have been made in the previous Indian Citizenship Act, 1955, so that the applicants will have legal convenience. Another provision in the same law was that those who infiltrated India could not obtain citizenship and that they could be repatriated or detained by the administration.(4)

The Background to the Change

In July 2018, the final draft of the 'National Register of Citizens (NRC)' document was released, which names about two crore citizens of Assam. The draft contains the names of 2,89,83,677 citizens of the state. A total of 3,29,91,384 persons had applied for inclusion in the list through the NRC update process. Of these, 40,07,707 were not named in the draft. 2.48 lakh suspicious voters and their heirs and persons whose references are pending in the Foreign Disputes Tribunal were excluded. (5)

Salient Features of Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

1. The bill amends the Citizenship Act, 1955 to make people from Hindu, Sikh, Jain Buddhist, Christian and Parsi faiths who entered India from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan eligible for citizenship.
2. The amended bill applies to people who were “forced or compelled to seek shelter in India due to persecution on the ground of religion..”.
3. The bill also aims to shield such people from proceedings of illegal migration.
4. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 provides for the granting of Indian citizenship to religious minorities in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis, Jains, Buddhists and Christians in Muslim-majority countries can get Indian citizenship under the Act.
5. Religious minorities in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh who migrated to India before 31 December 2014 will be eligible for Indian citizenship.
6. Previously, one had to reside in India for at least 11 years to obtain citizenship. But now this condition has been relaxed to 6 years.

7. So far, the Citizenship Amendment Act has been amended five times. Accordingly, amendments were made in 1986, 1992, 2003, 2005 and 2016. (6)

Exception :-

- ☐ The Act adds that the provisions on citizenship for illegal migrants will not apply to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura, as included in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.
 - These tribal areas include Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District.
- ☐ It will also not apply to the areas under the Inner Line Permit under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.(7)

What is the Government's Logic on This Act

Citing partition between India and Pakistan on religious lines in 1947, the NDA government has argued that millions of citizens of undivided India belonging to various faiths were staying in Pakistan and Bangladesh from 1947. "The constitutions of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh provide for a specific state religion. As a result many persons belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities have faced persecution on grounds of religion in those countries. Some of them also have fears about such persecution in their day-to-day life where right to practice, profess and propagate their religion has been obstructed and restricted. Many such persons have fled to India to seek shelter and continued to stay in India even if their travel documents have expired or they have incomplete or no documents," the Bill states.(8)

Criticism:

Indians Oppose the Caa for Various Reasons:

These insights are helpful to understand the anti-CAA turnout in India, where protesters appear to have several motivations. The earliest demonstrations broke out in the northeastern state of Assam on Dec. 4. In this case, fears over fast-track citizenship for Bangladeshi Hindus - whom many perceive as outsiders - culminated in mass protests. A lengthy history of "sons of the soil" grievances against individuals from Bangladesh - who have illegally come to live in This part of India in large numbers - provides crucial background for Assam's protests. These grievances have fueled clashes between incoming migrants and native populations, and in the past gave rise to a brutal civil war that was at its peak until 2011. The conflict started with demonstrations - led by the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) - against The influx of Muslim immigrants from Bangladesh and resulted in the formation of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) rebel group. But Assamese today also oppose providing citizenship to Bangladeshi Hindus.

Elsewhere in India, different concerns appear to be driving the anti-CAA demonstrations. In cities like New Delhi, Hyderabad, Aligarh and Lucknow, protesters have turned out to object to the "anti-Muslim" nature of the legislation. While the CAA makes it possible for Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsees who came to India from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh before Dec. 31, 2014, to obtain Indian citizenship, it excludes Muslims from taking this route. The government's position is that Muslims cannot be a "persecuted minority" since they constitute the majority in these three countries.(9)

Concerns about the Amendment Act:

☐ **North-East Issues**

- This is in violation of the Assam Accord of 1985, which states that illegal migrants who came
- from Bangladesh after March 25, 1971, regardless of religion, will be expelled from the country.
- Critics argue that with the introduction of the Citizenship Amendment Act, the effect of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) will end.
- There are an estimated 20 million illegal Bangladeshi migrants in Assam and they have resulted in drastic changes in the state's demography, besides putting great pressure on the state's resources and economy.

☐ Critics argue that this is a violation of Article 14 of the Constitution (which guarantees equality and rights to both citizens and foreigners) as the principle of secularism is enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution.

☐ There are many other refugees in India including Hindu Rohingyas from Sri Lanka, Tamils and Myanmar but they are not covered under the Act.

☐ It will be difficult for the government to differentiate between illegal migrants and persecuted people.

☐ The Bill highlights the incidents of religious persecution that have taken place in these three countries which can adversely affect our bilateral relations with those countries.

☐ This bill allows cancellation of OCI registration for violation of any law. This is such a broad ground that a wide range of violations can be covered, including minor offenses (such as parking in a no-parking area).(10)

Conclusion:

Most of the laws enacted by the rulers are not for social service or social reform, but for the sole purpose of keeping the government in power for a long time by its own party. Therefore, my personal opinion is that it will not be feasible to evaluate the present law because the time to come will be the teacher who will evaluate this law properly and correctly.

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Emerging Trends in Commerce and Management Education in India

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Abstract:

The entire society and human life both have changed considerably since that a few years back. Education has increased the pace of development and we have developed hundreds time more everything has changed tremendously including morals, ethics and significance. So is true for education patterns and traditions. Professional courses should be more on real life industrial exposures and less on literature. The reason is the speed by which the world is changing. Teaching from the books written years before would not be inducing a practical approach and realistic behaviour in students. They need to be made aware about the current business scenarios with direct exposure to industrial affairs.

Keywords: Commerce & Management Education, Online Education, E-marketing, E-commerce. Management science, economic organ.

Introduction:

Commerce education carefully studies the individual's action which is injurious to the society as a whole and recommends the methods of their prevention. There are then certain commerce issues which are of direct interest to the society. The problem of money is protection, incidence of taxation, import-export, the development of agriculture, industries and the like affect the society as a whole. Commerce carefully studies these problems in the light of social welfare and gives its unbiased opinion. Commerce education gives the knowledge of well-earnings with good business.

The growing phenomenon of globalization, liberalization and privatization has been immensely influencing the Commerce Education. Alvin Toffler in his famous book "Future Shock" says that, "To help avert future shock, we must create a super industrial educational system and to do this, we must search for our objectives, methods in the future rather than past. Education must shift into future tense." The Higher Education sector in India is very vast. The role of Higher Education in National development is well established. The objectives of Higher Education can be achieved only through qualitative change in the system. The output of Commerce Education should be multidimensional and with full global competitiveness. But we have to realize that the Commerce graduate have lack of practical knowledge. The practical oriented Commerce Education is a need of the age. The main objective of education is to develop Human Resources to face any challenges of the life. The role of commerce education is to develop Human resources to overcome the challenges in the field of commerce and business. To achieve this goal, the commerce education must be focused on linkage with business and industries. It should be more practical and as like on job training and hands on experience.

The first Commerce school was established in Chennai in 1886 by Trustees of Pachiyappa' s Charities. Commerce classes started in the Presidency College, Kolkata in 1903. The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was established in 1913 as the first institution for higher education in Commerce. In post-Independence period, Commerce education has emerged as one of the most potential pursuits in the wake of industrialization, economic development and techno-managerial revolution. Commerce has grown from a subject to a full-fledged faculty in most of the universities and had acquired a pride of place amongst different academic disciplines. The growing phenomenon of globalization, liberalization and privatization has been influencing the Commerce education. The commerce and management education community has grown substantially and now represents a diverse set of perspectives. Deans, directors of business schools, students, business advisory councils, administrative staff, and recruiters of graduates are all involved in shaping the future of management education in India. Each group will find areas of interest in this scenario.

The Indian economy is creating a serious demand for high- quality managers to oversee the nation's growing businesses. Commerce and management education ensure a quick return on investment. Commerce and Management education is growing considerably over the last few years with growing demand of industry.

Commerce and Management education is in great demand especially after the change towards liberalization, privatization and globalization. Therefore, several challenges of commerce management education which require integration of management education with corporate sector, up gradation of curriculum and course content designing of different program for executives, maintenance of an efficient and effective regulatory system of check mushrooming and emphasis on research.

India has a tremendous potential to contribute to the creation of a knowledge society. The growth of the Indian economy in the recent past and the compulsion to sustain it is also forcing the Indian government to accelerate the process of developing all branches of Indian education system. Every year a lacks of aspirants make an attempt to join management courses. management degree along with the issue of employability & experience learning continuous to attract aspirants for industry integrated program.

Today, with the rapid expansion of the Indian economy, and cross border deals on an increase the business environment is unpredictable. as a consequence, the expectation of the employers are higher than ever before. They are looking for youngsters with experience, tact, ability to handle situation along with management qualification. Management course offers highly interactive teaching session and diversified work experience. Simply holding the degree is not enough to get a job. One must have the skills, competence and a positive attitude along with integrity and commitment.

Literature Framework:

Growth & Globalization of Indian Management Education-Issues & Solutions- (**Dr. Reddy Irala Lokanandha**) 2006, has given the status of Indian B schools, which might stand the standard test of quality teaching. The Indian B schools have to take many initiatives to stand up to the challenges, while the affiliated colleges are needed to be more autonomy-both financial and academic, the autonomous institutions have to strengthen their curriculum. Admission Criteria as a Predictor of Academic Performance in a Management Programme. (**Dr. Lokanandha Reddy Irala**) 2006, B-Schools in India prescribe very stringent admission criteria

for entry into their Management programmes. The typical criteria consist of three components of Evaluation-Written Test, Group Discussion (GD) and Personal Interview (PI), which provide the best graduates to managements schools.

Talent Acquisition and the Role of Management Education in India (K. Vidyakala) 2009, it has become vital for every organization to attract and retain the best available talent but Worldwide organizations are subjected to heavy pressure due to the declining supply of talent. the demand for talented people exceeds the supply of skilled workers which has been fulfilled by management education.

Objectives of the Study:

- * To explore the changes towards commerce and management education in India. .
- * To be made aware about the current scenarios with direct exposure to industrial affairs in their students. .
- * To know the contemporary issues in the field of commerce and management education. .
- *To provide the better prospects for the students in commerce and management education.

Contemporary Issues in Commerce and Management Education:

Contemporary issues in commerce and management are the following:

Management Science: knowledge economy, corporate governance, business ethics, business education, knowledge management for all the sectors, such as petroleum and mining management

Spirituality and Management: - Indian ethos and values, value management, meditation and management of stress, yoga in management.

Marketing: Social marketing, environmental marketing, integrated marketing communications, green marketing, marketing analytics, consumerism in digital era, branding in cyber space.

Human Resource Management: Talent management, Image management, organizational efficiency, competency mapping, human resource accounting, human resource information system, human resource audit, human capital management, HR analytics, strategic HRM, green organizational behaviour.

Banking, Financial and Accounting: Financial analytics Banking and investments, Capital market, Auditing and taxation, Company secretary, Cost and work accountant, Cost management accountant, Actuary, Financial planner, Investment banking, Asset management, Commercial banking, Equity researcher, Corporate finance, Risk management, Stock broking, Forensic accounting, Banking with technology, Financial reporting.

Information Technology: Electronic marketing, Business intelligence and analytics, Skill management, Banking with technology, Digital marketing, E-commerce, Mobile commerce.

General Management: Tourism and hospitality management, Packaging management, Waste management, Crowd funding management, Creative management, Leadership management, Productivity and performance management, Treasury management, Health care management, and maintenance management.

Commerce and Management Education in India:

1) Multiple Core Level Subjects: B Commerce education is a sum of variety of courses combined. It basically heterogeneous in nature as it does not focus on one discipline and covered multiple subjects but without giving thorough and specialized knowledge.

2) Limited Exposure to any Particular Subject: The concept of specialization is not yet adopted in commerce education to its fullest extent. Though at post graduate level there are certain specialization however the course content and proportion of specialization does not match with the overall syllabus and total course structure.

3) Lack of Practical Pedagogical Method: The pedagogical and teaching method presently used emphasis more on lectures. There is absence of practical base and creative teaching methods.

4) Lack of Training and hands on experience: The industry academia interaction should be at a higher level so the graduates may become ready for professional job when they come out of the university.

5) Different parts of the world are now in the process of globalization in technological, economic, social, political, cultural, and learning aspects. New technologies are emerging every day, and everything is turning towards globalization.

6) In such challenging situation, young managers possessing management degree turn out to be survivors. The biggest challenge of the management institutions is to produce efficient managers. In order to maximize the opportunities for development of management education for students, globalization, localization, and individualization in education are important and necessary.

7) The major issues include how to develop research focused institutions, career focused institutions and foundation institutions in India to serve the society at large. Developing good governance and regulatory framework in management education is the biggest challenge in India.

Opportunities and Road Ahead:

The growth of the Indian economy in the recent past and the compulsion to sustain it is also forcing the Indian government to accelerate the process of developing all branches of Indian education system. Commerce and Management education has a significant position not only in the leading nations of the international education system but also in emerging economies of 21st century. Various government initiatives are being adopted to boost the growth of distance education market, besides focusing on new education techniques, such as E-learning and M-learning. Furthermore, with online modes of education being used by several educational organizations, the higher education sector in India is set for some major changes and developments in the years to come. In 2030, it is estimated that India's higher education will:

- * Adopt transformative and innovative approaches in Higher education.
- * Have an augmented Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 50 per cent
- * Reduce state-wise, gender based and social disparity in GER to 5 per cent.
- * Emerge as a single largest provider of global talent, with one in four graduates in the world being a product of the Indian higher education system.
- * Be among the top five countries in the world in terms of research output with an annual R&D spent of US\$ 140 billion.
- * Have more than 20 universities among the global top 200.

Conclusion:

With a growing emphasis on information, global economy, Higher Education was viewed as increasingly essential for the world's population. Information Technology and Mobile

Technology is now forcing education sector to change according to the need of the time. The most emerging dimension of the Business and Commerce education in the 21st century is the need for Business School to use technology and make it integral part of course contents. Education now becomes an industry, there is explosion of technologies and knowledge in all sphere. The quality of Commerce Education has become a major marketing issue in the changing environment. As per specialization, a practical training should be provided to the students. By making relevant and practical oriented Commerce Education, we may impact global competitiveness to our students. As a part of the society the social awareness among Commerce students is the emerging need of present time.

The future of management education is going to be shaped by technology. The syllabus of commerce education must contain knowledge component, skill component, and practice component. Placement is the ultimate goal of any business education. To place the students in industries, colleges can arrange campus recruitment & placement. Technologies like artificial intelligence, machine learning, augmented reality, virtual reality, faster broadband, mobile internet and mobile app are going to affect the future of management education. Rapid growth promises a great future for the Indian e-commerce industry signifying a strong market and increased customer demand. Commerce and Management education is in great demand especially after the change towards liberalization, privatization and globalization. Therefore, commerce management education requires integration of management education with corporate sector, up gradation of curriculum and course content designing of different program for executives, maintenance of an efficient and effective regulatory system and emphasis on research.

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Predicament of Nora as A Woman Protagonist and an Odyssey for New Identity and Emancipation in Henrik Ibsen's 'A Doll's House'

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Abstract:

Henrik Ibsen is considered as the most commendable and celebrated humanitarian in the realm of drama in English Literature. He is believed to be as the Father of Modern Drama and is one of the greatest Modern Dramatist. His plays are an epitome of world of women with immense sensitivity towards Women. Ibsen's classical works holds the scrutiny for modern miseries of women as subjugated, weaker section of patriarchal society. As Simone de Beauvoir's notion of "the other" in her magnum opus entitled 'The Second Sex'. There is secondary treatment meted out to women in the house as well as society. Being a staunch feminist, she advocates that, women should fight for liberating themselves in the male-dominated society. Ibsen skilfully chiselled and sculptured Nora's exceptional character which symbolizes sufferings, slavery, repressed voice and subordination. On the contrary, obnoxious characterization of Torvald symbolizes the oppressive, dominating patriarchal society. Nora truly cared and loved her husband Torvald and her children selflessly, though she was treated as worse as a slave and her opinion did not matter in an environment of male-dominance. This research paper primarily aims at identification of predicament of Nora and her inner desire for new identity and emancipation.

Keywords: Emancipation, Patriarchy, Humanity, Identity, Oppression, Slavery, Plight

Introduction:

Basically, it is found that feminism holds a plethora of information which concerns the rights of women. Our society revolves around patriarchal ideology, in which women are treated as subordinates. The endeavour of feminist ideology is to understand gender inequality and emphasize gender politics, power relations and sexuality which also includes rights and interests of women. Feminism explores the specific principles such as discrimination, stereotyping, sexual objectification, oppression and patriarchy. In the realm of Literary Criticism, 'Elaine Showalter', is American critic, writer and feminist had coined the term Gyno criticism. She designated the development of feminist theory and named them in three phases. Firstly, she defined "feminist critique" in which the reader explores the dogma regarding literary trends. Secondly, "gyno-criticism" which states that the textual meaning is produced by a woman. Thirdly, "gender theory" which consists of "ideological inscription and the literary effects of the sex/gender systems are explored".

Simone de Beauvoir is renowned for her magnum opus seminal work "The Second Sex" was a French writer, intellectual, feminist and social theorist. Her classic treatise consists of exceptional evaluation of concept called 'the Other'. Therefore, she has succinctly pointed out

that “One is not born, rather becomes, a woman” (The Second Sex, 301). This powerful and inspiring statement reflects that the experience of woman is ignored by patriarchal norms. She vehemently and appropriately stated “two separate beings, in different circumstances, face to face in freedom and seeking justification of their existence through another, will always live an adventure full of risk and promise” (The Second Sex 248). In her extraordinary literary work, she mentioned “our societies are patriarchal and a woman must break the bonds in order to be herself as human beings” (The Second Sex 125). According to M. Meyer, in 1878 Henrik Ibsen described which concerned with ‘A Doll’s House’ that “ a woman cannot be herself in the society of the present day, which is an exclusively masculine society, with laws framed by men and with a judicial system that judges feminine, from a masculine point of view”.

Ibsen’s brilliant writing style is praised by many critics in the world. According to Toril Moi “Ibsen is the greatest dramatist after Shakespeare and one reason for his greatness is that he is interested in human beings even more he is interested in social constructs or systems of belief. Helmer’s and Nora’s moral limitations and their tragedy, are worked out in relation to, and because of, the habits and beliefs of their times. But Ibsen is interested in the raw nature of human beings. He explores both nature and nurture” (The Guardian). However, unlike Shakespeare, Ibsen’s tragedies highlight expressions of ordinary people.

In 1878 Rome, Ibsen wrote notable literary work called “Notes for Modern Tragedy” which spread a memorable message regarding “A Doll’s House”. He mentioned “The wife in the play ends up by having no idea what is right and what is wrong; natural feelings on one hand and belief in authority on the other lead her to utter distraction... A mother in modern society, like certain insects, retires and dies once she has done her duty by propagating the race”.

According to George Bernard Shaw, “the Norwegian’s significance lay in his having introduced social, political discussion into the drama the agency of a villain idealist and unwomanly woman” (The Quintessence of Ibsenism 77). An early biographer of Ibsen named as Halvdan koht commented regarding “A Doll’s House” that it “ exploded like a bomb into contemporary life and pounced a death sentence on accepted social ethics”. In a Norwegian newspaper named ‘Folkets Avis’, a critic Erik Bøgh appreciated Ibsen’s master skills and said “Not a single declamatory phrase, no high dramatics, no drop of blood, not even a tear”.

The thematic concern penned by Ibsen, in his play was that a woman should recognize her position and her unique individual rights in the patriarchal society. He portrayed it through the character of Torvald Helmer as: “What duties do you mean? Nora: My duties towards myself” (A Doll’s House, III, 68). He portrayed the characterization of Nora in such a manner that defines the significance of the self-realization, freedom, individuality as well as emancipation. He described Nora as a quintessential example of a wife and her out of way sacrifice for her husband. Although, Torvald failed to understand and accused her for blemishing his reputation. Ibsen poignantly depicted Torvald’s characterization as a self-obsessed and ego-centric person who does not care for Nora’s sacrifice in the family.

Ibsen depicted the character of Torvald as a stereotypical, patriarchal man who does not recognize Nora’s opinions, interests. His tendency is influenced by conventional and unfair masculine laws. These circumstances are portrayed by Ibsen for enlightenment among his readers. He described it in the form of epiphany of Nora suitably as: “We never sat down in earnest together to try and get at the bottom of anything” (A Doll’s House, III,66). This remarkable dialogue of Nora, is the most eminent issue which is discussed by taking into

consideration feminist perspectives. According to George Bernard Shaw, “Ibsen gives us not only ourselves, but ourselves in our own situation. They are capable of both hurting us cruelty and of filling us with exited hopes of escape from idealistic tyrannies, and with visions of intense life in the future” (The Quintessence of Ibsenism153).

Ibsen described the characterization of Torvald as ego centric and aggressive and it is understood through the following dialogue “Torvald: (Calls out from his room) Is that my little lark twittering out there? Nora:(opening some parcels). Yes, it is! Torvald: Is it my little squirrel bustling about?” (A Doll’s House, I,3). In this situation, it is apparent that being a husband he pampers and treats his own wife like a doll in the house.

Torvald used to refer his ‘wife’ as a lark or a squirrel. With the help of this conventional thinking pattern, the readers realise the narrow-mindedness of Torvald. When he falls severely sick, Nora took him to Italy for his treatment. Poor Nora had no money so she took a loan from Krogstad who used to work under Torvald’s supervision. She forged her father’s signature in order to get the said money as a loan for the treatment. Nora required two thousand and fifty pounds in order to save life of her husband. This was a very crucial period for Nora, as she took this much loan from Krogstad, although her intentions were innocent. The prime reason behind taking loan was to cure the health issues of her husband. However, she did it without informing him.

When Torvald received the blackmailing letter from Krogstad, that his wife forged money, he lost his mind and started yelling angrily at Nora, and falsely accused Nora for dishonouring his reputation. Ibsen depicted it in a very painful manner as: “Torvald: I would gladly work night and day for you, Nora- bear sorrow and want for your sake. But no man would sacrifice his honour for the one he loves. Nora: It is a thing hundreds of thousands of women have done.(A Doll’s House, III, 167).

Ibsen portrayed Torvald’s character as conventional and influenced with patriarchal norms regarding objectifying women as: “Torvald: Oh, you think and talk like a headless child. Nora replies, Maybe, but you neither think nor talk like a man I could bind myself to”(A Doll’s House, III,168). In such a way, Ibsen exposed the obnoxious nature of Torvald and plight for Nora in a very heart-touching manner.

Ibsen described Nora’s reaction as devastated, when she went through sudden realisation that her husband did not care for saving his life and the unconditional love and affection towards him. She shockingly exclaimed as: “Exactly as before, I was your little skylark, your doll, which you would in future treat with doubly gentle care, because it was so brittle and fragile. (Getting up) Torvald—it was then it dawned upon me that for eight years I had been living here with a strange man, and had borne him three children- Oh I can not bear to think of it! I could tear myself into little bits!”(A Doll’s House, III, 168).

Ibsen dramatically described the conversation between them as Nora understood her condition as a “doll” in the house and she has miserably and succinctly stated it as: “I cannot spend the night in a strange man’s room. Torvald: But can’t we live here like brothers and sisters-? Nora: (putting on her hat) “You know very well that wouldn’t last long.(putts the shawl around her) “Goodbye, Torvald. I won’t see the little ones. I know they are in better hands than mine. As I am now, I can’t be of no use to them”(A Doll’s House III, 169).

Ibsen emphasized on the realistic representation of modern-day tragic condition of women in male-dominated society. He convincingly delineated the characterization of the

woman protagonist Nora, a manner in which gave rise to her epiphany. The movement she realized that her sacrifice no longer means anything for her husband Torvald, she discovered her true self and identity, in metaphoric manner, like 'Phoenix' which rises from its own ashes. This sudden awakening of her conscience leads her to develop a 'new identity' with sense of emancipation that is a new life. Henrik Ibsen has beautifully projected her authenticity as: "Nora: ...But our home has been nothing but a playroom. I have been your doll-wife, just as at home I was papa's doll-child; and here my children have been my dolls. I thought it great fun when you played with me, just as they thought it great fun when I played with them. That is our marriage has been, Torvald" (A Doll's House, III, 160). This thought-provoking dialogue of Nora is an example of treating woman like a toy in the house. She also treated like a doll before the marriage as well as after the marriage in the society.

Conclusion:

Ibsen reflected a meaningful and suitable title as "A Doll's House" which signified the characterization of Nora, our woman Protagonist, as a mere 'doll'. The metaphoric interpretation of a doll represented the features such as beauty, passive and submissive woman. So, with the help of this, Ibsen tried his best to convey the message of women empowerment and emancipation instead of a sense of sympathy and empathy. Ibsen theatrically, portrayed the character of woman as a protagonist who stood for herself and redefined her identity as a New Woman in the society. In such way, Ibsen's writing style does not involve the lives of nobles, lords but his classics literary works included the real representation of society without filters. He categorically highlighted the plight of women in male-dominated society and conveyed the message of self-worth and self-identity and dignity as a woman.

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Impact of Smart Board Technology System on Secondary Education Level Teaching and Learning:

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The Introduction of technology in education has brought a revolution in the area of instructional materials. Smart Board Technology System (SBTS) is one of the recently developing teaching learning methods introduced by Private Enterprises to improve the quality of teaching and learning process. Smart Board technology system provides how to use basic knowledge of information technology in our education system. Smart Board is also called as white board or Interactive white board.

The smart Board Technology System (SBTS) is an incredibly rich, interactive multimedia learning interface. The SBTS is comprised of an interactive smart Board screen at the front of the room., a data projector, and a faculty operated multimedia desk. Using the SBTS, faculty users can incorporate and mark up still or moving images from DVD, VCR document Cameras and Computer Files.

The SBTS possess other unique capabilities relative to traditional classroom instructional methods. Using the SBTS, all writing, drawings, and notations made on the touch sensitive smart board may be saved, printed and distributed, or e-mailed to the students (Levy 2002; Smith, Higgins, Wall, and Miller 2005). Try doing that with the content of a traditional blackboard, White Board, or flip Chart.

Multi tasking is also easily accommodated by the SBTS. Multiple documents can be displaced simultaneously and multimedia presentations can be integrated, potentially appealing to students with varying learning styles and abilities (Starkman, 2006). The use of the SBTS may enhance the interest and learning of students who find lecture challenging when used as the only means of communication (Somekh, et al., 2007) Through the SBTS, the professor is empowered to transform the classroom setting into a stimulating, dynamic, and collaborative learning environment (Somyurek, Atasoy, and Ozdemir, 2009)

Interactive whiteboards are an effective way to interact with electronic content and multimedia in a multi person learning environment. Learning activities with an interactive whiteboard may include the following.

- Manipulating text and images.
- Taking notes in digital ink
- Saving notes for review via e-mail, the web or print
- Viewing websites as a group
- Demonstrating or using software at the front of a room without being locked behind a computer.
- Creating electronic lesson activities with templates and images.
- Showing and writing notes over educational video clips.

- Using presentation tools built into the interactive whiteboard software to enhance learning materials.
- Showcasing student presentations.

❖ **Need and Importance :**

The advent of information technology in education has made teaching and learning more interesting that the abstract concept could be explained well with the help of technology.

In earlier years teachers were using traditional teaching aids like charts and models to make their teaching more meaningful. But information technology has made learning more interesting using a number of techniques in teaching learning process.

The introduction of smart board technology in our teaching and learning process attracts many students in educational system. Recently in Shimoga city some schools have opted for such technology to improve the academic achievements and effectiveness of teaching. It has created some form of interest among students and many do feel they are more motivated in their learning.

Educational Technology acts as a catalyst in bringing out quality in secondary education. There are evidence that E.T. has initiated new possibilities into the classrooms.

This article deals with very pertinent problem issues like.

1. What is the role of smart board technology in teaching students of secondary schools?
2. How far SBTS is effective in bringing out quality output in secondary education.
3. The role of SBTS in empowering students for higher classes?
4. How can the secondary teachers be trained to use smart board technology (SBTS) in their routine Course of teaching.

In the field of education. There is a need of making strong attempts in implementing these innovations in education in general and secondary education system in particular.

There is a need of more and more research work authenticating the effectiveness of Educational Technology in secondary education. Because secondary education is a bridge between Primary education and Higher Education.

In Karnataka, Some private education Institutions have realized the importance of smart board technology and they are adopting this technology into their classroom teaching –learning process.

But Govt Secondary schools are not making serious attempts in using education technology. They are sticking on to the traditional methods of teaching – learning. Therefore there is a great need for the Government schools to make sincere efforts in incorporating educational Technology to bring quality and progress in Education.

Connect to Learn: Student Engagement

Learning has typically been a social activity for the simple reason that most human beings need to reinforce their beliefs and understandings by asking questions to others. Current learning theories promote student engagement and consider it to be a key component of knowledge construction. These learning theories include the following.

Constructivism:-

relies on the learner to select and transform information, construction hypotheses to make decisions and synthesize learning through personalizing knowledge

Active Learning:-

learners actively engage in the learning process through reading, writing, discussion, analysis, synthesis and evaluation, rather than passively absorbing instruction (e.g. lecture model of instruction)

Whole-Class Teaching:-

brings the entire class together, focuses their attention and provides structured, teacher focused group interaction.

Perhaps one of the biggest challenges of computer integrated learning has been maintaining dynamic interaction with students while they sit in front of computer screens. Interactive whiteboards help overcome this challenge and enrich ICT by providing a large workspace for hands on work with multi-media resources. Having an electronic work space large enough for everyone to see opens a channel to higher student interaction in both teacher directed and group based exchanges – one can interact with the tool at the front of the class and everyone can feel involved because of the interactive white boards' size. The interactive nature of the product itself and its accompanying software allows for the development of classroom activities that are engaging for students.

The Smart board interactive whiteboard supports interaction and conversation in the classroom; it helps with the presentation of new cultural and linguistic elements" (Gerard 1999). "It engaged my primary students in literacy learning.. I was able to interact with the class, demonstrating, modeling and manipulating what was on the board by touch. I was not confined to, or focused on, a computer that separated me from the class. Visual display in the form of diagrams. Webs, and pictures, as well as use of colors and shapes to highlight text, prompted engagement" (Solvie 2004)

"One shared image in the classroom encourages discussion... The pace of the lesson is increased.. It encourages teachers to plan lessons which involve interactive whole class activities. The teacher can look at the class, rather than at the computer keyboard (which would be the case if a computer and large monitor or image projected onto a wall were used).. The teacher can concentrate on pupils' responses (Bail 2003)

"It quickens the pace of lessons and engages the whole class more. It is much more immediate" (Cunningham, Kerr, McEune, Smith and Harris 2003)

"[The teacher] would always choose the white board for its flexibility and the opportunities it allows for individual and whole class assessment as the teacher works with the class" (Edwards, Hartnell and Martin 2002).

"Two thirds of the teachers felt that the whiteboard offered strategies for teachers to develop interactive teaching. One third stated that pupils from all ability groups were now more willing to take part in lessons. Observations of lessons confirmed the teachers' perceptions. All of the lessons were seen to use a high level of whole class interactive teaching" (Latham 2002).

Get Focused: Motivation and Attendance:

Motivation is best described as a student's drive to participate in the learning process. Although students may be equally motivated to perform a task, the sources of their motivation may differ. Some students are intrinsically motivated to learn because they are driven to understand through self-reflection and participation in learning activities, benefitting self esteem. Others require extrinsic motivation such as enticements, rewards or educator-defined goals.

Interactive whiteboards appeal to both types of students.

Intrinsically – motivated students volunteer to demonstrate knowledge on the interactive whiteboard in front of their peers as a means of showcasing individual achievement.

Extrinsically – motivated students are enticed by the wow factor of the technology and can become motivated learners as a result of the enjoyment they experience from using the product.

Greater classroom enjoyment and motivation – particularly on the part of extrinsically motivated learners- can in turn lead to fewer student absences. Interactive whiteboards are captivating enough to successfully compete with a student's favorite consumer technologies (e.g. game devices, cell phones and MP3 players), focusing them on task, garnering enthusiasm and providing additional motivation to attend class. More than a diverting gadget or game. Interactive white boards successfully promote the computer usage skills students require for success in the twenty – first century.

“Students like to work on the SMART board interactive whiteboard!. They love to use a board that can be operated simply by touch. They may even ask to be quizzed. Simply for the fun of writing on the board. It brings true excitement to the classroom” (Gerard 1999).

“Answers to open ended questions indicated that students were more involved, attentive, and motivated when lessons were offered using the board rather than using other teaching methods” (Bell 1998)

“[U]se of an interactive whiteboard can make learning more enjoyable, interesting, and student pay better attention” (Johnson 2004).

“Interactive whiteboards] can enhance any lesson and entice students to learn. With the use of whiteboards, teachers can develop many creative ways to capture students attention and imagination” (Reardon 2002).

Reaching Out: Learning Styles and Special Needs:

Every day, educators strive to develop strategies and tools that will reach students with unique or diverse learning needs. Many of these learning styles- even the requirements of visual, hearing impaired and other special needs students can be addressed when lesson delivery and learning activities incorporate use of an interactive whiteboard.

- ❖ Visual learners benefit from note taking, diagramming and manipulating objects or symbols. The interactive whiteboard's ease of use also enables students of all ages to see their own writing and object of their own creation when they use the product.
- ❖ Kinesthetic or tactile learners, typically difficult to engage in traditional classroom activities that are usually more visual or auditory in nature, are able to reinforce learning through exercises involving touch, movement and space on an interactive whiteboard.
- ❖ Other special needs students with individual learning requirements ranging from physical ability needs to behavioural issues such as attention deficit disorder (Add) also find the large interactive surface valuable. Its large size and touch sensitivity facilitates ICT learning beyond the standard keyboard and mouse type of computer interaction and its appeal can be used to promote good behavior.

“Every student wanted to give a response to write on the board, students who sat lifeless before were on the ends of their seats, hands ferociously waving in the air, yelling, “Pick me, Mrs. Jamerson, Pick me!.. Prior to technology integration, it took about four or five warnings (to

moderate the behavior of the two ADHD students in the class). But now, I warned that if (one student) made any more outbursts he would ruin his chance to write on the Smart board (interactive whiteboard) later. This was enough incentive to keep his impulsive and hyperactive behavior under control. The students with ADHD were very attentive, and less impulsive and hyperactive during technology integrated instruction” (Jamerson 2002).

Making the Grade: Review and Retention:

There are many variable that factor into student retention of information. The majority of available research on student performance focuses on qualitative observations regarding strategies for information retention; some studies of interactive whiteboard use in education are statically in nature, but many more provide qualitative impression.

A student’s ability to retain and recall information presented in class is subject to several condition. Several of these conditions relate to student engagement and motivation during the class itself – the details of which are described above. A student’s success is also greatly aided by the availability of accurate notes after class for review.

“The smart bard interactive whiteboard produced positive grade changes from six week to six week period as well as from unit to unit. Use of the Smart board interactive whiteboard to be a positive tool for assisting functional math achievement with struggling learners” (Zirkle 2003).

Student perspective:-

This article clarifies that student attitudes toward learning with the smart board are predominantly positive.

The students learning via smart board are more alternative and have greater motivation to learn, In addition, it is pointed out that presenting learning material using multimedia clarifies the material and enhances learning.

Relationship between smart board use and academic achievement:-

, Majority of teachers and heads of institutions think that learning via the SBTS can positively influence student academic achievements.

Teacher perspective:-

Teachers feel that working with smart board makes them more up to date. It is reported that teachers find working with smart board relatively easy. While the preparation time for lessons is longer the resulting value is worthwhile, that is greater student motivation and concentration, support for various learning styles materials that can easily be adopted for children of varying abilities, the preparation of a better lesson, and clearer presentation of learning material.

The use of smart board technology system for instruction can serve as a catalyst for the change from traditional instructional methods to interactive and constructivist methods. This technology helps teachers use instructional methods in more upto date ways, and utilises various media such as text, voice, pictures etc. that facilitate more effective learning even in routine practice activities.

Challenges and possibilities:-

There is a need to focus on pedagogical training of the teachers with an emphasis on the ways that technology can assist interactive teaching. In order to help relieve the over burdening of

teachers a database of instructional tools should be established providing suggestions for lesson plans and instructional materials.

Accessibility to the technology should be extended to more teachers and students by adding smart classrooms to rural and urban schools.

Contribution to the Society:-

SBTS in the class room, which is being integrated in various places in the Karnataka state,. Carries the hope for meaningful pedagogical change in the traditional classroom learning, teachers, students and educational professionals all over the world contend with complex questions with respect to the ability of the technology to serve as an effective impetus for the anticipated changes.

At the same time, evidence in accumulating that with effective teacher training that emphasizes the importance of technology as a tool for pedagogical change and improvement teachers can indeed use of smart board technology to work together with their students on developing thinking skills, technological skills and abilities that will enable them to address the challenges of 21st century.

Conclusion:

Student motivation and engagement in the learning process increased when studying with smart board. Teachers reported on their professional development and enhanced technology skills. The findings also showed that the integration of technology into instruction posed some difficulties and challenges, such as a sense of over burdening among teachers.

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Citizen Participation and Protection of Environment

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Abstract:

Citizen participation is crucial in concerned of environment with a substantial level. It is matter of environment friendly move by civic society which get information about environment concern by public authorities, activities done by community and getting information about hazardous material. Through this a civilian can decide, make decision of an opportunity to participate in eco friendly processes. Individual authority of related places can facilitate public awareness and participation in environmental matter. United Nations also supporting of active participation by public is an important tool for protection of environment. Outcomes of impacted inclusion, fair distribution of environmental harms and benefits may lead to think and make decision of participation by civic. This paper discusses about various tools through which public can participate in the environment protection and environmentally friendly move. Public should aware about their rights in protection of environment which is mention as human right.

Keywords: Public participation, Environmental protection, Environment

Introduction:

It has been observed that ancient days people organised time an organised society to contribute protection of environment. Ancient scriptures like Mahabharata and Ramayana have given proof to us in dealt of protection. In Kautilya's arthashastra has inbuilt with a chapter called environmental protection. Gupta, Mughal, Maurya, Vijayanagara dynasty and many emperors started their administration continued to save environment. During British rule IFA (Indian Forest Act) 1927 has set up which mainly dealt with exploitation of forest resources. So far in the present generation NGT (National Green Tribunal) formed to keep eye against pollution and protection of forest. Today in every metropolitan, urban, rural area reserved for gardening and other exotic species of flora and fauna. In our country all religion holy books containing elements of environmental protection. Hence, the role of public in environmental protection was not that much demand since them dependent on agrarian activities which was indirect process of protecting nature. It was after 1980 India also realised environmental degradation after industrialisation. Environmental laws and effort of implementing that law into public was not successful because it cannot be forcibly implement on person who is not at aware of concept. Government thought that applying environmental laws on common man's daily life might turn out effective. In this way context of public participation becomes important for all.

Public Participation:

Participation of public is one of the major accesses to save our environment. Any political, social changes Government and corporate decision makers should get people's support. Discuss environment issues and challenges in front of public. Because public want to know what choices they made and what affected most is this air they breathe, water they drink. Quality and purity of aesthetics of resources. Forest is the source of food for all living things. Human should understand this greater accountability which affect environment accordingly involve themselves

into nature save movement. Public participation gained its importance in the year 1992 in Rio declaration, which focuses on decision making process and to a comprehensive public participation. Formulation of policies, programmes, projects are responsive to motivate people participation. Rapid growth in urbanisation and poverty and some social causes are responsible for environmental degradation. Price control, subsidies, poor functioning of market for environmental services, more over technology adoption and industrial pollution are causes of degradation of environment. Expansion of chemical company, transport activity, sea routes are noticeable factors which harming environment. With all these participations of human they face lack of awareness how to make equal functioning activity to save harming part. By the 1990s, worldwide consultation and participation became the buzzwords of successful environmental decision-making, feeding into broader discourses on 'good governance', 'environmental justice' and 'environmental citizenship'.

Ineffective Public Participation:

When we look into the ineffectiveness or weak public participation. It is not possible without awareness. Lack on Government officials conduct programmes, no proper participation of activists, Formation of separate authorities under laws for various environmental issues, Slow progress in Government schemes in environment protection, No strict punishment for polluters. These are few areas revolve of ineffective participation of public.

Non Active Bureaucrats:

Conflicting local officials and State and Central bureaucracy have failed to participate in environmental bureaucracy of India. Government administration introducing many new projects in the name of development.

- Lack of producing environmental assessment report clearance before starting of project.
- Following same old mechanism for development activity.
- No specialised Pollution control board (Under water, Air)

In spite of forming pollution control board, there are local authorities like municipalities and Corporations which are empowered with providing industrial licenses. On account of this, municipalities issue consent certificate even if pollution board refuse to give it.

Inadequate of Personal:

Statutory authorities not performing their task properly. With the rapid economic growth, the term pollution now not only refers to water and air pollution. Several other pollution like e-waste, land pollution, radiation pollution, odour pollution and nuclear pollution have come to front line. But the state has not given due attention to these major pollution seen in the past few decades.

No Pressure Building Activist:

Government policies and environmental policies have not well marked out of beneficiaries to put pressure on government. Activist and existing environmental group experts are not much powerful to pressurize the policy makers and agencies in the environment.

Citizen Awareness:

Most of the citizens are unaware about the importance of environment regulations. National constitutions often lay down fundamental human rights, sometimes known as a bill of rights. Increasingly, constitutions also incorporate fundamental environmental rights.

Limited Work By Ngo's:

In the matter of environment NGO's play vital role in implementing part of environmental regulations. NGO's can achieve remarkable touch to the affected part of society.

But NGO's which are operating in rural areas they did not have writing skills of project report. Those who have writing skills they write and earn money which kept for environmental utilization. Many International sponsors ended their contract with NGO's due to negligence and misuse of funds which released for environmental protection.

Contribution To Improve The Environment

It is important to protect environment by participating for our own survival. Conservation of environment relates to activities which may give commercial benefits, but at the same time it prevents severe environmental damage. Maintaining environment and active participation in it may give solution to many increasing problem related to nature. Therefore it is very much necessary to protect and participate in conserving environment.

- Few practices help in protecting our environment which is as follows-
- Reuse carry (avoid plastic) bags.
- Use a compost bin. This can be used to recycle waste food and other biodegradable materials.
- Plant trees.
- Avoid unnecessary or wasteful packaging of products.
- Dispose the waste after separating them into biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste material. (Process in line, but effective usage are not seen)
- Treatment of sewage, so that it does not pollute the rivers and other water bodies.
- Never put any left-over chemicals, used oils down the drain, toilet or dump them on the ground or in water or burn them in the garden. If you do so, it will cause pollution.
- Don't burn any plastic waste; the smoke may contain polluting gases.
- Use unleaded petrol and alternate sources of energy, and keep the engine properly tuned and serviced. So that vehicle runs with eco-friendly move.
- Walk or cycle where it is safe to do so – walking is free; cycling can help to keep you fit.
- Judicious use of fertilizers, intensive cropping, proper drainage and irrigation.
- Composting organic solid waste for use as manure.
- Rotation of crops.
- Harvesting of rain water.
- National parks and conservation forests should be established by the government.

Measure To Improve Public Participation:

Importance should be given to vulnerable group will be effective way.

- Avoid lengthy and costly delays in decision taking in environmental participation
- International efforts and National implementation: International treaties are moving progressively to public participation where our country diluting to limit and restrict people participation.
- Evolving new models of environmental based notion of law as a programme called social action.
- Procedure to legitimize inter relationship like sharing and exchanging of knowledge in planning resources
- To form a local body which have control over that area
- Percentage of revenue collected from any projects should be mandatorily spent for the development activities of that site
- To make understand for people through culture, social interaction and morality and build into interest in environment protection

Before strategic planning stage, project specific public participation should be initiate at outset of process whether framing a policy issue or development of policy solutions and also alternative development proposal must come in place. This will ensure public issues guide and shape the design formulation of the proposal can be potentially reduce overall process. Before initiating process by technical expert they should gather public inputs within certain time frame. Build a guideline on appropriate comment time based environment issue. Adequate time must provided for public to assimilate and comment on nature. Time frame should be adhered to all by govt on role playing through participation in activities of environment based.

- Ensure appropriate access to information and documents, so that technical information laypeople will to understand it.
- Programmes, information, document must be in accessible language it will help public to know the facts.
- Make availability of content and copies in accessible public places.
- Usage of social media by conducting campaign also a useful element.
- Web based documents and CD's of the project should make available domestically.

Citizen rights, confidentiality of sensitive matters and RTI with latter taking precedence programme must organise.

Public participation in environmental project or policy must be designed in a systematic manner that is implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review. It should inform existing revisions of environment base, should inform future development plans. By implementing these stages we can incorporate effective participation process by citizen. Public participation must grow beyond any policy.

Developing Resources:

Bring out user friendly handbook which contains public participation principles, stakeholder rights, tools and process for public involvement after doing review of literature to understand of availability of sources national and international level.

Communication Between Agency And Public:

Develop a public involvement plan that the public can access and influence throughout the process. Keep public informed about the process. Usage of creative and appropriate methods of information dissemination for instance social media, electronic media, print media, campaigning, SMS notice, official advertisement in a simple language, government gazettes and websites, blogs, hashtag, promo, documentary, short movies.

Mark of Zone:

Central govt. Ministry of Environment and Forest should start a initiative to pilot projects to define various environmental zones across country. Zones will vary in term of biodiversity density, air, water along with socio-economic condition like income, population, prevalence of diseases, education status. Bifurcation of zoning helps to predict future environment risks and it also be guiding tool for the feasibility of different development projects. All State govt. should be made compulsorily utilize it as decisive resource tool while giving clearance to any form developmental proposal of project.

Conclusion:

Environmental protection will be possible task by setting strict and abiding rules. Unlike Income tax pay, this is possible when people are willingly accepting the rule. It is being

stakeholder who should understand the importance of environment and raise valuable suggestions. By which those suggestions will implement whenever necessary to develop save environment movement. Timely participation of people by their own interest which is no invested or no request policy which will cost nothing and it would be call timely participation by citizens. Time is essence when it comes to stop pollution. Hence people should be given adequate representation when it is matter of environmental protection and adopting various policies related environment. So, it is a major worldwide issue which should be solved by the continuous efforts of everyone. We should participate in the World Environment Day campaign to actively participate in the environment protection programme.

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