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Isolation of Antimicrobial Resistance Bacteria from The External Body Surface of Houseflies from Various Locations of Amalner City

Ashok J. Patil

Department of Zoology, Pratap College, Amalner – 425401

Abstract:

Background: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) bacteria is a serious public health threat globally that adversely affects both animals and humans. Houseflies act as common vectors for the spreading of these AMR bacteria.

Objective: The primary objective of this study was to isolate different AMR bacteria from the external body surface of the houseflies collected from different location of Amalner city and to assess susceptibility of these bacterial strains to various antibiotics.

Materials and methods: Houseflies were captured by simple sweep net method from different locations of Amalner city like residential areas, dumping yard, restaurants, animal and poultry farms and hospitals. Gram's staining methods were used for the identification of bacteria. Cultures were prepared in xylose lysine deoxycholate (XLD) agar, mannitol salt (MS) agar and eosin methylene blue (EMB) agar and antibiotic resistance was performed by Kirby–Bauer test.

Results: A total of 271 flies were captured and three bacterial species were isolated. Of these 173 (63.8%), 157 (57.9%) and 142 (52.4%) isolates of *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., and *E. coli* were detected respectively. These bacterial strains showed antibiotic resistance for routinely used antibiotics like amoxicillin, azithromycin and erythromycin. *S. aureus* is resistance to more than 80% of antibiotics used in the present study. However, *Salmonella* spp. and *E. coli* showed sensitivity to some antibiotic.

Conclusion: Houseflies collected from different locations in the present study carries pathogenic multi-drug resistance bacteria which causes substantial increase in morbidity and mortality and socioeconomic burden. Utmost attention of health care policy maker is needed in this regard.

Keywords: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR), *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., *E. coli*, amoxicillin

Introduction:

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a worldwide public health problem that affects both animals and humans (Odonkor & Addo, 2011; Ansari et al., 2013). AMR bacterial infections cause roughly 700,000 fatalities worldwide each year (O'Neill, 2014). Approximately 126,000 people died from severely drug-resistant and multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis in 2016 alone (Dunachie, et al., 2020). AMR is a term that describes the ability of bacteria (typically pathogenic) to develop physical or biochemical mechanisms and processes that turn antimicrobial therapies, such as antibiotics, ineffective (Livermore, 2009). This creates new challenges for microbiologists and pharmacologists to find new antibacterial formulations (Coates et al., 2002; Thomson et al., 2004).

Houseflies have been found to be world's most common vectors for spreading these bacteria (Fotedar et al., 1992). They are frequently found in close proximity to humans. Their numbers are very high in and around garbage yards, restaurants, homes, hospitals, crowded areas and villages with inadequate sanitary facilities and unsanitary situations (Oothuman, et al., 1989). In addition, their feeding and breeding habits make them perfect hosts for pathogenic microorganisms. Furthermore, they have been discovered to carry multidrug-resistant bacteria in hospital environments and may have a role in the transmission of human diseases (Fotedar, et al., 1992; Khalil, et al., 1994).

Bacterial drug resistance is a global issue with the lack of new antimicrobial drugs in the queue. Due to the sheer rising number of resistant strains, the efficiency of available antibiotics is decreasing. Treatment options for antibiotic-resistant pathogens are also severely limited, since these organisms usually exhibit a multi-drug resistant (MDR) phenotype (Nkang et al., 2009).

Human, animal and insect vectors can all spread antimicrobial-resistant bacteria (Davies and Davies, 2010). AMR bacteria can be transmitted from animal waste and other decaying organic substrates to residential settings by pests that originate in decaying organic material (Macovei et al., 2006). Increase in population and a consistent rate of urbanisation leads to the creation of unsanitary and underdeveloped areas which ultimately provide suitable environmental and climatic conditions for the development of houseflies.

There has been no research on the susceptibility of human pathogenic bacteria that are carried by the *Musca domestica*, which are widespread in Amalner taluka of Jalgaon district. In the present study, *Musca domestica* were collected from different areas of Amalner city including hospitals, and human pathogenic bacteria were isolated from their external body surfaces. The susceptibility of the bacterial strains to various antibiotics was then determined.

Materials and methods:

Study area and collection of insects

The study was conducted in different locations of Amalner city like residential areas, dumping yard, restaurants, animal and poultry farms and hospitals. Houseflies were caught by sweep net method for four months (June to November, 2020), from visiting places of houseflies such as leftover food, dirty water, decaying fruits and vegetables, decaying meat and fish, leftover sweets, and stagnant water in toilet settings. A total of 271 flies were captured and transported to the P.G. and Research Center, Department of Zoology laboratory Pratap College, Amalner in well-labelled specimen bottles.

Parasite isolation:

Collected houseflies were identified and transferred in a 10 mL vial half-filled with Phosphate buffered saline, sealed, and tagged, and left to stand for 10 minutes. To dislodge bacteria adhered externally to the body surface; the tube was rapidly shaken by hand for 2 minutes. The solution then transferred in a test tube containing nutrient broth and incubated for 6-8 hours at 37°C for culture (Fotedar et al., 2001).

Statistical analysis:

The data was analysed using SPSS software. Descriptive statistics were used for the analysis of the proportions of insects infested with pathogenic bacteria.

Isolation and identification of bacteria:

A sterile loop was used for inoculation of the culture using xylose lysine deoxycholate (XLD) agar, mannitol salt (MS) agar and eosin methylene blue (EMB) agar (HiMedia, Mumbai, India). Colonies that were black in the centre in XLD media, golden yellow in MS media and had a metallic sheen in EMB agar, were recognised as *Salmonella* spp., *S. aureus* and *E. coli* after 24-48 hours of incubation at 37°C (Bergey et al., 1974). Gram’s staining method was used to confirm morphological identity (Cheesbrough, 1985).

Antimicrobial resistance was tested for all the three bacterial species isolated using Kirby–Bauer test (Bauer et al., 1966), which included amoxicillin (30 g), azithromycin (30 g), ciprofloxacin (5 g), ceftriaxone (30 g), chloramphenicol (30 g), gentamycin (10 g), streptomycin (10 g), erythromycin (5 g), tetracycline (HiMedia, Mumbai, India). To standardise microbial testing, McFarland standards (0.5) were used as a reference to equalize the turbidity of bacterial suspensions.

Results:

Species diversity:

Identification of houseflies using a stereomicroscope was carefully carried out through identification key. Of the total 271 identified houseflies, 166 were *Musca domestica*, 41 *Musca autumnalis*, 21 *Musca sorbens*, and 43 *Chrysomya megacephala* (Table 1).

Table 1: Species distribution among different sampling site

Flies	Sampling site			
	Residential area (79)	Poultry and animal farm (123)	Hospitals (69)	Total
<i>Musca domestica</i>	49	72	45	166
<i>Musca autumnalis</i>	13	16	12	41
<i>Musca sorbens</i>	7	9	5	21
<i>Chrysomya megacephala</i>	10	26	7	43
Total	79	123	69	271

Prevalence of bacteria

Among 271 houseflies, 173 (63.8%) isolates of *S. aureus*, 157 (57.9%) isolates of *Salmonella* spp., and 142 (52.4%) isolates of *E. coli* were obtained (Table-2). The largest percentage of bacteria were isolated from houseflies collected from poultry and animal farm (>70%), whereas the lowest percentage were obtained from household flies (<40%). Antibiotic resistance patterns for various antibiotics of isolated *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., and *E. coli* are indicated in Table 3, 4 & 5.

Table 2: Number of bacterial isolates from different locations of houseflies

Sampling site	Bacterial isolates identified		
	S. aureus	Salmonella spp.	E. coli
Residential area (79)	30 (38.0%)	23 (29.1%)	31 (39.2%)
Poultry and animal farm (123)	96 (78.0%)	88 (71.5%)	79 (64.2%)
Hospitals (69)	47 (68.1%)	46 (66.7%)	32 (46.4%)
Total (271)	173 (63.8%)	157 (57.9%)	142 (52.4%)

Resistance of amoxicillin in *S. aureus* was found to be 96%, whereas azithromycin and streptomycin resistance was 92%, erythromycin resistance was 89%, and tetracycline resistance was 84% in *S. aureus* (Table-3). The sensitivity to chloramphenicol was 79%, ceftriaxone was 76%, ciprofloxacin was 73%, and gentamycin sensitivity was 60%.

Table-3: Resistance pattern of *Staphylococcus aureus* to various antibiotics

Collection site	Amx	Azt	Cip	Cft	Gen	Ch	Str	Ery	Tet
Residential area	39	32	19	25	10	12	28	22	18
Poultry and animal farm	85	86	78	79	68	89	90	80	90
Hospitals	42	41	29	27	26	36	41	52	37
Total (173)	166 (96%)	159 (92%)	126 (73%)	131 (76%)	104 (60%)	137 (79%)	159 (92%)	154 (89%)	145 (84%)

Amx-amoxicillin, Azt-azithromycin, Cip-ciprofloxacin, Cft-ceftriaxone, Ch-chloramphenicol, Gen-gentamycin, Str-streptomycin, Ery-erythromycin, Tet-tetracycline

Salmonella spp. isolates were 93% resistant to azithromycin, while 90% to streptomycin, 88% to erythromycin and tetracycline, 85% to amoxicillin and ciprofloxacin, however it is susceptible to chloramphenicol, gentamycin and ceftriaxone (Table 4).

Table-4: Resistance pattern of *Salmonella* spp. to various antibiotics

Collection site	Amx	Azt	Cip	Cft	Gen	Ch	Str	Ery	Tet
Residential area	23	21	18	4	2	6	23	15	25
Poultry and animal farm	74	82	77	13	16	23	77	79	71
Hospitals	36	43	38	11	13	10	41	44	42
Total (157)	133 (85%)	146 (93%)	133 (85%)	28 (18%)	31 (20%)	39 (25%)	141 (90%)	138 (88%)	138 (88%)

Lastly, *E. coli* isolates were 94% resistant to azithromycin and erythromycin, 93% to tetracycline, 87% to amoxicillin and streptomycin, and 73% to ciprofloxacin (Table-5). Whereas chloramphenicol (31%), gentamycin (28%) and ceftriaxone (25%) resistance were found in fewer isolates.

Table-5: Resistance pattern of E. colito various antibiotics

Collection site	Amx	Azt	Cip	Cft	Gen	Ch	Str	Ery	Tet
Residential area	19	29	16	3	-	5	17	21	28
Poultry and animal farm	75	65	66	13	22	25	78	72	69
Hospitals	29	39	22	19	18	14	28	40	35
Total (142)	123 (87%)	133 (94%)	104 (73%)	35 (25%)	40 (28%)	44 (31%)	123 (87%)	133 (94%)	132 (93%)

Discussion:

The eco-biology of the housefly makes it a possible mechanical vector for transmission of wide range animal and human bacteria, viruses, and fungus (Kassiri, et al., 2012). As a result, several bacterial species have been isolated from the external surface of housefly, as they pick up these bacteria through their mouths, legs, wings, and other body parts during the feeding process, and then transmit the pathogen back to the animal and humans, where they complete their life cycle (Khamesipour, et al., 2018).

Three bacterial species viz *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., and *E. coli* were isolated in the present study. Furthermore, each fly was found to be carrier of at least one pathogen, likely as a result of inadequate hygiene and sanitation in the setting where they were taken. It is in line with the previous study reported *Salmonella* Typhimurium, *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *Klebsiella*, and *Shigella* from the exterior surfaces of houseflies circulating at a University Canteen in Dhaka, Bangladesh (Parvez, et al., 2016).

In this study, houseflies were collected from three different locations viz, residential area, poultry and animal farm and hospitals. These locations are prone areas for acquiring mutations and resistance to different antibiotics especially hospitals and poultry and animal farms. Highest number of bacterial species recorded from poultry and animal farms. This is in line with the study of Almeida, et al., (2014) from Brazil, reported three species of bacteria viz. *Staphylococcus* spp., *Salmonella* spp., and *E. coli* from internal and external surfaces of houseflies collected from dairy farms. Moreover, hospital areas have also the highest number of microorganisms recovered among them. The current findings are also analogous to those of Nazari et al., (2017) who found that flies in hospital surroundings in Hamadan, Iran, contained larger numbers of bacterial strains. In a study, houseflies captured from canteen, restaurants, and indoor food preparation facilities varieties of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria were isolated (Ibrahim, et al., 2018). But the frequency of these isolated bacterial spp. were slightly lower than present study. All these studies clearly indicate houseflies as a potential vector for spreading these pathogenic microbes to humans and animals via their exterior body surfaces (De Jesús, et al., 2004).

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria are currently posing a global threat, with resistance to the majority of currently available antibiotics. Antimicrobial resistance is expected to kill roughly 10 million people per year by 2050 (O'Neill, 2016), posing a huge existential danger to humans and animals. Bacterial species isolated from houseflies were shown to be resistant to various antibiotics in this study, with the majority of isolates showing resistance to more than three antibiotics (amoxicillin, azithromycin, erythromycin, and streptomycin) that are routinely used in the present study area.

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria were most frequently reported from human hospital areas, because this area is normally filled with sick patients carrying antibiotic-resistant bacteria, and where most biological products used in the hospital are simply discarded into dustbins and open places without proper treatment. This is in line with the study conducted by Nazari et al., (2017) who isolated several bacterial species resistance to different antibiotics from human hospital. Similarly, in a study from Dhaka district of Bangladesh, researchers discovered all of the bacteria recovered from houseflies were resistant to amoxicillin and cefixime, but less resistance to chloramphenicol, gentamycin, or ciprofloxacin (Parvez, et al., 2017). Liu et al (2013) have reported amoxicillin, tetracycline, cefuroxime, and cephalothin resistance bacteria from houseflies collected from airport.

Poultry and animal farms are also major source of acquiring resistance among bacteria isolated from external body surface of houseflies to different antibiotics. Present study also found amoxicillin, erythromycin and azithromycin resistance bacteria from housefly collected from poultry and animal farms similar to the findings of Graham et al. (2009).

The frequent and haphazard use of antibiotics has almost resulted in a rise in the number of resistant bacterial strains on external surface of houseflies which dwell around human and animal habitation. The current findings add to the growing body of evidence that houseflies transmit several bacterial species resistance to several antibiotics, which could have adverse effect on human and animal health.

Conclusion:

In the present study area AMR bacterial species were recovered from external body surface of houseflies collected from

various locations. Antibiotics are widely used in veterinary farms which lead to the emergence of AMR microorganisms in poultry as well as farm animals. As a result, a variety of domestic and culinary insects harbours and acts as reservoirs of these antimicrobial resistance pathogens. To properly comprehend the relevance of harmful pathogens carried by flies, continuous surveillance is required. Flies from hospital environments carry pathogenic organisms that must be controlled by a hospital authority following suitable administrative processes. To prevent flies from entering the kitchen, a fly net should be used to stop their entry. Proper disposal of animal and human waste, as well as other decomposing objects, is necessary to stop multiplication of filth flies. Understanding the epidemiology of AMR bacterial species in a certain area might help to build local empirical treatment methods.

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A Study of Problems Faced by Non-Teaching Staff Performing Online Work in the Arts Commerce and Science Colleges in Jalgaon District.

Dr. Arvind K. Raut

Head, Dept. of Commerce
G. D. M. Arts, K. R. N. Commerce and
M. D. Science College, JamnerDist .Jalgaon.

Mr. Vinod B. Wagh

Research Scholar
G. D. M. Arts, K. R. N. Commerce and
M. D. Science College, JamnerDist .Jalgaon.

Introduction:In this paper researcher outline some of the main problems faced by the Non-Teaching staff in office of colleges while doing online work on the computer. The main problem is of the internet facility, e-mails, internet network, network provider modems, breakdown of electricity, lack of software, low network to the smart phones, lack of proper training to the staff, lack of communications, and computer awareness above the age of fifty onwards they were the main respondents and problems faced by the Nonteaching staff are more while doing online work in colleges who had done their service more than twenty years and scared to work on computer. The word ‘Non-Teaching’ is related to the office or administration of college or any educational institute. Non-Teaching staff in the office is important as well as very responsible for keeping the data or information of each and everything related to students, teaching staff, non-teaching, instruments and machines used in laboratory or in library, various department etc. non – teaching is the only person who can give you the proper information i.e. abstract or statistical or in tabular form. Person working in the office of colleges have to perform lot of work which is not of same kind but they have to handle multiple work at a time which is very difficult to manage. Lot of stress is there while working because most of the information is asked to provide within time limit. They have to collect all the related information or data to provide it within time correctly, competently which may be offline or Online. Most of the works in the college offices are done with the help of the computer because computer is the heart of non-teaching and non-teaching is the heart of office.

This study focuses the different online operating problems which are influence on the overall development of the colleges or educational institutions. There is lot of problems faced by the non-teaching staff relating the daily performance of offices. The common problems relating to the office work as under:

- 1) Availabilities of internet and other online facilities: The main problem is of slow internet access speed facility most of the time while working on computer there is no range of network or modem is not working properly and it takes lot of time to sort this problem which leads the wastage of time while taking online admission there is not sufficient time while taking online admission of students or filling any information from documents related to the students. The role of internet is very important because to exchange the data or information given to university or any other educational institute authority it requires internet updated software and updated computer or smart phones devices etc. In most of the case if there is no network on computer than with the help of smart phones and cell phones devices in which in-built modem that can connect to internet directly and can start and access the internet facility on the computer and also using Wi-Fi, hotspot and wireless features.
- 2) Infrastructural Facilities related Problems: Especially in rural areas colleges faced the infrastructural insufficiency. There is another problem which is faced by non-teaching is of breakdown of electricity or load shading while doing online work on computer if electricity is not there then most of the online work is done on another alternative backup, but that is for less time which is not sufficient for online work. Non-Teaching staff have to issue online Transfer Certificate, submission of online admission report of students, academic online teaching reports of Teacher, online attendance report of Teachers, non-teaching staff as well as students.
- 3) Lack of knowledge to the office employees: Many of the non-teaching staff do not having sufficient knowledge of online procedure. The software used in the office for operating work is not flexible as per the office work and the college demand. Teaching and non-teaching staff are conducting online exams in which role of internet is the most important, online salary, Pay slips, PF slips, DCPS slips, attendance, leave calculation, pay fixation, PF withdrawal, thumb impression reports of both the teaching and non-teaching staff, HTE-Sevarth, Areas, Increments, Promotion reports, online Management Information System (MIS), online Scholarships forms, scholarships fees, online checking scholarship form of students category wise, submission of scholarships form to government, fees uploading, disbursement report, online examination reports of students, etc.
- 4) Insufficient Staff: Due to the various restrictions and issues of government policies every college suffer the problems of insufficient staff. But the strength of students was increased in year by year. Therefore the workload is also become two times or three times. These above few work is done by non-teaching staff within the time limit with lot of stress, tension but skillfully adjust and manage multiple work at a time in any educational institute or organization.
- 5) Sufficient experience of online work and ethics: The employees should have the moral satisfaction about their institution. In online salary payment slip, sometime due to low connectivity salary may be delayed in the employees account. In some case while doing online scholarship work documents related to students may not be attached or upload due to old version of software and operating system it may not support the computer. If the above problems

of internet facilities, equipment’s and devices used in colleges are sorted then it will be little convenience for Non-teaching staff.

- 6) Lack of discipline: It is the burning issues in the colleges in the recent period. many of the students are not performed and adopt the rules and regulations of the college or educational institutions. They do not aware about their future and sometimes they are creates the law and order issues in the premises. They are always hazardous for the non-teaching staff also.

Objective of the study:The main objective of the studyas under:

- 1) To study the various online functions of the non-teaching staff of the Arts, Commerce and Science colleges in Jalgaondistricts.
- 2) To analyze different problems faced by non-teaching staff related to the college offices work.
- 3) To study the effects of online office work on non-teaching staff and students.

Hypothesis of the study:

- 1) The non-teaching staff performed important role in the overall development of the colleges.
- 2) Non-teaching staff faced various difficulties relating to the online office work of colleges.
- 3) The overall development of the colleges are depends upon the sound performance of the non-teaching staff.

Research Methodology: This study is based on the Primary as well as Secondary data collected by the researcher from the research area. The following is the detail about the primary and secondary data collection of the above study.

Primary Data is collected by researcher for this study from the selected college non-teaching staffand students. The researcher had collected the primary data through well-structured questionnaire form the respondent of this study. Researcher had prepared and distributed questionnaire among non-teaching staff of selected colleges. The questionnaire was collected for this study from the respondent or office employees i. e. Clerks, Head Clerks, Office Superintendents and Office Registrar, etc.

Secondary data involved all types of related published data which included; published document, academic reports, reputed Journals, Magazines, Articles, Government & other publications, Newspapers, Books and annual reports Universities and colleges. The researcher used the methods for analysis of data such as percentage, average, Measure of Central tendency and Chi-square test and t-test. The use of classification, tabulation, graphs, bar charts, pie charts, etc. for proper and realistic conclusion.

Sample size: the sample size of the above research study is as under:

Table No. 1: List of selected samples and respondents.

Total Colleges in Jalgaon District	48
Total Non-teaching staff	576
Total No. of colleges selected as sample (25%)	12
Total No. of non-teaching staff selected as respondents (25%)	144

As per above table researcher selected 144 respondents means, non-teaching employees from 12 colleges out of 48 colleges and total 576 employees from the research area i.e. Jalgaon districts as sample and respondents. For getting the desire solutions researcher selected colleges from urban as well as rural area. The above 12 colleges near about 12 employees were selected from each college office. The selected respondent includes office superintendents, office registrar, head clerks and junior clerks. The primary data had collected from these respondents by well-structured questionnaire.

Findings and conclusions:following are the major findings and suggestions of the study

- 1) Many of the colleges non-teaching staff face the infrastructural facility problems they do not have sufficient computerization in their institution with well-connected network therefore they can’t give their hundred percent for achieve some common goal.
- 2) Most of the Students, teaching and Non-Teaching staff make the use smart phones, wireless network provider modems, hotspot, Wi-Fi, etc. In non-teaching staff at the age above fifty onwards scared to do online work and trouble in operating computer. They have to face lot of problems in online work of colleges, and the staff that knows to operate and had experience of handling online work they should encourage the staff that had close to retirement.
- 3) Due to the lack of facilities and proper co-ordinations non-teaching staff cannot performed properly. And it directly effects on their efficiency and moral.
- 4) Financial satisfaction: Non-Teaching staff that had done service more than 25-30 years means above the age of fifty years face problems in online work they are main respondents, but their Salary is also one of the most considerable encouraging factors for any employee. Many of the non-teaching staff not satisfied with their salary.
Suggestions:
- 5) Every college should arranged the proper training of online college office work and day to day working activities about the official work of students, teacher and other related beneficiaries.

- 6) The government should implements the students and teacher oriented policies in the colleges and provide the sufficient non-teaching staff to the colleges which will helpful for overall development of the colleges as well as the society.
- 7) The non-teaching staff play the important role to enhance the overall quality improvement of the educational institutions therefore the job satisfaction the community is very important because it directly effect on their performance and efficiency.
- 8) Colleges should improve the infrastructural facilities in their institution with update online software’s.
- 9) Colleges should arrange some motivational programmes for their non-teaching staff of time to time it will help to improve the moral as well as efficiency of the employees.
- 10) Colleges should arranges the online awareness programmes for students it will help to reduces the queries of students and helpful to the non-teaching staff.
- 11) The co-ordination between the college students, teacher and other staff should improve it will help to overall development of the educational institution.
- 12) Colleges should maintain the discipline in the college premises some of the indiscipline students directly effects on the overall performance of the non-teaching staff.

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Feature Selection and Feature Extraction Algorithms Analysis

Asha Patil

S.T.Co.Op. Edu Society Science Sr. College Shahada,
Nandurbar Maharashtra

Abstract :

The techniques of feature extraction and feature selection are critical in image processing. Both techniques are used for dimensionality reduction, which is crucial for machine model complexity and overfitting. The feature selection process involves choosing a subset of the original features to reduce model complexity, improve computing efficiency, and reduce generalization error caused by the noise produced by irrelevant features. Feature extraction extracts features from an existing set to construct a new subset of features. The fundamental purpose of feature extraction is to condense the data while keeping the majority of the vital information. High stability of the feature selection and extraction algorithm is essential for high classification accuracy when evaluating the machine learning model's performance.

Keywords: Feature Selection, Feature Extraction, Image Processing

1. Introduction:

Image analysis problems, particularly those with many features, have necessitated the development of approaches that successfully reduce the data dimensionality. Feature extraction and feature selection are the two basic techniques for tackling this challenge (Bolón-Canedo and Remeseiro). Throughout this paper, apply the analysis of feature extraction and selection approaches to obtain the best predictive machine learning model (Arif et al.). The key distinction between feature selection and feature extraction strategies for dimensionality reduction is that feature selection algorithms keep the original features while feature extraction algorithms transform the data into a new feature space. Selection and extraction of characteristics are difficult tasks.

1.1 Feature Selection:

Feature selection is a fundamental notion in machine learning that has a big impact on the performance of machine learning models. The features used to train machine learning models have a significant impact on their performance. Model performance can be harmed by features that are irrelevant or only partially relevant. Irrelevant features don't supply any useful information, and redundant features don't provide any more than the ones it chosen. The selection of features should be the first and most important step in the model design process. (Cai et al.) (Kumar). Feature selection is required in many domains, including image recognition, image retrieval, text mining, intrusion detection, bioinformatics data analysis, fault diagnosis, and so on. It has been a study subject in methodology and practise for decades. Feature selection can be classified into two categories: supervised and unsupervised. There are three further classes in the supervised method.

(i) Filter Methods: It uses statistical tests to find the correlation between the variables.

- Chi-Square:- Chi-square test is used for categorical features in a dataset. It calculate Chi-square between each feature and the target and select the desired number of features with the best Chi-square scores. It determines if the association between two categorical features of the sample would reflect their natural association in the population (Mahmood).
- Pearson:- A Pearson correlation is a number between -1 and 1 that indicates how two features are linearly related. The Pearson correlation is also known as the "product-moment correlation coefficient" (PMCC) or simply "correlation."
- ANOVA:- ANOVA is an acronym for "analysis of variance" and is a parametric statistical hypothesis test. Importantly, ANOVA is used when one variable is numeric and categorical, such as numerical input variables and a classification target variable in a classification task.

(ii) Wrapper Method: It uses the subset of features, then decides either to add or to remove the features, including-

- Forward selection: The forward feature selection procedure evaluates all feature subsets with only one input attribute. In other words, it starts by measuring the Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation (LOOCV) error of the one-component subsets, $\{X_1\}$, $\{X_2\}$, ..., $\{X_M\}$, where M is the input dimensionality; so that it can find the best unique feature, $X(1)$ (Deng).
- Backward elimination: A feature selection technique is used while building a machine learning model. It is used to remove features that do not significantly affect the dependent variable or prediction of output.

(iii) Embedded Methods: It has an in-built feature selection method. The Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator is a standard method in embedded methods (Venkatesh and Anuradha).

- **LASSO:** This method is significant in minimizing prediction errors that are common in statistical models. The accuracy increases since the method include shrinkage of coefficients, reducing variance and minimizing bias. It performs best when the number of observations is low and the number of features is high. Fig. 1 represents the Filter, Wrapper, and Embedded methods.

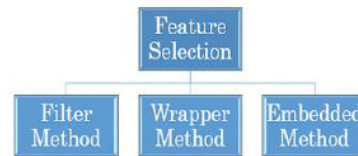


Fig1. Feature Selection Methods

The dataset may have hundreds to thousands of features, that doesn't mean that all of them are important or useful. Many more ways to perform feature selection are mentioned(Romero et al.). Feature selection is choosing variables to identify essential features when building predictive models(Pali et al.).

1.2 Feature Extraction:

Feature extraction involves reducing the number of features required to describe a large data set. Feature extraction uses to classify image, where an image segment is a group of pixels with similar spectral, spatial, and texture attributes. Traditional classification methods are pixel-based, in which each pixel is used to classify imagery(Yan and Gao). The feature extraction gives new features, which are a linear combination of the existing features.

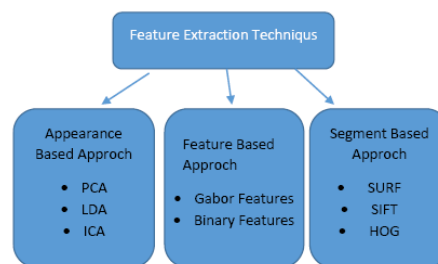


Fig. 2 Features extraction techniques

The feature extraction initializes with a set of measured data and builds a list of derived values that prove essential and informative(Pandian et al.). Many methods are used to extract features, which may depend on Appearance, features and segment base (Mutlag et al.)(Fan et al.).Features extraction techniques are divided into three approaches(Basir and Shantta).

(i) Appearance-based

- **PCA(Principal Component Analysis):** PCA for extracting important features from a list of given features. It helps visualize the data in light of the importance of explained data set variance. PCA extracts features using linear and nonlinear statistical transformation(Ali et al.).
- **LDA(Latent Dirichlet Allocation):** It is used as a pre-processing step in Machine Learning for image classification applications. The goal of LDA is to assign the features in higher dimensional space onto a lower-dimensional space to avoid the curse of dimensionality and reduce resources and dimensional costs.
- **LCA(Latent Class Analysis):** Latent class analysis (LCA) is a statistical procedure that identifies qualitatively different subgroups within populations who often extract certain outward features.

(ii) Features based

- **Gabor features:** Gabor filters are usual that variable filter parameter values are tried and the best ones are selected. They apply to binary and gray-scale images and are immune to image noise. Features are extracted directly from gray-scale images by Gabor filters specially designed from statistical information(Kamarainen). An adaptive sigmoid function is applied to the outputs of Gabor filters to achieve better performance on low-quality images.
- **Binary Features:** The LBP algorithm was applied to image classification. The image histograms are extracted from the Gabor map of images. These histograms are then concatenated into a single vector. The vector is considered a feature vector (Prakasa).

(iii)Segment based

- **SIFT(Scale-Invariant Feature Transform):** SIFT is a method that is invariant to scale, rotation, and illumination conditions. This method can extract local features that can describe the different types of images that have almost the same features (Azhar et al.).
- **SURF(Speeded Up Robust Features):** The SURF method is a fast and robust algorithm for local, similarity invariant representation and comparison of images. The main interest of the SURF approach lies in its fast computation of

operators using box filters, thus enabling real-time applications such as image classification, tracking and object recognition.

- HOG(Histogram of Oriented Gradients): The technique counts occurrences of gradient orientation in the localized portion of an image. This method is quite similar to Scale-Invariant Feature Transformation. The HOG descriptor focuses on the structure or the shape of an image. It is better than any edge descriptor because it uses the gradient’s magnitude and angle to compute the features.

Feature Reduction methods of Image Classification for Accuracy:

The following example shows how to identify a good combination of features from a large data set with high classification accuracy. Different machine learning techniques are used to calculate the classification accuracy of digital images.

Year	Features Reduction Method	Image Classification Dataset	Accuracy (%)
2020(Murugesan et al.)	Feature Selection	Medical Image	95.22
2016(Mate et al.)	Feature Extraction	Agriculture Images	89.36
2016(Hamzeh et al.)	Feature Selection	Land suitability classification	82.0
2011(Ruiz et al.)	Feature Extraction	Agriculture Images	80.6
2020(Sahlol et al.)	Feature Selection	COVID-19 image classification	98.
2020(Liu et al.)	Feature Extraction	Military Aircraft Image	-
2021(Thiagarajan et al.)	Feature Selection	Satellite Image Classification	99.49
2007(Xiao et al.)	Feature Extraction	Military Vehicle Classification	69.48

Table: Summarization of Feature Reduction Method

This table accurately reflects the dataset, which includes many classification of images. The approaches to feature selection provide great accuracy. The top feature extraction/selection approaches for image classification are compared in this table.

Conclusion:

The ideas of feature selection and feature extraction for feature reduction were covered in this paper, as well as the methodologies used. Feature extraction and feature selection are critical to machine learning success. All of these studies show that feature selection for image classification is more accurate than feature extraction methods. Feature extraction provides a new feature set whereas feature selection preserves a subset of the original features. The finding has sparked the interest of a fresh researcher. In the future, the feature selection will be utilised to classify the image in a variety of study fields.

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Revisiting Jack London's The Scarlet Plague in the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic

Dr. Amol Ukhardu Bavaskar

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Shankar Narayan
College of Arts and Commerce, Bhayandar-East,
Dist-Thane, MAHARASHTRA

Abstract:

The year 2020 is marked by the emergence of Corona Virus Disease-19 (COVID-19). It stretched its wicked deadly wings throughout many countries and paralyzed the lives of mass and forced to stay at home in confinement. The thorough world witnessed the naked dance of death with wide open eyes. However, it was not the first case of pandemic in the history of human civilisation. Such phenomena have been reflected and presented through different perspectives since long times in world literature. The Scarlet Plague published almost more than a century back is one of such finest examples. The novel records the origin and spread of the Red Death, an uncontrollable epidemic that depopulated and almost destroyed the world in 2013. It also throws a flood of light on the social and political aspects of the epidemic.

Keywords: Pandemic, Plague, Jack London, Covid-19, Red Death

The Scarlet Plague, by Jack London (1876–1916) published in 1912, is one of the finest examples of a post apocalyptic fiction novel in modern literature. The story takes place in 2073, sixty years after the spread of the Red Death, an uncontrollable epidemic that depopulated and nearly destroyed the world in 2013. James Howard Smith, alias "Granser," is one of the fortunate survivors who narrates his grandsons how the pandemic spread in the world and the havoc it brought in. He records the reactions of the people to contagion and death. The novel was published more than a century ago, but it conveys the sense of contemporariness as reflects fear of pandemics on the minds of the modern readers.

In the novel, Smith comes across the first victim of the scarlet plague while teaching when a young woman's face turns scarlet. She dies quickly leading to panic situation overtaking the campus. Smith returns home but his family refuses to join him as they fear that he is also infected and it will spread in the family soon. The epidemic overtakes the area and residents start rioting and killing one another. Smith meets his colleagues at his college building. They are optimistic to come out of the disaster. They soon realize that they must move elsewhere for safety and survival and therefore, begin to trek northward. Very soon Smith is left alone as all the members with him are no more. Thus, he is the sole survivor of the disaster. He lives for three years on his own with the company of a pony and two dogs. Finally, he is compelled of to return to the San Francisco area in search of other people out of the need of social interaction. He ultimately discovers a sort of new society which has been created with a few survivors broken into tribes. He is worried that he is the last to remember the times before the plague. He recollects the pleasant memories like his job, the quality food, social classes, and technology. He attempts to impart the value of knowledge and wisdom among his grandsons. Unfortunately, his efforts are futile as the children ridicule his recollections of the past, which sound totally incredible to them.

The story is set in 2073, sixty years after the outbreak of ghastly epidemic, the Red Death, that brought in the havoc leading to depopulation of the planet. James Smith is one of the survivors of the era and is still alive in the San Francisco area. He travels with his grandsons Edwin, Hoo-Hoo, and Hare-Lip. His grandsons are young and living as primeval hunter-gatherers in a densely depopulated world. Their intellect and linguistic abilities are limited. Smith recounts the story of his life before the plague, when he was an English professor. In 2013, the disease broke out and spread vastly. The victims would turn scarlet, particularly on the face, and become numb in their lower extremities which led to death within 30 minutes of first seeing symptoms. People believed in doctors and scientists but no cure is found, and those who attempted to do so were also became the fatal victim of the disease.

The fear towards infectious diseases is ancestral among human beings. A number of diseases have threatened the human civilisation many times since ancient period. There was no medicine on many of such diseases and even no one could stop the deaths. It was more horrible as people could not help one another as the only way to escape was to avoid contact with infected persons and contaminated objects. Out of ignorance and lack of scientific approach the epidemics are viewed as God's punishments for sins committed by the human beings. However, with the advancement in the field of medicines the issue of supernatural origin of the diseases was discarded and we could find right solutions of these problems. The pandemic situations brought forward the good and evil aspects of human nature as the world witnessed the group of people who threw their life in risk to serve the society and another group of people who curbed ample wealth during the pandemic by taking disadvantages of helpless people. The world witnessed the death not only in physical form but also in moral sense. The vices like avarice, greed, malpractices and corruption increased drastically.

In the beginning of the novel, people appeared not to be alarmed because they "were sure that the bacteriologists would find a way to overcome this new germ, just as they had overcome other germs in the past". (London 25) However, people were soon horrified by mass destruction they have to witness haplessly. London describes the disease in a frightening way

in details as: “The heart began to beat faster and the heat of the body to increase. Then came the scarlet rash, spreading like wildfire over the face and body. Most persons never noticed the increase in heat and heart-beat, and the first they knew was when the scarlet rash came out. Usually, they had convulsions at the time of the appearance of the rash. But these convulsions did not last long and were not very severe. ... The heels became numb first, then the legs, and hips, and when the numbness reached as high as his heart he died.” (London 26)

The description of each event in the novel continuously reminds us the havoc we are going through last couple of years. People were thoroughly helpless as their trust in science and medicine was defeated. It was replaced by fear in the mass. The author details the human reactions to the spread of the disease which is no different at all from that of we witnessed during Pandemic Covid-19. The main character in the novel, Granser narrates his grandsons: “Thursday night the panic outrush for the country began. Imagine, my grandsons, people, thicker than the salmon-run you have seen on the Sacramento river, pouring out of the cities by millions, madly over the country, in vain attempt to escape the ubiquitous death. You see, they carried the germs with them. Even the airships of the rich, fleeing for mountain and desert fastnesses, carried the germs.” (London 30)

The social reaction to the pandemic was even worse. The disease was beyond control and spreading like a wild fire where we had hardly any strong protection against it. The thorough world was under panic situation which also led to unreasonable behaviour on the part of mass: “In the midst of our civilization, down in our slums and labor-ghettos, we had bred a race of barbarians, of savages; and now, in the time of our calamity, they turned upon us like the wild beasts they were and destroyed us. And they destroyed themselves as well.” (London 34)

The novelist criticises the selfish attitude present in human society. Everybody wants to survive in such epidemics. There is nothing wrong in it. But the survival should not be at the cost of lives of our fellows or the murder of moral values and humanity. We accept Darwin’s theory of ‘Survival of the Fittest’ but it should be with the survival of others as well.

The devastating situation is described in the novel very intensely. The human race is under the threat of ultimate extinction. The protagonist describes it to his grandsons as: “Truly, my grandsons, it was like the last days of the end of the world”. (London 29) The pandemic is perceived as “the end of the world”. People are afraid of their own death and also have the terrible feeling of being extinguished from the planet. People are running hysterically, fleeing away for safety and life. Due to the forced quarantine, people are excommunicated which added their psychological problems. The protagonist expresses his feelings of frustration as: “It was amazing, astounding, this loss of communication with the world. It was exactly as if the world had ceased, been blotted out. For sixty years that world has no longer existed for me. I know there must be such places as New York, Europe, Asia, and Africa; but not one word has been heard of them—not in sixty years. With the coming of the Scarlet Death the world fell apart, absolutely, irretrievably. Ten thousand years of culture and civilization passed in the twinkling of an eye, ‘lapsed like foam.’” (London 31)

London is not the first author to represent the brutalities of such mass disaster and the destruction it resulted into. He presents the situations with an enormous intensity compared to previous works. He highlights how the pandemics can bring forth deeply rooted feeling of worries and fears that modifies the human behaviour in a great way. The social attitude is criticised by the author in the novel which is still prevalent in human society at large. At the same time, the pandemic brought forth the bright side of human nature as people came forward to help one another forgetting all types of discriminations and barriers. London believes fathom in socialist values like humanity and brotherhood which will definitely help the world survive in all adversities.

The medical science has developed by leaps and bounds today. Still, such type of pandemics continue to haunt human race. London’s work also reflects on the role of media during pandemics. In the novel, newspapers, wires, and phone calls were the only tools for obtaining information on epidemic spread. Today, the main sources of information on pandemics as television, internet, and print media such as magazines and newspapers are widely available. Media and private corporations take the advantages of such situations where they are expected to raise the moral and courage of mass. On the other hand, they are found demoralising and looting our own fellow countrymen. In the novel, the role of media is seen as positive but in modern times, the media are generally accused of exaggerating the news of an epidemic leading to misunderstandings among mass. Media reporting appears to lower trust in scientific evidence, leading to public fear and spreading widely and almost false information and exaggerated feeling of terror in public. During the pandemic Covid-19 outbreak, the propagation of superfluous information was overloaded that led to panic reactions. However, as in London’s novel, the media may be a useful resource in controlling epidemic fear, enabling a bridge between government and public opinion.

Conclusion: Even though published a century ago, The Scarlet Plague presents the same concerns, uncertainties and worries human faces even today. The hard times which we have been facing since a couple of years has affected every arena of human civilisation. Such types of pandemics are much discussed in world literature in the past and will be continued to discuss in future. The wisdom lies in the fact that we have to learn from the actual situations and their descriptions in the literature. The ultimate remedy to extend the life of human civilisation on the earth is to nurture the universal values of humanity and brotherhood.

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Analysis of Competitive State / Trait Anxiety among Tribal Cross-Country Runners In Nandurbar District

Dr. Arvind Rambhau Kamble
Director of Physical Education,
P.S.G.V.P.Mandal SIP Arts,GBP Commerce & STKVS Science
College,Shahada, Dist.Nandurbar(M.S.)

Statement of the problem:

The research scholar is in pursuit of knowing the competition state/ trait anxiety, which is a hindrance in the performance of cross-country runner though possessing enough physical abilities among the tribal cross-country runners, hence the problem entitled “Analysis of Competitive State / Trait Anxiety among Tribal Cross-Country Runners in Nandurbar District.” is selected for the study.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To list out the tribal cross-country runners in Nandurbar District.
2. To test the competitive state/ trait anxiety among tribal cross-country runners in Nandurbar District.
3. To analyze the competitive state / trait anxiety among the tribal cross-country runners in Nandurbar District.

The Samples:

Sampling is the key factor in getting the results in survey method. Purposive (Deliberate) Sampling Method was used to select the samples. The entire cross-country participating students, participating in the competitions in the academic year 2017-18 is considered for the present study.

- (1) Tribal Cross Country Runner – TCCR 101 to TCCR 121

Variables

Independent Variable:

- Illinois Competition Test

Dependent Variable:

- Response of the students

Intervening Variable:

Age

Research methodology

The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own purpose but the study undertaken by the researcher is to analyze the Competitive State / Trait Anxiety among Tribal and Non Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

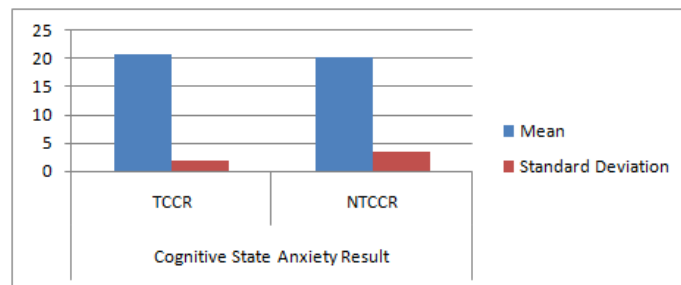
Results and discussions

The results and discussions will be made on the collection, treatment and analysis of the data after the survey.

Table : Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Test of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: **Cognitive State Anxiety Result**

Statistics	Cognitive State Anxiety Result	
	TCCR	NTCCR
Mean	20.76	20.22
Standard Deviation	1.78	3.31
t-Test	0.52	Df = 37

Graph : Mean and Standard Deviation of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: Cognitive State Anxiety Result

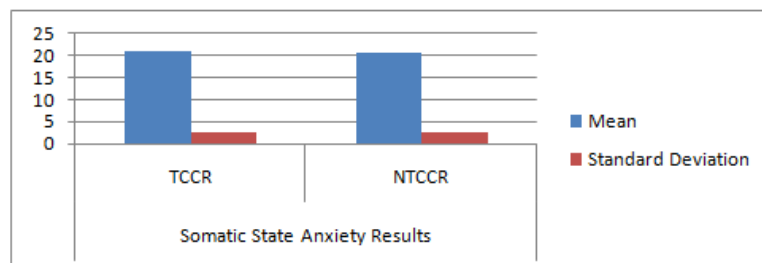


The mean score for the question about ‘Cognitive State Anxiety Result’ of the Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.76 and the standard deviation is 1.78 whereas the mean score for the question about I am concerned that ‘Cognitive State Anxiety Result’ of the Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.22 and the standard deviation is 3.31. The calculated t value is 0.52 and the table t-value is 1.645 at the significance level of .05 and the degree of freedom is 37. It shows that there is no significant difference found between ‘Cognitive State Anxiety Result’ among the Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

Table : Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Test of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: Somatic State Anxiety Results

Statistics	Somatic State Anxiety Results	
	TCCR	NTCCR
Mean	20.90	20.66
Standard Deviation	2.60	2.40
t-Test	0.76	Df = 37

Graph : Mean and Standard Deviation of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: Somatic State Anxiety Results

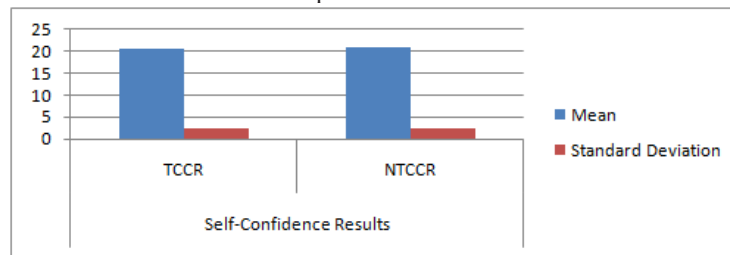


The mean score for the question about ‘Somatic State Anxiety Results’ of the Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.90 and the standard deviation is 2.60 whereas the mean score for the question about I am concerned that ‘Somatic State Anxiety Results’ of the Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.66 and the standard deviation is 2.40. The calculated t value is 0.76 and the table t-value is 1.645 at the significance level of .05 and the degree of freedom is 37. It shows that there is no significant difference found between ‘Somatic State Anxiety Results’ among the Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

Table : Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Test of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: Self-Confidence Results

Statistics	Self-Confidence Results	
	TCCR	NTCCR
Mean	20.47	20.94
Standard Deviation	2.462	2.50
t-Test	0.56	Df = 37

Graph : Mean and Standard Deviation of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: **Self-Confidence Results**



The mean score for the question about ‘Self-Confidence Results’ of the Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.47 and the standard deviation is 2.462 whereas the mean score for the question about I am concerned that ‘Self-Confidence Results’ of the Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.94 and the standard deviation is 2.50. The calculated t value is 0.56 and the table t-value is 1.645 at the significance level of .05 and the degree of freedom is 37. It shows that there is no significant difference found between ‘Self-Confidence Results’ among the Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

CONCLUSIONS:

Tribal Cross-country Runners

1. The tribal cross-country runners show moderate Cognitive state anxiety during the competition as the mean score for this question is 20.76 and the standard deviation is 1.78 for the sample size of 21 Tribal Cross-Country Runners.
2. The tribal cross-country runners show moderate Somatic state anxiety during the competition as the mean score for this question is 20.9 and the standard deviation is 2.6 for the sample size of 21 Tribal Cross-Country Runners.
3. The tribal cross-country runners show moderate self-confidence during the competition as the mean score for this question is 20.47 and the standard deviation is 2.46 for the sample size of 21 Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

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Opium Trade and Linguistic Hybridity in River of Smoke

Dr Avinash Y Badgajar
JDMVP'S Arts, Comm &
Science College, Jalgaon

Introduction:

River of Smoke (2011) is the second book in the Ibis Trilogy. Sea of Poppies ends amidst a raging storm, rocking the schooner, the Ibis, and the crew of seamen, convicts, lascars and girmityas sailing forward in the course of transforming their lives. River of Smoke begins with the Ibis caught in the storm with two other vessels the Anahita, a well built cargo vessel owned by the Bombay based Parsi merchant, Bahram Modi, carrying the raw opium for sale in Canton and the Redruth, a Cornish vessel on which the Cornish botanist looks for rare plants, especially the mythical golden camellia in China. Some characters from the previous volume reemerge, they are Raja Neel, who joins as Modi's munshi, and Paulette accompanies the botanist, Penrose. Sea of Poppies mainly deals with the opium trade, its production in India and export to China. In River of Smoke Ghosh shifts his attention to the opium trade with China, particularly the coastal port of Canton. Amitav Ghosh's projected Ibis trilogy grows out of his comprehensive historical research about the mid-nineteenth century opium wars between China and the Western powers led by Britain. The European powers, cloaking their greed under the rubrics of free trade and internationalization of commerce, attempted to open the Chinese markets to the vicious opium trade.

Sea of Poppies ends with the escape of the convicts from the Ibis which is in the grip of a fierce cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. River of Smoke begins in the wind-swept cliffs of Mauritius with "La Fami Colver," Deeti's clan, marching in ritual procession to her Memory Temple. Deeti's semi-mystical experience interweaves the beginning of both Sea of Poppies and River of Smoke. In the first novel, she has an instinctive knowledge that her vision of a tall-masted ship on the ocean is a "sign of destiny" (SP 3). In the sequel, she insists that it was not chance but destiny that leads her to the site of her hidden shrine in Mauritius. Deeti's prescient drawing of the Ibis on a green mango leaf amazes her daughter Kabutri, and she even puzzles herself with the "sureness of her intuition" (SP 9). Her sketch is so authentic that the narrator comments in an aside that "[L]ater, even seasoned sailors would admit that her drawing was an uncannily evocative rendition of its subject" (SP 10). Significantly Deeti's creation of her private universe takes place in the inner sanctum of her puja room. Her pursuit of art reaches its high point in Mauritius where she paints the walls of the cavern later known as "Deetiji's 'Memory-Temple'—Deetiji-ka-smriti-mandir" (RS 8). The repressed, exploited young woman from a remote Indian village establishes a matrilineal community in Mauritius after serving out her indenture along with eight of her shipmates. With the creation of an indentured community of "ship-siblings from the Ibis" (RS 11), culture flows between national boundaries undermining the modern narrative of a homogeneous nation. A product of this intercultural negotiation is the strange mixture of Bhojpuri and Creole that becomes Deeti's "personal idiom of expression" (RS 4). Hybridity and fluidity of movement thus lead to the rise of a global imaginary characterized by heterogeneity.

Opium trade:

Bahram Modi, the Parsi opium trader provides the details of opium trade politics. The revenue generated in the opium trade helps the British Empire grow. So the British compel the Chinese mandarins to keep open their ports, in the name of free trade. In his interview with BBC News Ghosh points out that opium was essentially the commodity which financed the British Raj in India. It is not a coincidence that 20 years after the opium trade stopped, the Raj more or less packed up its bags and left. The novel reveals the power politics and diplomacy of the British Empire behind the opium trade with China. The failure of the opium trade with China results into the Opium War.

Ghosh offers the deepening alternative view of history, especially the Opium War and the commercial and diplomatic relations of Britain with China. Ghosh's sympathies are largely with Chinese as they become the real victims of opium trade and Opium War. The opium trade was one of the shoddiest and shocking episodes in the whole violent history of the British Empire that exposes the hypocrisy, diplomacy and politics of Britain. It is consequently powerful economic interests, not moral considerations that influenced the debate on opium trade and opium war.

With references from diaries and paintings Ghosh manages to bring out the color and vibrancy of the ancient trading port. Fanqui-Town in Canton was the place where foreigners thirteen factories called different 'hongs' mainly the British, the Dutch, the Danish, the French and the American. Also, it was where the characters of the novel 'planned to despoil an entire people in the pursuit of profit', as Robin Chinnery, a gay Eurasian painter, describes the Foreign Merchants' enclave in a letter to his friend Paulette:

"In a way, Fanqui-town is like a ship at sea, with hundreds - no, thousands- of men living crammed together in a little sliver of a space. I do believe there is no place like it on earth, so small and yet so varied, where people from the far corners of the earth must live, elbow to elbow, for six months of the year.... Everywhere you look there are khidmatgars, daftardars, khansamas, chuprassies, peons, durwans, khazanadars, khalasis and laskars." (RS, 185)

Ghosh seems clearly fascinated by the history of Canton and, within it, of Fanqui-town, a tiny foreign enclave on the

edge of a formidable but mysterious civilization that is beginning to resent the corruption of its people by opium. The second protagonist of the novel Bahram Modi, who serves as much of the novel's energy, owes his life to 'Canton'. Probably the most memorable character in all of Ghosh's fiction, Bahram is captured in every possible mood, from opium-- induced hallucination to boardroom bluster, romantic rapture to Zoroastrian-inflected philosophical rumination. If there is one thing that reveals all the elements of Bahram's life, it is his language, which is silted with the sediment of many tongues — Gujarati, Hindustani, English, Pidgin, Cantonese. When the foreigners weren't eating or drinking or dancing, they invoked the principles of free trade to fight the mandarins who try to keep opium out of China.

River of Smoke vividly captures the critical moment in the history of global trade, as the tensions between the Chinese monarchy and the British East India Company rise to a perilous crescendo that will culminate in the devastating violence of the Opium Wars. The novel ends just before the time when Britain's Opium War against China began. It was more than a trade war or globalization through Amitav Ghosh's River of Smoke - A Tribute to an Ex-Era of Globalization gunboats. It was a clash of civilizations with a racial undertone.

The huge cast of characters in River of Smoke and the narrative carried by a number of voices show Ghosh's sophisticated command of dialogue: Deeti's engaging Creole; Neel's English which is so good that it irritates Bahram; the naive, frivolous voice of Robin Chinnery, a gay artist who writes gossipy letters to Paulette that provide an artist's view of Canton; and an omniscient narrator. This novel is in fact 'a monumental tribute to the pain and glory of an earlier era of globalization — an era when people came into contact and collision, intermixing costumes, customs, convictions, consonants, couplings and cash'. The twisting of tongues energizes all of Ghosh's writing. It allows him to engage with quiet irony on the political counter to the commonalities forced on them by all of them being sub continentals in China. In the alien space of the Manchu Empire Bahram discovers his alter ego,

"In Canton, stripped of the multiple wrappings of home, family, community, obligation and decorum, Bahram had experienced the emergence of a new persona, one that had been previously dormant within him: he had become Barry Moddie" (RS 52).

While Barrie Moddie is "confident, forceful, gregarious, hospitable, boisterous and enormously successful" in Canton, when he returns to Bombay his "other" self would be shrouded and "Barry would become Bahram again, a quietly devoted husband, living uncomplainingly within the constraints of a large joint family" (RS 52). Bahram's successes as an opium merchant are balanced by his failures as the fruits of his labor prove to be elusive. He suffers a huge financial setback because the storm in the sea damages both his ship the Anahita and the massive cargo of opium. Arriving in Canton's Fanquittown or Foreign Enclave, the helpless Bahram fails to dispose of his cargo because of the stand-off between the adamant Chinese authority and the British enforcers of Free Trade. His situation becomes more complicated when an arrest warrant is issued against his name. Bahram is a helpless individual at the mercy of the broad sweeps of politics and history. His self-defense to Napoleon when asked about the ethics of opium-trade reveals how Bahram negotiates with his sense of self and evaluates his position in the wake of capitalist ideology:

"Opium is like the wind or the tides: it is outside my power to affect its course. A man is neither good nor evil because he sails his ship upon the wind. It is his conduct towards those around him—his friends, his family, his servants—by which he must be judged. This is the creed I live by" (RS 175).

By focusing on the trials and tribulations of a character caught against the whirlwinds of forces beyond his control, the narrative portrays a broad and many-sided picture of the everyday life of the people.

Indian tongues and arena languages:

Following from the earlier forays into laskari and pidgin language, the Anglo-Hindoosthani that peppers this chronicle once again shows a union of various cultures for the 'other' to be truly allowed a space in the politics of representation. The broken-down languages also bring forth the crisis that plagues not only the sensibilities of the characters, but also in the process of creation of historical knowledge, one that is constantly caught up in a state of flux. In this crisis of ideas, Neel ponders over the role of the intellectual. Neel's character from the first novel onwards takes on an interesting trajectory, from being the indifferent Raja, to being convict at sea, taking up the role of Munshi to Bahram and finally, in this, molding himself into the role of an advisor to the Chinese on Indian matters. While Neel's love for words and languages as well as cultures makes him an excellent narrator of the crisis of the opium war, he is also the frustrated intellectual who helplessly watches the destruction of not only a civilization, but also its future. His words, "Thoughts, books, ideas, words—if anything they make you more alone, because they destroy whatever instinctive loyalties you may once have possessed" (RS 83), bring out the inherent loneliness and angst of the intellectual in times of ideological emergency.

The text in River of Smoke is marked by a general and pervasive awareness of language issues and by a sense of the complexities of multilingualism and the interaction of languages: Indian tongues – Hindustani in general, Neel's Bengali, Bahram's Gujarati, also Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Marathi, Kachhi and Konkani; Cantonese Chinese; Portuguese, French, English; Mauritian Creole; and the hybrid that is pidgin. The word 'pidgin' is said to have originated from the word businesses. There is a dialogue between the Chinese boy Allow and Bahram where the boy says, 'this time cannot do-pidgin in Canton. Mister Barry savvy, no-savvy ah?' (RS, 244) Here, it is clear that pidgin 'means business' not the language. And 'savvy', from the Portuguese verb 'saber', means 'know'.

After the reading of several more passages – including a witty sex scene which expertly drew on elaborate 19th century Hindustani phrases to communicate the intimacy of the two characters – the floor was opened to questions. One of the

questions that sprang from the amusing wordplay showcased in the readings was how he managed to use the vernacular so effectively in his books. Ghosh answered that it is impossible to describe life in India without it. He explained that a lot of Hindustani words like 'namaz' and 'masjid' made their way into the Oxford English dictionary and that there was extensive intermingling of Hindustani with English during the colonial period. Young British children looked after by Indian ayahs often spoke more Hindi than English in their early years – for example, Rudyard Kipling supposedly did not speak English until the age of six. In fact, a lot of Asian and African words that were removed from Webster and Oxford English dictionaries when they were standardized have lived on in English as slang. Ghosh described how he likes to annoy his children when they call him "dude", by asking them, "Why are you using this 18th century African word?"

The dialogue passages in pidgin stretch the readers' linguistic abilities with an alien syntax all but unrecognizable to native English sensibilities, as in conversations in that idiom. For example, in the scene where young Bahram takes the torn turban cloth of his senior Seth to the Chinese washer woman who later becomes his beloved; the dialogue in pidgin has every reader laughing, wondering, as they gradually understand how languages melt into each other: 'Mister Barry, chin-chin. What thing wanchi?' 'Li Shiu-je have done too much bad thing.' 'Hai-ah! What thing have done ah?' 'Have cuttee cloth.' 'What-place cloth have cuttee ah? Mister Barry can show?' (RS, 70) Immediately after this, profanities begin to pour from angry Bahram's mouth for his senior in Hindusthani, Bahn. 'od! Mada...od!' Amitav Ghosh's linguistic virtuosity takes a kaleidoscopic dimension in *River of Smoke*. The narrative opens in Mauritius and its first few pages are peppered with words from Mauritian creoles and the Bhojpuri dialect of the Indian settler girmityias: "pus-pus," "palki," "bonoys," "belsers," "bowjiss," "salas," "sakubays," "bandobast," "gardmanzes," etc.

By investing his narrative with native unfamiliar words and expressions, Ghosh imparts a sense of time and place to the multilingual universe of the Indian Ocean where one is always surrounded by languages. In a world where drug-peddlers become heroes, women disguise themselves as men, an ex-convict Indian landlord becomes a munshi, identities are endlessly reshaped, and European, Indian and East Asian languages continuously interact with each other.

There is a shift in focus from the indentured Indian laborers in Mauritius to the Indian mercantile community huddled in the "Achha Hong" complex in Canton. The phrase "Achha Hong" itself is a hybrid coinage. "Achha" is the Cantonese term for Indians; "Hong" is the Chinese word for trading house. The International Standard English of the third-person narrative voice is sprinkled with words and phrases from the non-English linguistic world. The "Achhas," themselves a "motley gathering" from distinct parts of the Indian subcontinent, 'spoke between them more than a dozen different languages' (RS 192). Bahram hears voices of the Chulia boatmen "talking, shouting and singing in Tamil, Telegu and Oriya" (RS 63), Neel experiences employees hailing from disparate communities from the Bombay hinterlands conversing in "Gujarati, Marathi, Kachhi and Konkani" (RS, 313).

Hybrid pidgin:

Cantonese, Chinese, Portuguese, French, English, Mauritian creole languages seep into one another to create the hybrid pidgin language of the business community. Words like "chai" come from Cantonese, while the Portuguese word "falso" meaning fraudulent or false spoken by Bahram's efficient Portuguese manager Vico becomes phaltu on Achha tongues (RS 192). A language with a peculiar syntax, pidgin has a peculiar sensibility of its own. While the grammar was that of the Cantonese, the words were mainly English, Portuguese and Hindusthani. The charming musical rhythm of Chi-mei's "sing-song" pidgin is noticeable when she expresses her sympathy for Bahram: "'Mister Barry trouble have got? Blongi sad inside'" (RS 70). The poetic and direct nature of this mode of communication is quite evident in Punhyqua's warnings to Bahram about the new governor Lin: "Mr. Moddie, Lin Zexu, he savvy allo ... Allo, allo. He have got too much spy. He sabbi how cargo come, who bringee, where it go. Allo he savvy. If he come Governor Canton too much bad day for trade" (RS 291).

Expressions such as these can only be understood by deducting the sense from the context. For the British pidgin is an uncomfortable domain and they depend on "linkisters" that is three-way interpreters between Chinese hosts, pidgin and the English community. While discussing grave issues such as the Letters of the High Commissioner Lin in the musical lilt of pidgin is supplanted by official English where translators play a key role. Exhilarated by this carnival linguistic "chutney" Neel plans a book on the multi-lingual commercial world of southern China, whose proposed title is "The Celestial Chrestomathy, Comprising, A Complete Guide To and Glossary Of The Language Of Commerce in Southern China" (RS 272). Neel's Chrestomathy, a lexicon of English, Cantonese and pidgin, is inspired by his "providential" meeting with his "kindred spirit" (RS 271) Liang-Kuei-Ch'uan, a printer and translator also known as Compton. As the compiler of this multilingual glossary, Neel acts as the novelist's fictional double because *The Ibis Chrestomathy* was published on Ghosh's website in 2008 when *Sea of Poppies* was also published. The assertion that "words ... no less than people, are endowed with lives and destinies of their own" is as much Neel's as his creator's.

Conclusion: This linguistic hybridization is, no doubt, a corollary of multiculturalism. But to celebrate this multilingualism as a product of inter meshing of cultures is to overlook the strategies of resistance of South Asian colonized countries. By seizing the language of the centre that is English and re-positioning it in a discourse suited to the colonized space, post-colonial literature writes back by the dual processes of abrogation and appropriation. The abrogation or denial of the privilege of English involves a rejection of the metropolitan power over the means of communication while the appropriation and reconstitution of the language of the centre, the process of capturing and remolding the language to new usages, marks a separation from the site of colonial privilege. By dislocating British English and introducing new cultural patterns into it, a postcolonial writer Ghosh localizes it for creative use thereby producing a variety of "englishes." By



employing the strategies of code-switching and vernacular transcription, Ghosh abrogates the Standard English thereby strengthening his anti colonial stance.

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A New Species of Genus *Stilesia* Railliet, 1893 (Cestoda: Thysanosomidae) from *Capra Hircus* at Pachora, M.S., India

Avinash Bhangale

Dept. of Zoology, S.R.N.D. Arts, Comm. &
Science College,
Bhadgaon Dist.
Jalgaon

Ajit Kalse

Helminth research laboratory, PG
Department of Zoology, Nanasaheb Y.
N. Chavan, Arts, Science and Commerce
College, Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon

Khushal Bhavsar

Affiliated to Kavayitri
Bahinabai Chaudhari North
Maharashtra University,
Jalgaon

Abstract:

The genus *Stilesia* was erected by Railliet in 1893 with its type species *Stilesia globipunctata* (Revolta 1874) from Ovisaries. The present communication deals with a new species *Stilesia kalsae* is collected from Goat *Capra hircus* at Pachora, M.S., India. It differs from all known species, having quadrangular scolex with four suckers, neck is medium, mature proglottids are medium in size, genital pore regularly alternate, unilateral; testes 3-5 in number, unevenly distributed; cirrus pouch medium, oval; cirrus thin, armed; vas deference coiled; ovary small, single mass, near posterior margin, with acini; vagina posterior to cirrus pouch.

Keywords: *Stilesia shindei*.sp. *Capra hircus*, Pachora.

Introduction:

The genus *Stilesia* was erected from Ovisaries in Europe, Africa and Asia as *Stilesia globipunctata* (Rivolta, 1874) by Railliet in 1893. Later on *Stilesia hepatica* was added to this genus by Woffhugel (1903) from sheep and goat in east Africa. *Stilesia vittata* was reported by Railliet in 1896 from Camelus dromedaries from Africa and India. *Stilesia okapi* was erected as a new species of this genus by Leiper (1936) from Okapi in Africa. It is regarded by Baer (1950) as a variety of *Stilesia globipunctata*. The present article deals with description of *Stilesia shindei*.sp. collected from intestine of goat *Capra hircus* from Pachora (M.S.) India.

Materials and Methods:

The goat, *Capra hircus* intestines were purchased from slaughter house, dissected and cestodes were obtained. Twenty specimens of tapeworm were collected at Pachora, Dist.: Jalgaon (M.S.). All cestodes were flattened and preserved in 4% Formalin, stained in Harris hematoxylin, passed through various alcoholic grades, cleared in xylol, mounted in DPX. Whole mount slides were prepared for anatomical studies. Drawings are made with the help of camera lucida and microphotographs were taken with Olympus camera. All measurements are in millimeters. Slides are deposited in research laboratory.

Description:

Worms were small to medium, thin musculature, with scolex, immature and mature segments. The scolex is medium, almost quadrangular in shape, measures 0.657 to 0.714 in length and 0.714 to 0.757 in breadth. It bears 4 unarmed suckers, which are oval in shape, arranged in two pairs, one pair in each half of the scolex, and measure 0.285 to 0.314 in length and 0.250 to 0.285 in breadth. The neck is medium, broad anteriorly, narrows posteriorly and measures 0.442 to 0.460 in length and 0.307 to 0.342 in breadth.

The mature proglottids are medium, very thin, broader than long, almost 30 times broader than long, with distinct segmentation and convex lateral margin; one set of reproductive organ in each segment and measure 0.010 to 0.013 in length and 0.156 to 0.166 in breadth. The tests are spherical in shape, 3 to 5 in number, on each lateral side, lateral to ovary and measure 0.013 to 0.016 in diameter.

The cirrus pouch is medium, oval, transversely placed, present at anterior margin of the segment, opens marginally and measures 0.023 to 0.030 in length and 0.016 to 0.020 in breadth. The cirrus is thin, contained within the cirrus pouch while in some segment it is armed. It measures 0.023 to 0.030 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth. The vas deferens is thin, long and wavy and measures 0.066 to 0.073 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth.

The ovary is medium in size, a single mass, spherical in shape, placed at the posterior margin of the segment and measures 0.040 to 0.046 in length and 0.020 to 0.023 in breadth. The vagina is thin, straight tube, posterior to cirrus pouch and measures 0.133 to 0.140 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth. The genital pores are small in size, opens marginally, regularly alternate and measure 0.003 to 0.006 in length and 0.006 in breadth. The longitudinal excretory canals are narrow and measures 0.006 to 0.008 in breadth.

Discussion:

The present worm comes closer to *S. globipunctata*, Railliet 1893; *Stilesia vittata*, Railliet, 1896; *S. hepatica*, Woffhugel 1903; *S. leiperi*, Kadam, Shinde and Jadhav, 1980; *S. marathwadensis*, Shinde, Jadhav and Phad, 1985; *S. jadhavae*, Jadhav, 1999; *S. kapadnensis*, Kalse and Patil, 2008; *S. indiana* Pawar, 2016; and *S. bhadgaonesis* Bhangale and Kalse, 2021.

- 1) The present species differs from *S. globipunctata* in the number of testis (3-5 vs. 4-7, in the vas deferens (wavy vs. not closely coiled), in the cirrus pouch (oval vs. pyriform), in position of vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. dorsal to cirrus pouch), in the genital pore (regularly alternate vs. irregularly alternate) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. Ovisaries).

- 2) The present parasite, differ from *S. vittata* in the number of testis (3-5 vs. 5-9), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. closely coiled), in cirrus pouch (oval vs. cylindrical) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Camelus dromedarius*).
- 3) The present cestode, differ from *S. hepatica* in number of testis (3-5 vs. 6-7), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. not closely coiled), ovary (spherical vs. oval), vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. anterior to cirrus pouch) and in host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Buffelus caffer*).
- 4) The present worm, differ from *S. leiperi* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. circular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 5-6), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. not closely coiled), cirrus pouch (oval vs. cylindrical) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Ovis bharal*).
- 5) The present parasite, differ from *S. marathwadensis* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. circular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 5-7), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. straight) and in the ovary (spherical vs. oval).
- 6) The present species, differ from *S. jadhavae* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. globular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 5-7), in the vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. anterior to cirrus pouch) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Ovis bharal*).
- 7) The present parasite, differ from *S. kapadnaensis* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. globular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 4-6), in vas deferens (wavy vs. coiled), in vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. dorsal to cirrus pouch) and in genital pore (regularly alternate vs. irregularly alternate).
- 8) The present parasite, differ from *S. indiana* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. globular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 4-5), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. curved), and in the ovary (spherical vs. U shaped).
- 9) The present cestode, differ from *S. bhadgaonensis* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. dome shaped), in the matured segments (30 times broader than long vs. 13 times broader than long), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 3-4), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. coiled) and in genital pore (regularly alternate vs. irregularly alternate).

The above noted characters are valid enough to accommodate these worms, into a new species and hence the name *Stilesia shindei* sp. is proposed, in honor of Late Prof. G. B. Shinde, Ex-Registrar Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, who has contributed so much to our knowledge of Helminthology.

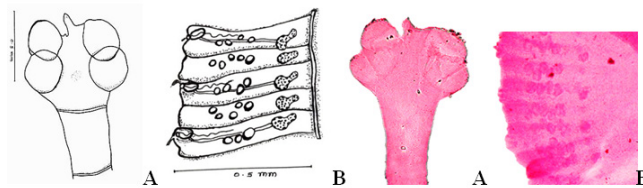


Fig-1- *Camers Lucida* and *Microphotograph* of *Stilesia shindei* sp.
 Scolex; B- Mature segments

Taxonomic summary:

Genus : *Stilesia* Railliet, 1893
 Species : *Stilesia shindei* n. sp.
 Host : *Capra hircus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 Habitat : Intestine
 Locality : At. Pachora, Dist. Jalgaon, (M.S), India.

Date of collection : 30th

November, 2016.

Etyymology : The name is proposed to the species after

the name of great Helminthologist.

Holotype¶type: Deposited in the Helminth research laboratory, PG Dept. of Zoology N.Y.N.C. Arts, Science& Comm. College, Chalisgaon Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.)

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The Relevance of Annabhau Sathe in The Global Context with Reference to Gold from The Grave

Mr. Bhagwat C. Patil

Asst. Professor, English

J.D.M.V.P. Co. Samaj's Arts, Commerce and Science College,
Jalgaon, MH. (India)

Abstract:

A lot of literary creations have been appeared in literature with the reflection of Dalit consciousness. Primarily, in India, the post-independent era witnessed the movement of Dalit Literature in the English and other regional languages. Being an element of the society, the Dalit writers gave the exposure to their individual experience regarding the sufferings of the subjugated strata, which was universal. The writers like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Shankarao Kharat,, Shivram Kamble, Annabhau Sathe etc. desired to restore the morality and the dignity of the 'untouchables'. Dalit Bhima's dream, humiliation, struggle, fight and daring is representation of the subalterns in India. As a result, Bhima's life is microcosm of subaltern's life. Annabhau Sathe's Smashanatil Sone later translated into English as Gold From The Grave convey such themes.

Key Words: Dalit, sufferings, social consciousness, Subaltern, marginal, microcosm, extreme poverty.

Introduction

Dalit literature have conceptualized humiliation not merely personal but also as informing social and political process at national level focusing to struggle for personal and political dignity. Literature is mirror of the society so as society affects literature. The literature, which fulfill such criteria, becomes humanist and realistic literature than mere romantic description. Subaltern and mainstream literature differ on the basis of such romance of fictional people, while previous literature points out the harsh and bitter reality of Indian society.

Subaltern authors from pointing their own individual and collective struggles and activist backgrounds; offers and analysis of human dignity. Hence there writing presents microcosm of Dalit's life. Rawat and Satyanarayan critically referred Babasaheb Ambedkar's remark, "Ambedkar pointed out that this study have been of greater value if it had been a comparative study contrasting the social condition of the Untouchables with that of Caste Hindus" (25). The study has been fruitful which compare social condition between the untouchables and Caste Hindus. Hence the basic purpose of writing Dalit literature is to defining the place of Dalits in Indian Hindu society.

Anna Bhau Sathe was born on 1st August 1920 in the small village of Wategaon near Sangli in a Dalit Matang community. Poverty affects his schooling. Draught and extreme poverty pushed his family towards Mumbai. Despite lack of education, Anna Bhau wrote almost twenty five novels. Besides novels, there are fifteen collections of short stories, a travelogue on Russia, twelve screenplays and twenty ballads are his accountable collections.

Unlike other dalit writers, Annabhau Sathe was a communist at heart is writing educates the masses but the peasants also. By using abrupt language dramatic sequence mysterious setting he depicted the horrible condition of dalits and peasants. The short story Gold From The Grave, is taken from the anthology Homeless in My Land translations from modern Marathi Dalit short stories edited by Arjun Dangle. The story is translated by H. V. Shintre from Marathi into English. The story focuses on man-made social, economical differences that existed in India and offers the scenario about the lives of the entire neglected or marginalised people. Hunger and unemployment among these people create their world hungry in human guilty and paradoxically unnatural. Bheema being a dalit man was developed muscular body not by exercising but breaking the granite rocks. He appears in the story like a giant. He represent Dalit of 1960 those wear dhoti, shirt, keep moustache and fearless about anything. Physically, he was muscled powerful but economically and socially he was deprived than any other muscle less caste Hindu man.

He was not much literate and migrated to Bombay from his village, hence he has to work as stone query worker Bombay was metropolitan city at that time still he hats that because according to Bhima "The city of Bombay offers you everything except work and shelter" (Impressions 54). Bhima settled in jungle happily and create impact on his supervisor; but unfortunately query closed down and again Bhima becomes unemployed his fear about further starvation of family is everyday fair of dalit family.

In such anxiety and fear he was crossing the river and he found there a gold in the remaining ashes of funeral pyre. Alive people leave him hungry but today dead body of someone have given him relief. He found he's new way of life to corpses at night collect few gold from the grave and earn the living. His anxiety frustration and fear lead same to believe that "only the rich should die to help the poor to live and survive in this world and that a poor man has no right to die" (Impressions 54). His life and living was encircled around of dead bodies only. His wife being careful warn him about his new profession but he answers her "who's told you that ghost only hands graveyards? This city of Bombay itself is a Colony of ghosts the real specters live in houses and the dead once rots the graves. Monsters breed in the city not in the jungles" (Impressions 56).

Through Bhima, Annabhau Sathe being a Dalit have faced discrimination from his childhood depicted the degree of

oppression faced by dalits in their day today life. The writer Annabhau Sathe himself comment, “I write only what I live, see and experience in life” (Shelke 68). They are so much humiliated that they start believing that ghosts leaves in form of human and deads can be seen as human because for poor money is important and Bhima’s life was fulfilled by the corpses and not by the human. Annabhau Sathe created last scene of graveyard in abrupt mysterious and microcosm of Bheema to macrocosm of nature. Bhima’s searching for dead body in the rain, the jackals attack and his fighting with them recalls as the memories of P. E. Sonkamble’s “Athawaniche Pakshi”. Bhima’s searching of corpses in the rain stands for Dalits searching for identity. To this fighting between Bhima and the jackals Anna Bhau assert that, being a Dalit, the fight is surely not recorded in our countries mythology because Bheema is Dalit. The situation of Dalits in India is similar to Bhima whose fingers placed in the tightened jaw bones. As Bhima’s finger is captured by the dead jaw, Dalits are also capture by caste identity. Dalit try to get away from caste system but it’s grip is tightened more and more in India and because of such a grip and social psychological and political system as like Bheema, Dalits have to cut their finger to save themselves from casteist ideology. Being reformist, they have to sacrifices benefits for the sake of ideology. Bhima’s life and his deeds stands for the whole Dalit life, those faced routine segregation as being poor and Dalit Bhima’s dream, humiliation, struggle, fight and daring is representation of the Dalits in India. Hence Bhima’s life is microcosm of Dalit’s life.

In this way, the short story Gold From The Grave communicate the predicament of the downtrodden in the contemporary society and simultaneously, ridicule the fact that man and animals equally struggle for livelihood. AnnabhauSathe’s writing not only dealt as if shown in main stream media relevant to communist ideology it consciously focuses on subaltern life through the depiction of characters belonging to subaltern society. Being a Tamasha artist he wrote many piece of writing for a common people but at the base of his writing plight of subaltern much focused. Marginal and peasants are all over the world so his writing also becomes mouthpiece for workers and peasants of the world. Because of it, Bhima becomes global context of subalterns plight in mainstream and marginal writing.

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Impact of Pandemic on Language and Literature

Dr. Bhavana Saxena
BANGALORE

The world encountered a new era with a start of New Year 2020. Entire Mankind experienced that they have never expected in their most dreadful nightmare. It was Noble Corona Virus. The first case of Noble Corona Virus was actually witnessed in Wuhan, China in December, 2019. A tiny virus, invisible to naked eyes pushed the entire human clan behind the bar of their windows, walls and doors. They turned the captives of their own home by Nature. None could escape the terror to get infected. It blew the minds of scholars, politicians, capitalists to rethink over their vision to look at life, to value the aspects of life that they ignored before and to reconsider over the things that they used to think are their sole goal of their life to achieve-- money, property, fame and many others, the materialistic list goes on and on....

Pandemic dragged attention towards the maintenance of health and happiness. Pandemic caught People to spend time with their family, to understand their difficulties, feeling, emotions, sentiments, views and how do they actually feel for one another. It made us to understand that health is the ultimate entity where all should pay attention instead of focusing to earn money, buy property and desire to become richer and richer. In race to earn more and more luxury we had forgotten that the best luxury to our soul, heart and mind is our own body only. We should focus on it. Pandemic taught us that we should preserve software of our life and relations, and hardware of our physical body. Accumulation of objects by purchasing, or compiling heaps of money in bank accounts is not something that we can call ultimate goal of life to prove our success or ability.

Language and literature is also not an exception to be affected by pandemic. Language and Literature is the mirror to society. Through it we see how we are?...what we are?...actually. Through literature, we see, in which direction society is going. Authors are writing over the change in mind set, the new need of the day--need to express, need to talk, need to interact in isolation with others. We need to pay attention over inner engineering, not the outer one, work on relations, not on overflowing bank accounts.

Impact of pandemic on Language:

Language has its own life span. It evolves gradually or sometimes suddenly. Language is always ready to adopt new realities and circumstance fearlessly, impartially. Language grows, develops its dialects, and enhances its literature and expressions. Pandemic introduced new words, brought into light new terms and words that were in less use before or belonged to a certain profession or group. Adding new words and expressions to spoken language is called Neologisms. Words like ‘Online Teaching-learning, Webinar, Social Distancing, Quarantine, Isolation, Pandemic, WFH (work from home), Lockdown, Covid-19 Protocol, PPE, New Normal, Confinements etc.’ According to Oxford Dictionary the term idiolect means ‘the speech habits peculiar to a particular person’. People are using new terms in everyday life coined during pandemic. There were multiple ways to spread the use of all the new words and terms such as social media, television, radio, blogs etc. These all medium of communication lead all other people also to use the same words. Some already existing words and expressions became commonplace than ever before. This is how new terminology evolves in language and enhances the language of the era. Before pandemic we were already on the ride of Globalization, with outbreak of Covid-19 neologisms accelerated in recent time with technology more rapidly than ever.

The other fact is that words die also. All these new coined words in Pandemic may have their expiry date. With vaccine, effective treatments the pandemic will be over. After which these neologisms may fade into oblivion or may stay with us. Time will tell...

Impact of Pandemic on Literature:

Literature has power to showcase the fierce reality to incredible fantasy of the world to the world. It shows trends, changes, desires, longings prevailed in society. It has strength to oppose the wrong, to raise voice against the tyranny, unnecessary trends, suppression of weaker section by ruling powers. Pandemic is also not an exception. It changed the area of interest to read and write about. Pandemic made us to write about which we ignored before or paid less attention.

Pandemic brought the fear, fear of infection, fear of survival in danger, fear of death. Till now since the ages all were having the preaching to embrace all without any discrimination, they all were told now to make minimum two to six feet distance, not to meet friends or relatives, not to have get together parties, not to talk without mask and proper distance. Suddenly, untouchability became the rule of the day. All that changed the trends in literature. Thousands of daily wages workers were immigrating to their natives. The reason was not alone that they lost their jobs and bread, but they wished that if we are supposed to die either by the virus or hunger, we should die in home. This very thought forced them to walk miles and miles without any fear of law and order, curfew, lockdown, hunger or distance. This all had a great influence over literature. Authors to common bloggers all are writing about the fierce realities of life.

Another impact on literature is to write about human mental faculties both negative and positive like the chance in mindset, psychology, phobia, courage, struggle, determination, hope, depression, sorrow, grief, unity, desire limitation

etc. Rapid hike in social media use is witnessed like never before. This led people to rediscover facts related to life and spirituality, information and knowledge, technology and skills. People were scared of physical contact with others during pandemic that is the reason why people started using social media more to interact like never before to get connected with the world. In fact social media came as a rescue for business organizations as well as to common people to get in touch with the world without contacting physically. In future these few years of Covid-19 will be considered for literature as ‘Pandemic Literature Era’ which revolted against established trends of revolution to achieve “vikas” into the need of survival in safe and protective environment and society that value the longevity of human life and their relations.

Literature and Language after Pandemic:

Vaccines are introduced. People are following more or less covid-19 protocols. Few countries declared that they have overcome pandemic. India undoubtedly proved herself as the winner far better in comparison to many other so called world power developed countries in thrashing away the virus by its systematic vaccination for second largest population of the world. The question arises how it will affect language and literature? Will it even affect? Or it will continue for how long? Noble Corona virus is not the first one. The world has seen a history of epidemics. Spanish Flu, Scarlet virus, Pox, Plague are few deadliest that changed the world in all arena geographically, economically, socially, politically, emotionally, psychologically and what not. Plague has proved itself the most dreadful to swap away many generations at a time. Power of Medicine and science is vain in encounter with these epidemics or pandemics as testified by the heroic death of bacteriologists, scientists who “were killed in their laboratories.....As fast as they perished, others stepped forth and took their places.” Literature observes and writes about the changes in human behavior and psychology. People behave unreasonably out of fear and a state of hallucination where they don’t have the surety of their survival to the very next hour. “We did not act in this way when ordinary diseases smote us. We were always calm over such things, and sent for the doctors and nurses who knew just what to do.” Generally people reacts in two ways in response to the outbreak is pandemic: one they isolate themselves and fled away to avoid the contagion, whereas few indulges themselves into wrong practices like drinking, robbing or sometimes even killing. Millions of blogs are written over the mass migration of poor labor, their struggle to earn their bread and living.

Technology, Language and Literature:

Online teaching, learning, educating students, online training all these literary terms are the inventions of Covid-19. It is not so that these terms were not the part of language before but these terms were only for the use of few elite groups or certain profession. Technology incarnated itself as a savior to rescue all sectors Education to business, entertainment to medical treatments, social groups to banking solutions. Physical distancing was maintained but social distancing gap was filled by technology. What’s App, Google, OTT platform, Zoom meeting, Microsoft Teams meeting app, Tik-Tok, Moj App, and Koo App all these gave a platform to share ideas, thought, plans, views, knowledge, information, and skills to all. Technology saved us from the severe gap of ignorance during pandemic. In fact it enhanced creativity of our authors, writers, painters, artists. They had enough time to relax and concentrate on their area of interests.

Conclusion:

It is inevitable that society, Language and Literature walk together. They are the complements to one another. Pandemic proved a tech savvy teacher that taught and trained us drastically all the lessons of life in all possible walks of life. People had time to emerge their creativity, to reevaluate their priorities of set by them. Pandemic gave us enough time to meditate over futuristic plans. We need to decide what kind of world we want to live in? What kind of planet we wish to handover our coming generation? What are the areas to work on? What are the demands of life to live it at fullest without harming nature? How can we do so? The answer of all these questions will trace its way in Literature through Language.

Thank you with love!

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New Trends in Commerce Education about E-learning

Mrs Charusheela R Gayake
Research student of Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

Dr. Atul N Barekar
Guide

Dr. Anil Dongre
Co-Guide

Abstract

Commerce is a versatile education, each & every business activity is associated with commerce education. Each subject of commerce namely Economics, Accountancy, Costing, Secretarial practices helps in gaining advanced & complex knowledge of today's business. Now a day's trade & industry across the world is increasing so far with the help of complex knowledge & practical working of commerce education. Many big business schools are set to give knowledge current trend in commerce & make students competitive, educative, more responsible, sensible, ready to accept challenges, find solution in each critical situation, fighting against tough competitions. Recent Covid – 19 teaches us various ways of survival in this crucial period which gives birth to e-learning also. Due to lock down, limitation on travel we were force to educate ourselves by seating at home. E-learning helps us to make our time useful & fruitful without going anywhere. It is very useful & affordable to each student as e-learning courses such as online & distance education courses are very informative, business oriented & are available in very less fees as compared to offline courses. This is good technological development & very important mode of education. In India it is the most important requirement as student from remote area of a country can study this using internet at his/ her own home. Earlier due to limitations of money& distance, most of the students were unable to study the subjects of their own choice. But now a days there are various options available on internet so that each student can study it & become techno savvy. Most of the unemployed also get source of income by uploading their courses on internet. Due to Internet & E-learning now the world is becoming very close. One can easily talk or have a discussion with other over internet & solve the problems within a fraction of minute.

Rationale & Objective of the Study

Rationale of the study

E-Learning facility gathered people of common interest together. It helps to share ideas, system, technology, new simplified method of doing any activity, subject knowledge, yoga, social activities such as Facebook, tweeter, what sup etc. Senior Citizens who are now retired from services can spend their valuable time on social sites & became socially connected with their friends, peer groups or business groups. Around 90% of population is becoming more productive than earlier by exploring & using these technological ideas. Physically everyone is away from each other but through internet they are connected with each other.

Objective of the research are as under:

1. To improve the knowledge & vocabulary of E- Learning.
2. To make E-learning interesting, educative, employable & do the value addition.
3. To make everyone literate & to provide education to each remote location of a country.
4. Each student should try to become scientist, astronaut, engineer, doctor, researcher etc.
5. To meet the demand & requirement of learning according to need of student.
6. Try to improve the Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Production & Productivity.
7. Learning process should be easily accessible, flexible timing so that each one can attend it.
8. For each learning process some outcomes/ goal should be define so that each one come to know about the usefulness of doing it.
9. The learning process should be simple, realistic, time specific & user friendly, complex nature should be avoided.

Theoretical Framework

Theoretically this pandemic encourages E-learning facility in each area of business namely Trade, Commerce, Management, and Engineering & Social Sciences. Each Activity is interdependent on each other. This E learning is based upon some set of activities such as user, technology & services related to it. E Learning system is combination of various set of activities such as writing technology, communicating the same, visualising the concept & mind storage & interpreted the same as an output. E.g. Game Designers, founder of new medicines, new teaching ways, practical approach of doing certain things etc. Now a days E learning is becoming very vast as on each day some new technology, new methods are added & becoming it more useful, competitive than earlier.

Positive impacts were as under:

1. E-Commerce helps to close the distance of the business internationally. Modern communicating instruments like

- bank transfer, emails, e payment, Google pay makes the business very flexible.
2. One of the important advantage of E learning is remote access, you can access your interested studies by seating at home or at any place at any time, No need to wake up early in the morning & get ready for the same. We can attend those classes which are of our interest only.
 3. E Learning helps us to access huge types of teaching material, ideas & technology.
 4. With E learning module of teaching, Video & Audio material can be hear & seen as many times as we can understand it better. There is no shy & awkward room for clearing the doubts which students facing in offline classes.
 5. E Learning helps student to become independent & active, can develop their mind themselves & got support from online available material, teachers and classmates & through online discussions.
 6. Sometimes we feel that one to one education is better than online e learning facility that time also we can use video learning facility to become comfortable for that type of learning also.
 7. Now a days there is lot of competition in E Learning courses also & with the facility of rating to each type of course it becomes very competitive for those who are providing the courses. Due to this each & every E Learning courses is designed as per need of student/ user so that maximum student can use it. In our offline mode teachers use to teach us only those things which are comfortable to teach them but now we can understand things in various ways.
 8. E Learning is Creative , reduce cost, flexible in time, can access from any place, need base , effective, improve efficiency, productivity , immediate education can be added in resume, employee can become well versed with latest technology without spending so much money on it.
 9. Most of the people get habituated for use of alternation resources, optimising, economising use of available resources. There is a trend to reuse available resources with minimum possible cost.
 10. Due to recent addition of online trading in E Commerce business, various apps are available for online purchase of goods & services, It facilitates immediate delivery of goods & more employability to illiterate population also.
 11. Most of the time there was a scarcity of availability of specific teacher to teach specific subject, E Learning helps to minimise this risk & helps to give best education at any time any place consistently.

Negative impact were as under:

1. E Learning is somewhat responsible for physical activity of student. Each person seating whole day before computer & doing every other activity other that study.
2. Security of E Learning software sometimes gives way to hackers, who can easily hack our confidential information. Online money laundering is also one of the fraud.
3. Student's capacity, knowledge & authenticity cannot be checked as he may copy the work.
4. Sometimes E Learning creates people indiscipline, lazy, lack of own ideas, no physical activity, increases medical issues by seating whole day before computer.
5. Unfair ways of giving examination or assessments, most of the student try to cheat the examiners, like our offline examination, students can't be assessed.
6. Practical education is also not possible, unless & until you do the practical work you will become more comfortable about the findings of any activity.
7. Studying at home is not always possible as many students may have small houses with heavy noise pollution. Student can't concentrate on their studies with such a disturbance. Most of the time 3-4 students are studying in a single room which affect their study.
8. E Learning creates stress & anxiety in some students as there is no one to one communication. Most of the time face to face communication helps to minimise stress level instead of listening video.

Findings & Conclusions:

1. E Learning technique helps a lot to world during this Covid-19 pandemic. This technique teaches us for the use various software, E Marketing, Internet, various ways of payment, curtail cash expenses. Economy is somewhat become stable by the use of E Learning facility during this pandemic.
2. E Learning helps to attend seminar & conference by seating at our own houses by accessing to E Learning access such as Zoom, Google meet, go to meeting etc.
3. Due to E Learning, we can easily trade in share market, access the information about particular company, live telecast, live prices of shares etc.
4. E Learning is continuous improving activity so that each process can be productive & accurate. Most of the Educational Institutes are now created educational apps to attract large number of student.
5. E Learning also create easy transfer of payment within a company, state, country & whole world.
6. Most of the important decision are taken in online meeting without face to face meeting.
7. Various new employment opportunities are available due to E Learning. Every one try to keep themselves updated with latest technology.



This trend in commerce education in E learning is very innovative, adaptable, accessible & successful in increasing business, knowledge to student, remove gap of distance , time management , cost effective, quality of life, new techniques of medicines etc. Traditional teaching of commerce has various limitations which is now overcome by this E learning techniques. Due to this modern day technology which is daily improving, the opportunities are unlimited. E Learning is the important ways for providing higher education in efficient & effective way. It continuously gives way for development & improvement of people with a very easy technology around the world. E Learning helps people to fulfil their dreams without guilt of age & what they have studied earlier. There are various types of E Learning techniques available in a market namely Adaptive, Collaborative, Synchronous, Asynchronous, computer manager, linear, fixed, interactive, individual etc. Some of the good features of E Learning techniques are Easy accessibility, Data Analysis, quality content, Artificial Intelligence, Optimised learning platforms, online admission, online communication, easy payment method etc.

Fixed Point Theorems Satisfying Φ - Maps in Gb-Metric Space

D. R. Nhavi

Department of Mathematics, Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North
Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

C. T. Aage

Department of Mathematics, Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North
Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we prove fixed point theorems for self mapping $T: X \rightarrow X$ in a complete Gb-metric space for a Φ -maps as $\varphi: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ be a non-decreasing map with $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$ and also prove uniqueness for such fixed points in respective contractions. Our results are supported by an example.

INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

The fixed point theory which plays very important role in applied mathematics and sciences. So the metric spaces are generalized by many authors by various ways. Czerwik [6] introduced b-metric space. Zead Mustafa and Brailey Sims [11] coined the concept of G-metric space. A. Aghajani, M. Abbas and J. R. Roshan [2] extended the G-metric space with b-metric space and develop the new structure of metric space, which is generalized metric space called Gb-metric space. In this paper for a self mapping in a Gb metric space we study some fixed point theorems under some contractions [15], [10]-[9] related to a non-decreasing map [4] $\varphi: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$ with $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$.

BASIC CONCEPTS

A b-metric space is defined by Czerwik [6] as follows.

Definition 2.1. [6] Let X be a non empty set and the mapping $d: X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. The mapping d satisfies

- i) $d(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$ for all $x, y \in X$,
- ii) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$ for all $x, y \in X$,
- iii) there exists a real number $s \geq 1$ such that $d(x, y) \leq s[d(x, z) + d(z, y)]$ for all $x, y, z \in X$. Then d is called a b-metric on X . The ordered pair (X, d) is called b-metric space with coefficient s .

Definition 2.2. [11] Let X be a non empty set and the mapping $G: X \times X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$.

The mapping G satisfies

- i) $G(x, y, z) = 0$ if and only if $x = y = z$ for all $x, y, z \in X$,
- ii) $0 < G(x, x, y)$ for all $x, y \in X$,
- iii) $G(x, x, y) \leq G(x, y, z)$ for all $x, y, z \in X$ with $z \neq y$,

Key words and phrases. G-metric spaces; b-metric spaces; Gb-metric spaces; contraction mappings.

- iv) $G(x, y, z) = G(x, z, y) = G(y, z, x)$ (symmetry in all three variables),
- v) $G(x, y, z) \leq G(x, a, a) + G(a, y, z)$ for all $x, y, z, a \in X$ (rectangle inequality). Then G is called a G-metric on X and (X, G) is called G-metric space.

Aghajani and et.al [2] defined Gb-metric space as follows

Definition 2.3. [2] Let X be a nonempty set and $s \geq 1$ be a given real number. Suppose that a mapping $G_b: X \times X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfies:

- i) $G_b(x, y, z) = 0$ if $x = y = z$ for all $x, y, z \in X$,
- ii) $0 < G_b(x, x, y)$ for all $x, y, z \in X$ with $x \neq y$,
- iii) $G_b(x, x, y) \leq G_b(x, y, z)$ for all $x, y, z \in X$ with $y \neq z$
- iv) $G_b(x, y, z) = G_b(px, z, y)$, where p is a permutation of x, y, z (symmetry),
- v) $G_b(x, y, z) \leq s[G_b(x, a, a) + G_b(a, y, z)]$.

Then G_b is called a generalized b-metric or Gb-metric on X . The ordered pair (X, G_b) is called generalized b-metric or Gb-metric space.

Following example shows that a Gb-metric on X need not be a G-metric on X .

Example 2.4. [2] Let (X, G) be a G-metric space and $G^*(x, y, z) = [G(x, y, z)]^p$; where $p > 1$ is a real number. Note that G^* is a Gb-metric with $s = 2^{p-1}$. Obviously, G^* satisfies conditions to (iv) of the Gb-metric space, so it suffices to show that condition (v) of Gb-metric space is hold. If $1 < p < \infty$, then the convexity of the function $f(x) = x^p$ ($x > 0$) implies that $[(a+b)]^p \leq 2^{p-1}(a^p + b^p)$. Thus for each $x, y, z, a \in X$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} G^*(x, y, z) &= [G(x, y, z)]^p \leq [(G(x, a, a) + G(a, y, z))]^p \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} ([G(x, a, a)]^p + [G(a, y, z)]^p) \\ &= 2^{p-1} (G^*(x, a, a) + G^*(a, y, z)). \end{aligned}$$

So G^* is a Gb-metric with $s = 2^{p-1}$.

Also in the above example, (X, G^*) is not necessarily a G-metric space.

Example 2.5. Let $X = \mathbb{R}$ and let $G_b(x, y, z) = \max\{|x-y|^2, |y-z|^2, \frac{1}{2}(|z-x|)^2\}$.

Then (X, G_b) is a Gb-metric space with the coefficient $s = 2$.

Definition 2.6. [2] Let X be a Gb-metric space. A sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X is said to be:

i) Gb-Cauchy sequence if, for each $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a positive integer n_0 such that for all $m, n, l \geq n_0, G(x_n, x_m, x_l) < \epsilon$;

ii) Gb-convergent to a point $x \in X$ if, for each $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a positive integer n_0 such that for all $m, n \geq n_0, G(x_n, x_m, x) < \epsilon$.

Proposition 2.7. [2] Let (X, G_b) be a Gb-metric space. Then the following are equivalents:

i) $\{x_n\}$ is Gb-convergent to x .

ii) $G(x_n, x_n, x) \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

iii) $G(x_n, x, x) \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proposition 2.8. [2] Let (X, G_b) be a Gb-metric space. Then the following are equivalents:

i) The sequence $\{x_n\}$ is Gb-Cauchy.

ii) For every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $G(x_n, x_m, x_m) < \epsilon$, for all $n, m \geq n_0$.

Definition 2.9. [2] A Gb-metric space X is called Gb-complete if every Gb-Cauchy sequence is Gb-convergent in X .

MAIN RESULTS

Our first main result is

Definition 3.1. [4] Let Φ be the set all functions φ such that $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be a non-decreasing function with

i) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi^n(t)) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$,

ii) $\varphi(t) \leq t$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$,

iii) $\varphi(0) = 0$.

Then $\varphi \in \Phi$, φ is called Φ -maps.

Theorem 3.2. Let (X, G_b) be a complete Gb-metric space with and let $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying

$$G_b(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq k\varphi(G_b(x, y, z)) \quad (3.1)$$

for all $x, y, z \in X, \varphi \in \Phi, k \in [0, 1)$. Then T has a unique fixed point (say p , i.e., $Tp = p$), and

T is Gb-continuous at p .

Proof: Let $x_0 \in X$ and the mapping $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a self map. Then, we get a sequence

$\{x_n\}$ in X such that $x_n = Tx_{n-1} = T^n x_0$. If $x_n = x_{n-1}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then clearly

$\{x_n\}$ is Gb-Cauchy sequence. Suppose $x_n \neq x_{n-1}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We claim that $\{x_n\}$ is a Gb-Cauchy sequence in X , for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Consider for $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} G_b(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) &= G_b([Tx]_{n-1}, [Tx]_n, [Tx]_n) \\ &\leq k\varphi(G_b(x_{n-1}, x_n, x_n)) \\ &\leq kG_b(x_{n-1}, x_n, x_n) \\ &\leq k^2 G_b(x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}, x_{n-1}) \\ &\leq \dots \leq k^n \varphi(G_b(x_0, x_1, x_1)) \\ &\leq k^n G_b(x_0, x_1, x_1) \end{aligned}$$

For given $\epsilon > 0, \varphi(\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$ there is an integer n_0 such that

$$G_b(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) < \epsilon / s - k\varphi(\epsilon), k \in [0, 1), n \geq n_0 \quad (3.2)$$

For $n, m \in \mathbb{N}, n < m$, we claim that $G_b(x_n, x_m, x_m) < \epsilon$, (3.3)

for all $m, n \geq n_0$. We prove inequality (3.3) by induction on m , by equation (3.2) the inequality (3.3) hold for $m = n + 1$. Assume that inequality (3.3) hold for $m = k$, therefore $G_b(x_n, x_k, x_k) < \epsilon$. Consider $m = k + 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} G_b(x_n, x_m, x_m) &= G_b(x_n, x_{k+1}, x_{k+1}) \\ &\leq s[G_b(x_n, x_{k+1}, x_{k+1}) + G_b(x_{k+1}, x_{k+1}, x_{k+1})] \\ &= s[G_b(x_n, x_{k+1}, x_{k+1}) + G_b(Tx_n, [Tx]_k, [Tx]_k)] \\ &\leq s[G_b(x_n, x_{k+1}, x_{k+1}) + k\varphi(G_b(x_n, x_k, x_k))] \\ &< s[\epsilon / s - k\varphi(\epsilon) + k\varphi(\epsilon)] \\ &= \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by induction on m the inequality (3.3) hold for all $n \geq m \geq n_0$. Hence $\{x_n\}$ is a Gb-Cauchy sequence in X . By Gb-completeness of X , there exists $p \in X$ such that $\{x_n\}$ is Gb-converges to p . Now we show that p is fixed point of T . Suppose that $T(p) \neq p$.

$$\begin{aligned} G_b(x_n, Tp, Tp) &\leq s[G_b(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + G_b(x_{n+1}, Tp, Tp)] \\ &\leq s[G_b(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k\varphi(G_b(x_n, p, p))] \\ &\leq s[G_b(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k(G_b(x_n, p, p))]. \end{aligned}$$

As $n \rightarrow +\infty, x_n \rightarrow p, G_b(p, Tp, Tp) \leq 0$ and since $G_b(p, Tp, Tp) \geq 0$. Then $Tp = p$.

This is contradiction to $Tp \neq p$. Therefore p is a fixed point of T . For uniqueness suppose

$q \neq p$ and q is another fixed point of T , $Tq = q$.

$$\begin{aligned} G_b(x_n, Tq, Tq) &\leq s[G_b(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + G_b(x_{n+1}, Tq, Tq)] \\ &\leq s[G_b(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k\varphi(G_b(x_n, q, q))] \\ &\leq s[G_b(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k(G_b(x_n, q, q))]. \end{aligned}$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty, x_n \rightarrow p$ and $Tq = q$, we get,

$$Gb(p,q,q) \leq s[Gb(p,p,p) + kGb(p,q,q)] \\ = skGb(p,q,q).$$

It follows that, $(1-sk)Gb(p,q,q) < 0 \Rightarrow Gb(p,q,q) = 0$; since $sk \in [0,1)$. To show that T is Gb-continuous at p, let $\{y_n\}$ be a sequence in X such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = p$. Consider

$$Gb(p, Ty_n, Ty_n) \leq Gb(Tp, Ty_n, Ty_n) \\ \leq k\varphi(Gb(p, y_n, y_n)) \\ \leq kGb(p, y_n, y_n).$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty, y_n \rightarrow p$, we get,

$$Gb(p, Ty_n, Ty_n) \leq kGb(p, p, p) = 0.$$

Thus $Ty_n = p = Tp$. It is proved that T is Gb-continuous at p.

Corollary 3.3. Let (X, Gb) be a complete Gb-metric space and let $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ $Gb(T^m x, T^m y, T^m z) \leq k\varphi(Gb(x, y, z))$; (3.4)

for all $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$. Then T has a unique fixed point (say u, i.e., $Tu = u$), and T^m is Gb-continuous at p.

Proof: Here $T(u) = T(T^m u) = T^{m+1} u = T^m(Tu)$. Therefore by Theorem (3.2) we conclude that T^m has a fixed point say p. Also we have Tu a fixed point to T^m . So $Tu = u$, and T has unique fixed point.

Corollary 3.4. Let (X, Gb) be a complete Gb-metric space and let $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ $Gb(Tx, Ty, Ty) \leq k\varphi(Gb(x, y, y))$; (3.5)

for all $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$. Then T has a unique fixed point (say u, i.e., $Tu = u$), and T is Gb-continuous at p.

Proof: Taking $z = y$ in Theorem (3.2).

Corollary 3.5. Let (X, Gb) be a complete Gb-metric space and let $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq kGb(x, y, z)$; (3.6)

for all $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$. Then T has a unique fixed point (say u, i.e., $Tu = u$), and T is Gb-continuous at p.

Proof: To prove this corollary we define the φ function as $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be a nondecreasing function with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$ and $\varphi(\omega) = \omega$. Clearly φ is non-decreasing function with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$.

Since $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq k\varphi(Gb(x, y, z))$; for all $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$. Therefore by Theorem (3.2) we get required result.

Corollary 3.6. Let (X, Gb) be a complete Gb-metric space and let $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq (Gb(x, y, z)) / (1 + Gb(x, y, z))$, (3.7)

for all $x, y, z \in X$. Then T has a unique fixed point (say u, i.e., $Tu = u$), and T is Gb-continuous at p.

Proof: To prove this corollary we define the φ function as $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be a non-decreasing function with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$ and $\varphi(w) = kw / (1 + kw)$. Clearly φ be a non-decreasing function with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$.

Theorem 3.7. Let (X, Gb) be a complete Gb-metric space and let $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying

$$Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq k\varphi \max\{Gb(x, y, z), Gb(x, Tx, Tx), Gb(y, Ty, Ty), Gb(z, Tz, Tz)\} \quad (3.8)$$

for all $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$. Then T has a unique fixed point (say p, i.e., $Tp = p$), and T is Gb-continuous at p.

Proof: Similar as theorem 3.2

Corollary 3.8. Let (X, Gb) be a complete Gb-metric space and let $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq k \max\{Gb(x, y, z), Gb(x, Tx, Tx), Gb(y, Ty, Ty), Gb(z, Tz, Tz)\}$ (3.9)

for all $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$. Then T has a unique fixed point (say u, i.e., $Tu = u$), and T is Gb-continuous at p.

Corollary 3.9. Let (X, Gb) be a complete Gb-metric space and let $T: X \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq (Gb(x, y, z)) / (1 + Gb(x, y, z))$, (3.10)

where $M(x, y, z) = k \max\{Gb(x, y, z), Gb(x, Tx, Tx), Gb(y, Ty, Ty)\}$ for all $x, y, z \in X$. Then T has a unique fixed point (say u, i.e., $Tu = u$), and T is Gb-continuous at p.

Proof: To prove this corollary we define the φ function as $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be a non-decreasing function with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = 0$ for all $t \in (0, +\infty)$ and $\varphi(w) = w / (1 + w)$. Clearly φ be a non-decreasing function.

Example 3.10. Let us define $Gb(x, y, z) = |x-y| + |y-z| + |x-z|$ and let $x \in X$. Then (X, Gb) be a complete Gb-metric space. Let $T(x) = x/3$. Without loss of generality, we assume $x > y > z$ and $\varphi(t) = t$.

$$\text{Then (i) } Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) = |x/3 - y/3| + |y/3 - z/3| + |x/3 - z/3| \\ = 1/3 \{|x-y| + |y-z| + |x-z|\} \\ \leq 1/2 \{|x-y| + |y-z| + |x-z|\}$$

$$\leq k(Gb(x, y, z)) \\ = k\varphi(Gb(x, y, z)).$$

$$\text{(ii) } Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) = |x/3 - y/3| + |y/3 - z/3| + |x/3 - z/3| \leq 2k|x-x/3|$$

$$\leq k\varphi \max\{Gb(x, y, z), Gb(x, Tx, Tx), Gb(y, Ty, Ty), Gb(z, Tz, Tz)\}$$

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Woman's Image in Madhur Bhandarkar's Films Corporate and Fashion

Dr. Dinesh Barku Deore
PG Dept. of English
G. T. Patil College, Nandurbar (M.H)

Abstract:

Film and literature affect human life extensively. There is an inextricable relationship between the both; rather one can say both are the art forms to express ideas, thoughts and feelings. Literature is available on the canvas of human experience from the ages, whereas the film has made its entry almost at the end of the 19th century. The film, also known as cinema or movie, is sometimes an adaptation of literature from print media to electronic media. Many novels have been adapted for movies. These two artistic forms hold a mirror to society and have a didactic performance to reflect contemporary social issues. It has been an attempt of both to bring positive changes in society. Literature brings out the burning issues to the notice of its readers whereas cinema to its vast range of audience. The suffering of women or injustice to women has been a burning issue in society. Under the head of contemporary theories, Feminism discusses women's issues. Feminism is an approach to analyse a woman's image reflected in literature and films. The theory has been spreading and making impressions on the minds of film critics too. This research paper is an attempt to show how Madhur Bhandarkar's two well-received movies 'Fashion' and 'Corporate' discuss feminism.

Key Words: Films, Literature, Feminism Women, Suffering, Compromise, Patriarchy

In addition to literature, films have been appealing to the waking minds of literary scholars. Many universities have established separate departments and introduced courses on 'Film Studies'. This shows the importance of this new era of study in academics. The film is another form of literature. Human life is extensively influenced by films and at the same time, it is said that the films receive their very first input from society itself. Films play an important role to shift the human mind; many revolutions in society or paradigm shifts in the human psyche were possible only because of films. Films can create feelings of oneness and that leads towards national integrity. In short, along with literature, films possess the capacity to lead human society towards perfection.

As the widely said and accepted statement of William Shakespeare that literature holds a mirror to society, the same can be said about the film too. Films discuss social issues to bring positive changes in society. The pathetic life of women in the patriarchal system of society has been a widely discussed issue. In literature, Feminism, one of the leading contemporary theories, advocates justice for women. The theory left its everlasting influence on other disciplines too. Plain Gill and Sellers Susan noticed the wide-spreading influence of the theory. They write, "A host of related disciplines has been affected by feminist literary inquiry, including linguistics, philosophy, history, religious studies, sociology, anthropology, film and media studies, cultural studies, musicology, geography, economics and law" (21).

Many films reflect a woman's image and underline the malpractices of patriarchal ideology against them. "In film criticism and theory, making I gender the axis of analysis has entailed a thoroughgoing reconsideration of I films for, by, and about women, and a consequent transformation of the canons of film studies (White 117). The film attempts to make the audience aware of secondary treatment given to women. The director intends to bring a positive change in women's lives. Madhur Bhandarkar is a film director who uses film as a medium to discuss women's issues.

Unlike professional Bollywood, Madhur Bhandarkar's films focus on the contemporary issues of society. His films are rooted in ground-level reality. For his outstanding contribution to Bollywood, he has been awarded the National Film Award for films. Many of his films have a woman in the leading role. This approach of Bhandarkar underlines his concern towards the women of society. According to the patriarchy, women must be in the second position. Opposing the traditional thoughts of putting a man in the main role, Bhandarkar paved a path to treat heroine as the central character of his films. Out of his many films, 'Corporate' (2006) and 'Fashion' (2008) have special places. These two films deal with the trapping of a woman in the postmodern patriarchal society. The films left the audience to think about the unequal opportunities given to women, their level of compromise for the families and how they are trapped into the cage of patriarchy.

'Corporate' talks about the trapping of an innocent woman into a male-oriented society. The movie describes the story of a woman who tries to settle her career in the field of corporate. Indeed, it is a difficult task for a woman to make her career in the field where men are outnumbered. Bipasha Basu, in the role of Nishigandha Das, plays a role of a typical wife. To save her husband Ritesh (Kay Kay Menon) and his family, she accepts a severe crime (the crime that she has not done actually) in court. It is the nature of women to compromise for the family. "While Nishigandha Dasgupta, a successful corporate executive with the 'Sehgal Group of Companies', she is also a dutiful lover to Ritesh Sahani (Mishra 138). She wants her lover to look successful in front of everybody in the company. For this, she prepares a report which is presented by him and for which he receives the credit. The family assures her that they will make her free as early as possible but the family fails and

her life rots in jail. In this movie, Bhandarkar correctly underlines a woman’s nature to sacrifice her life for the sake of others.

In the eye of Bhandarkar, a woman makes several compromises for her family. She prefers her family and then considers herself. However, at the last, the family does not keep the promise and she is punished. This shows that women have been the soft target of the patriarchal society to use for personal benefits. She has been treated as a toy. This is the mentality of the patriarchal society. Nishigandha from the movie makes remembrance of Vijay Tendulkar’s Miss Leela Benare from Silence the Court is in Session. Miss Benare also gets trapped by the group of men.

‘Fashion’ shows a woman’s attempt to settle her career in the field of the film industry. In addition, the film asserts how the ambitious girl discards the traditional image of a woman set by the typical middle class. Priyanka Chopra in the role of Meghna Mathur is an aspiring and promising girl from a typical middle-class family. She attempts to create her place in the field of the film industry. She wants to come to Mumbai and finds success as becoming a celebrated model. Initially, her parents oppose her idea. Generally, ambitious girls face this type of typical scene in the Indian middle-class society. Many of the time, girls are not allowed to think beyond the established limits. They are simply disallowed to create their own identity. Parents are over cautious about their daughters. In many families, girls are not allowed to go out of the city to make their careers. Meghna has to be through this tough male-oriented ideology to set her career. It is the functioning of the patriarchal system that Bhandarkar shows in the movie.

Facing strong opposition from her parents, Meghna comes to Mumbai to become a model. She comes into contact with her old friend Rohit who is gay. Meghna finds many difficulties at first. This is a common part of a girl’s life to settle in the new fields. A girl is targeted initially if she crosses societal borders. Here, Bhandarkar acutely shows the struggling zone of a girl’s life. It underlines that nothing comes easy in a girl’s life. A girl has to struggle against the patriarchal system to make her own identity.

Later, Meghna comes into contact with Manav. With the help of Manav, she reaches out to Anisha Roy who is an executive in a well know modelling firm. Anisha Roy introduces Meghna to Abhijit, a senior executive from the same firm. Through this break, Meghna becomes a successful model overnight. She films her position in modelling. Meghna develops an affair with Abhijit and later becomes pregnant. This is a hindrance in her life. There is a man’s role to create hindrance in Maghana’s success path. Again, Bhandarkar shows the struggle that happened in a girl’s life. The struggle is not only outward but inward also. A woman has to be in a profession and compete with her male counterpart and at the same time, she must be a mother, a wife and a daughter-in-law. “An ambitious woman wouldn’t jeopardize her whole life for the sake of family and honour but then she wouldn’t be known as a good wife” (Basu <https://sanjukta.wordpress.com/>). She aborts the child to get golden success in the field of modelling. In the end, Meghna falls into unwanted crises and lose her position in the field of modelling.

Thus, apart from the print media, electronic media especially cinema is also the emerging artistic expression to discuss social issues. Madhur Bhandarkar’s two movies ‘Corporate’ and ‘Fashion’ show the struggle in women’s lives. He shows a girl faces opposition from her family, she finds difficulties in settling her career and she is a soft target of the patriarchal society. So far, films, in their true sense, reflect the pathetic and undervalued image of a woman.

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An Analysis of Health Status of People in Jalgaon City

Prof. Smita. B. Deshmukh

Department of Zoology,
J.D.M.V.P'S ACS College, (Nutan
Maratha College), Kavayitri
Bahinabai Chaudhari North
Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Manasi A.Wagh

Department of Zoology,
J.D.M.V.P'S ACS College, (Nutan
Maratha College), Kavayitri
Bahinabai Chaudhari North
Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Sayyed Anam Aatefa

Department of Zoology,
J.D.M.V.P'S ACS College, (Nutan
Maratha College), Kavayitri
Bahinabai Chaudhari North
Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Dr. P.B .Patil

Department of Zoology,
J.D.M.V.P'S ACS College, (Nutan
Maratha College), Kavayitri
Bahinabai Chaudhari North
Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

ABSTRACT

Health issues occurs when normal metabolism of the body failed or altered due to pollutant, pathogen or other means that cause health problems which cause diseases. Today we are facing with the host of health problem. The main purpose of this project is to study health issues of people in Jalgaon city which is held during the period of 19 March to 28 March 2022. In this survey we get the summary of the people facing health issues in Jalgaon city. The result shows that numbers of people are suffering from dust allergy; some are facing knee pain, eye problem, backbone problem, other allergies, neck pain, stress, blood pressure, blood sugar, muscle pain, posture problem. This is the challenge to the profession of health education.

Key word: Health issues, Stress, Dust, Postures. **INTRODUCTION**

A sound body has a sound mind, a person is said physically fit when he is physically and mentally fit. The people who make exercise as essentials part of their routine are more happy and efficient than others. Exercise do not mean to go to some club for daily activity, it only means to do some physical activity no matter how and where. The benefits of exercise not only improve physical health but also enhance environmental wellbeing. Environment is changing day by day and there are many changes occurring from past three years. Due to pandemic situation, people started working from home which increases their sitting time. Increasing the time of table work leads to many muscle problem, posture problem. Sitting duration is likely a risk of barometer of worsened work performance under uncertain working situation. Dr. Megan Teychenne, lecturer in physical activity and health at Deakin University The institute for physical activity and nutrition says “Spending long periods of the day sitting was linked to an increased risk of anxiety”. Stress is a natural, physical and mental reaction to life experiences. Everyone expresses stress from time to time anything from everyday responsibilities like a work, and family to serious life events. Regular physical activity remains an essential behavior for endorsing help postponing or preventing predominant musculoskeletal disorders such as mechanical low back pain, neck and shoulder pain. Decreasing the risk of increasing coronary heart disease hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity.

Increasing the amount of dust in the environment is the serious issue in Jalgaon city and many people are suffering from allergy. Increasing the numbers of pits on the roads leads to the increasing backbone problem in the people. Considering this problem the project held to analyze the health status of people in Jalgaon city.

LITERATURE REVIEW

With changing times, increasing health problem is important concern.

According to studies Long sitting times were associated with exhaustion during the working day, decreased job satisfaction, hypertension, and musculoskeletal disorder symptoms in the shoulders, lower back, thighs, and knees of office workers.[1] Muscular spasm is mostly secondary to a painful lesion in another muscle or joint. The pain of fibromyalgia is assumed to relate to a dysfunction of central nociceptive processing. Psychosocial factors also contribute to pain.[2]

The factors might put you at greater risk of developing back pain are age, lack of exercise, excess weight, diseases, improper lifting, psychological conditions, smoking. The analysis of the questionnaire data showed that, when compared with people without back pain, those who did experience back pain were more than twice as likely to experience one of five mental health conditions – anxiety, depression, psychosis, stress, and sleep deprivation. (Medical News Today, Dec 5, 2016).

Muscle pain is a major medical problem: in, the majority (60% to 85%) of the population has had (nonspecific) back pain of muscular origin at some time or other (lifetime prevalence). Pain evoked by myofascial trigger points has a point prevalence of approximately 30%.[18]

Postural control refers to building up posture against gravity and to ensuring that balance is maintained. It enables postural stabilization during voluntary movements and recovery of balance after disturbance[5] Self-reported postural awareness is associated with clinical symptoms in chronic pain patients; improvements in postural awareness are longitudinally associated with reduced pain in patients with spinal/shoulder pain.[6]

According to OWAS results, 83% of the analysed work postures require immediate corrective measures for worker safety. The most harmful posture was carrying a heavy load overhead. Carrying more than 120 kg increased the odds of low back and neck pain by 4.527 and 4.555, respectively.[7]

Postural instability, in many cases, leads to falls, which can result in emergency department visits. Understanding the causes and diagnosis of postural instability can help in optimizing the management of this debilitating condition.[8][9]

About two thirds of the population have neck pain at some time in their lives, and prevalence is highest in middle age. After back pain, neck pain is the most frequent musculoskeletal cause of consultation in primary care worldwide.

According to the “Glossary of Atmospheric Chemistry Terms”, “Dust: Small, dry, solid particles projected into the air by natural forces, such as wind, volcanic eruption, and by mechanical or man-made processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolition, shovelling, conveying, screening, bagging, and sweeping. Dust particles are usually in the size range from about 1 to 100 µm in diameter, and they settle slowly under the influence of gravity.” Wherever the particles are deposited, either in the head or in the lung, they have the potential to cause harm either locally or subsequently elsewhere in the body. Particles that remain for a long time have increased potential to cause disease.

Exercise has been shown to improve your mood and decrease feelings of depression, anxiety, and stress. Walking and yoga yielded similar improvements in overall acute mood symptoms, and walking improved feelings of vigor. These effects should be further investigated in long term exercise-training studies.[10]

It produces changes in the parts of the brain that regulate stress and anxiety. It can also increase brain sensitivity to the hormones serotonin and norepinephrine, which relieve feelings of depression. Additionally, exercise can increase the production of endorphins, which are known to help produce positive feelings and reduce the perception of pain. Interestingly, it doesn’t matter how intense your workout is. It seems that exercise can benefit your mood no matter the intensity of the physical activity.[11]

METHODOLOGY

A Google survey form was generated and circulated among peoples through socialmedia. Responses of participants were collected.

Survey includes following questions such as

1. Age
2. Do you wake up early in the morning?
3. Do you sleep late at night?
4. Do you use mobile?
5. What kind of health issues you have?

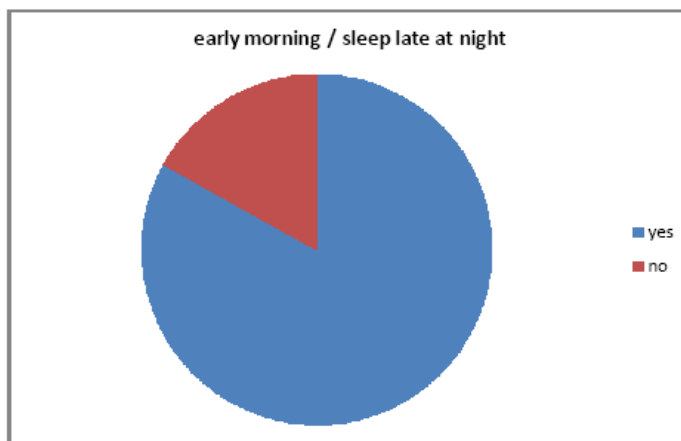
Allergy, Backbone problem, Blood pressure, Diabetes, Knee pain, Posture problem, Dust allergy, Stress, Neck pain, Muscle pain, Thyroid, Eye problem.

6. Do you sleep well?
7. Do you exercise regularly?
8. Which exercise do you do?
Yoga and meditation, Zumba, Cycling, Running, Ground exercise Walking, Gym
9. Do you use vehicle in daily life?
10. Do you face any physical problem during or after?
11. What kind of work you do?
Table work Field work Farmer, Business Students.

OBSERVATION TABLE

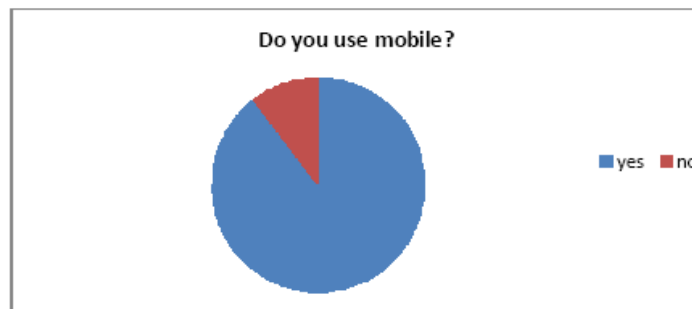
2. Do you wake up early in the morning? 3. Do you sleep late at night?

Response	%
yes	83.1
no	16.9



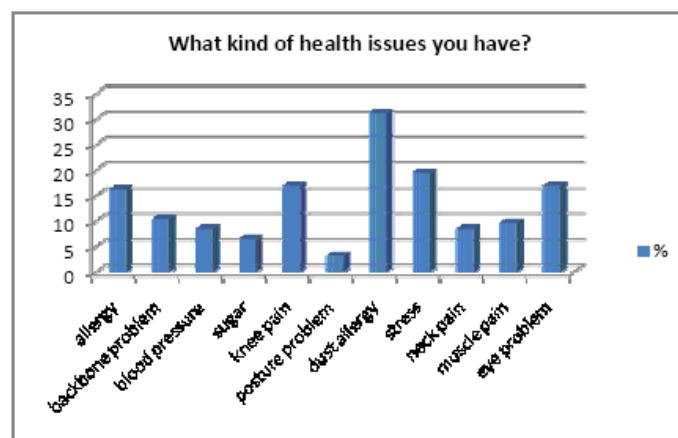
4 Do you use mobile?

use of mobile	%
yes	89.6
no	10.4



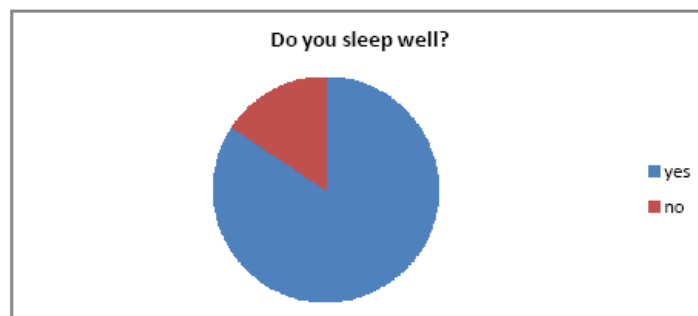
5. What kind of health issues you have?

health issues	%
allergy	16.2
backbone problem	10.4
blood pressure	8.4
sugar	6.5
knee pain	16.9
posture problem	3.2
dust allergy	31.2
stress	19.5
neck pain	8.4
muscle pain	9.7
eye problem	16.9



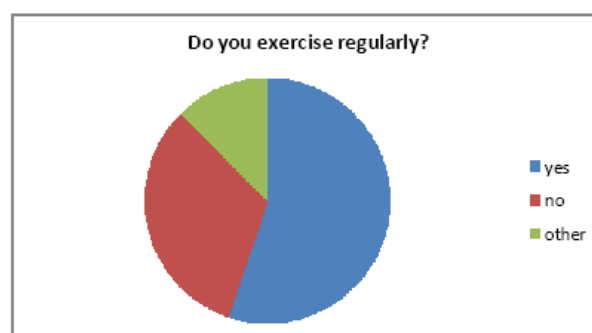
6. Do you sleep well?

sleep well	%
yes	84.4
no	15.6



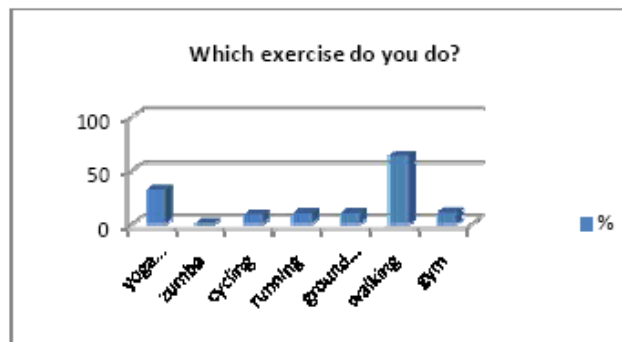
7. Do you exercise regularly?

exercise regularly	%
yes	55.2
no	32.5
other	12.3



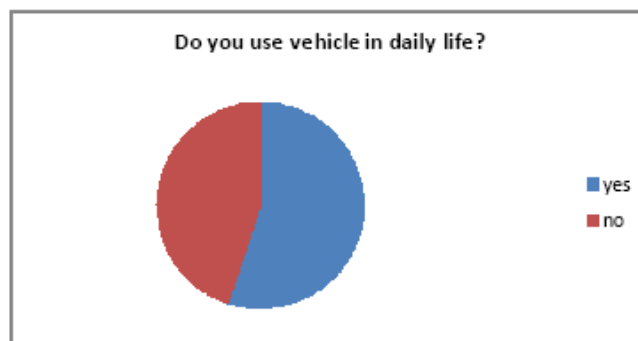
8. Which exercise do you do?

exercise	%
yoga and meditation	31.8
zumba	0
cycling	8.4
running	9.7
ground exercise	10.4
walking	63
gym	11



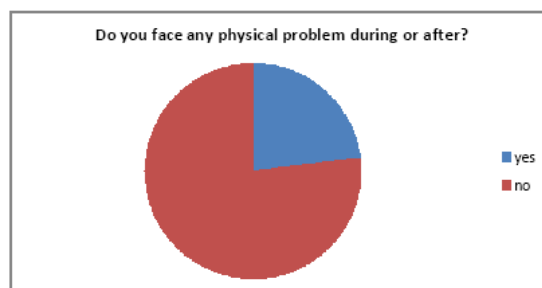
9. Do you use vehicle in daily life?

vehicle use	%
yes	55.2
no	44.8



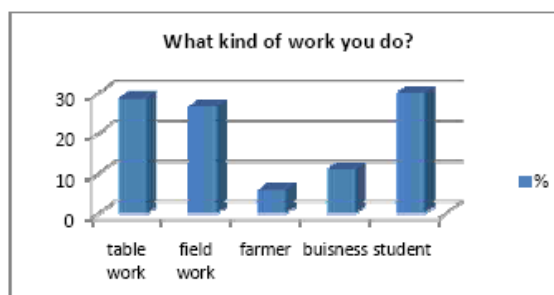
10. Do you face any physical problem during or after?

problem during driving	%
yes	23
no	77



11. What kind of work you do? work type %

work type	%
table work	28.6
field work	26.6
farmer	5.8
buisness	11
student	30



RESULT

Today we are facing with the host of health problem. In this survey we get 154 responses. In the question do you wake up early in the morning? 83.1% individuals gave response to yes. In the question do you sleep late at night? 16.9% individuals

gave response to yes.

In the question do you use mobile? 89.6% individuals gave response to yes. 10.4% individuals gave response to No.

In the question what kind of health issues you have? 31.25% individuals gave response to dust allergy and 19.5% gave response to stress. 10.4% individuals gave response to back bone problems and 8.4% gave response to neck pain. 3.2% individuals gave response to posture problem. Individuals facing Muscle pain are 9.7%, knee pain 16.9%. 6.5% diabetes. Individuals facing, blood pressure 8.4%. Individuals facing allergy are 16.2%, eye problem 16.9%.

In the question do you sleep well? 15.6% individuals gave response to No. 84.4% individuals gave response to yes.

In the question do you exercise regularly? We get 55.2% positive response and 32.5% individuals selected no for this question. 12.3% individuals selected other option.

In the question which exercises do you do? There are 63% individuals selected walking options and 31.8% individuals gave response to yoga and meditation. 8.4% responses are for cycling and 9.7% for running. 10.4% responses are for ground exercise and 11% for gym.

In question what kind of work you do? We get 28.6% response for table work and 26.6% responses from individuals which do Field work. 5.8% individuals are farmers. 11% individuals do business and 30% individuals are students.

In the question do you use vehicle in daily life? 55.2% individuals gave response to yes. 44.8% individuals gave response to No.

In the question do you face any physical problem during or after? 77% individuals gave response to No. 23% individuals gave response to yes.

DISCUSSION

In this survey we get 154 responses. Many dusts may affect the skin directly, causing various types of dermatoses, which are a widespread and often serious problem, or even skin cancer. 31.25% individuals gave response to dust allergy in Jalgaon city. Body posture refers to the position of a person's body in space, the alignment of body parts in relationship to one another and to the environment at one point in time, and is influenced by each of the body's joints [3][4]. Long sitting times were associated with exhaustion during the working day, decreased job satisfaction, hypertension, and musculoskeletal disorder symptoms in the shoulders, lower back, thighs, and knees of office workers. [1] 3.2% individuals gave response to posture problem in Jalgaon city. knee pain 16.9%

19.5% gave response to stress. Adequate quantity and quality of sleep is important for cognitive functioning, mood, mental health and cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and metabolic health. [19] 15.6% individuals gave response that they sleep well. Stress relief is one of the most common mental benefits of exercise. [21] 55.2% responses are from the individuals who do exercise regularly. Regular exercise can help to manage physical and mental stress [21]. Back pain often develops without a cause that your doctor can identify with a test or an imaging study. Conditions commonly linked to back pain includes Muscle or ligament strain, Bulging or ruptured disks, Arthritis, Osteoporosis. 10.4% individuals gave response to back bone problems and 8.4% gave response to neck pain.

89.6% individuals in Jalgaon city gave response that they use Mobile phone. Six ocular symptoms experienced during use of mobile phones like blurring vision, redness of the eyes, vision disturbance, secretion of the eyes, inflammation in the eyes and lacrimation of the eyes. [20] 16.9% individuals are facing eye problem in Jalgaon city.

55.2% individuals gave response that they drive vehicle. And 23% individuals give response that they are facing health problems during or after driving. Maintaining healthy driving posture, relaxation period between continuous driving hours, and seat adjustment according to the driver's physique, all shall be helpful in preventing neck pain. [22]

Happiness was positively associated with physical activity either directly or indirectly. [23] Diabetes and stress appear to be linked in several important ways. Namely, stress can both contribute to and be a consequence of diabetes. Researchers from the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands have suggested possible explanations for how different

types of stress can give rise to diabetes. These include lifestyle factors, effects on hormone levels. Exaggerated blood pressure (BP) reactivity is associated with the development of hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Stress, and, to a lesser extent, emotions are suggested to be linked to BP reactivity, but this theorizing lacks robust evidence beyond small laboratory or field studies with narrow participant demographics, and effects on the immune system. Medically reviewed by Maria Prelipcean 2019 [24].

CONCLUSION

This study has found that there are several health issues to consider when it comes to table work dust and posture, your posture problem, dust allergy, backbone problem, knee pain, neck pain, muscle pain, and when we don't exercise daily, stress, blood pressure, diabetes, eye problem occurs. It may also contribute as a certain medical issue. The analysis of the questionnaire data shows that the dust allergy and eye problems, stress level is high as compared to other health issues.

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Sports and Health

Dr. B. A. Sarpate

HOD, Dept. Sports & Physical Education
Arts & Science College Patoda,
Dist. Beed

Dr. Bavikar Samir

HOD Sports
Venkatesh Mahajan College
Osmanabad, Dist. Osmanabad.

Abstract:

This research paper focusing on how sports is important in our life? Benefits of sports are for lifetime. There is no anything will loss if we took effort for becoming healthy. Sports improve our health as well as mental stress. Health and Sports In addition, what does sports bring us?The sport also helps improve bones, cardiovascular capacity, motor skills, flexibility, and our brain function.So what is the significance of the game at the social level? From a social point of view, the practice of a sport promotes exchange and develops confidence without professional stress or cultural differences. It's really easy to get to know each other or be part of a group when you choose any sports.

Keywords:Sports and Health, Exercise, Workout, Importance of sports.

Introduction:

The use of sport as a tool to raise awareness on communicable diseases in developing countries, for example, through district or national health campaigns supported by athletes and sports competitions.Sport and physical development - an important part of human values, that is, providing the highest level of health affected the spiritual world. Exercise - The main tool for material culture. They can be people of any age, strong and weak, healthy and sick, disabled and developmentally disabled.Physical development created a special program for which the body goes through strong or natural (natural growth), or focused. These include exercise, good nutrition, rest and proper working conditions. Inherited at the developmental level, individual characteristics and abilities of the human body, living conditions and impact geographical environment.

Health benefits

Sports give us many health benefits that we should be aware of. On the one hand it further improves our body with cardiopulmonary capacity, lowers cholesterol, improves circulation and improves flexibility, mobility and muscle strength. But we should not set aside the psychological benefits because playing sports removes stress and frustration, affects self-esteem. Playing games on a regular basis can benefit everyone.One of the most widely-used definitions of health is that of the WHO, which defines health as: "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". This definition goes well beyond a condition of physical health but includes mental health and general well-being.

Some Sports which are beneficial for health:

- a) Pilates: Pilates largely avoids high impact, high power output, and heavy muscular and skeletal loading. Back pain is one of the things that affects people's health the most as almost everyone suffers from it from time to time. This back pain can be something that constantly affects us and so we can choose some sports that help to improve this back pain. Pilates is a sport in which we do exercises that improve core strength, which keeps us on our feet. We will not only improve our posture but also relieve back pain. Exercises are also done to improve the pelvic floor and strengthen the muscles. This kind of game helps us in many ways and almost everyone can do it.
- b) Yoga: is a great exercise for stress, as it helps us relax and control our breathing. Yoga is a perfect sport for many things that can help us a lot. This sport improves resilience, it also helps with back pain or injuries, improves mobility and muscles and by controlling our breathing it helps us to control stress more.
- c) Swimming: Swimming to improve muscle tone swimming is one of the most perfect sport in existence, because we can use our whole body. It is important to master different techniques and for this we can go to courses. But in any case, it is a very perfect sport and is recommended for people who are injured because we are not affected by water. So with just one game we can improve the tone of the muscles in the arms, legs or back.
- d) Weight Gain: Although it is not uncommon for women to gain weight, the truth is that more and more people are signing up because it is a much needed sport. We should not be afraid of lifting weights because women do not get so much. Improving muscle tone and muscle tone and strength is fundamental to any other sport. Also, the sport can be done at home with less material or go to the fitness room in the gym.
- e) Running: The heart needs constant training. During the day, our pulse should be at least doubled. This is the first command of a renowned professor-cardiologist to keep the heart young and healthy. Running is a very useful workout for the vascular system. It has a number of hints; with a small load, anyone of any age can get involved. The main thing is to learn how to run, for the benefit of your health. When running, blood pressure, pulse becomes normal, blood vessels are trained and hardened. The immune system begins to function actively, and the body often

stops getting sick with a cold. To begin the training, it is best to take an additional exam and get the permission of a doctor. Like any sport, running has contraindications.

Sports Nutrition:

For those who are actively involved in sports and want to improve their physical skills and performance, it is recommended that the diet be focused and use preparations. It is specifically designed to increase muscle mass tolerance. Doctors and scientists have studied whether food is safe for the healthy functioning of the body and used in nutrition and physiology. Often people are afraid to start taking these drugs, the consequences and disorders in the body, but it is in vain. Popular sports nutrition and weight loss. It helps to burn fat, increase energy, it is the best physical exercise to back up. In addition, depending on the drug can improve the metabolism and health of the organism.

A perfectly balanced diet:

Not enough to play games, you also need to eat right. 'Brutal' sports nutrition will help solve this issue. A perfectly balanced diet is the key to your success. Important is also the fact that food additives should be applied "brutally" methodically, because if there is a huge physical activity required to accelerate the athlete's disaster recovery processes. Additional factors to restore the efficiency of muscle fibers use carbohydrate diet, vitamin-mineral nature, some organic compounds, as well as nutritious diet. A balanced diet is very difficult and sometimes even impossible for an athlete without the use of dietary supplements. Sports nutrition provides the "cruel" athlete with nutrients and bioactive agents that are actively eaten during intense training.

Spending on health has increased by 73% in three years:

Anyone wants to get the best health which will last for many years and prolong life. To achieve these results, you need to work on your body from an early age. As you know, our heart is made up of a muscle that drives and pumps blood. And the whole body depends entirely on its function, which means health. According to the Economic Survey, the epidemic hit every sector, but the health sector suffered the most. Before the epidemic, Rs 2.73 lakh crore was spent in the health sector in 2019-20, while it is estimated to be Rs 4.72 lakh crore in 2021-22. Thus the cost has increased by about 73 per cent. Similarly, spending on education has increased by 20 per cent over the same period.

Choose correct sports for health:

Many years of experience show that, when choosing sports (or physical exercise methods), most people do not have clear, conscious and just motivation. Often, the choice is determined by chance. Often, the choice is based on a constant interest in a particular sport or an understanding of the need to perform certain physical exercises to correct defects in their physical development or functional fitness. And random selection, as a rule, leads to loss of interest and decrease in activity, which means that classes will not be effective.

No assessment of impact of Covid-19 lockdown on sports education:

Economic survey reveals impact on education sector due to frequent lockdowns and sanctions during the epidemic, but it is difficult to assess in real terms, as only official figures for 2019-20 are available. In the first wave of the epidemic, all schools and colleges were closed to protect children and youth from infection. Sanctions were later eased a bit, but schools were closed in almost all states with the arrival of the third wave of Covid. Many states have now started opening schools after the transition slowed.

Health is the leading factor:

Health is the leading factor that determines the full fulfillment of all the important tasks, the harmonious development of the young person, the success of mastering the profession and the fruitfulness of future labor activity. Exercise, physical education and sports are widely used to promote health. Moving the human body is programmed by nature, and motor activity should be throughout life. Special studies have established that physically active 50-60 year old men have more functional capacity than 30 year old men, but with limited motor regime. It is no coincidence that all the centuries are distinguished by increased physical activity throughout their lives. In modern society, apart from physical culture and sports, there is no other way to increase physical activity. Therefore, all types of group sports associated with active physical activity are designed to promote the normal functioning of the major body systems, improve this activity, and create prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening health.

Game develops intelligence:

Game develops intelligence I will tell you more The average game really develops intelligence or at least contributes to it, because usually people who do not play games at all or at least do creative work like poetry, drawing, music or singing, they The average is less intelligently developed, and almost unwilling to create and improve something new.

Conclusion:

Above research paper suggest us that health is important than any other. Sports develops health and improve physical fitness and mental fitness. Local as well as Government Support physical activity initiatives initiated by various sectors and actors. Help strengthen national public policy in support of physical activity through local action. National Education and Sports Ministry should look seriously at the health, social and economic benefits of physical activity. Take measures to allocate resources to relevant sectors and initiatives. Encourage public and private sectors to invest in physical activity. Support physical activity programs. Disseminate positive messages/information about the benefits of physical activity. So everyone should do the things which are suitable for lifelong health.



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The Pathetic Condition of Migrants in Anita Desai's Novel, "Bye- Bye Blackbird"

Dr. Ajay Shaligram Patil
Arts, Commerce and Science College
Bodwad Dist. Jalgaon (MS), KBC NMU Jalgaon

Abstract:

Anita Desai, a lime lighted Indian English novelist, has received popularity both in India and abroad for her literary work. She, originally immigrated to the United States and has lived in America for a long time and is regarded an Indian expatriate writer. Migration, Dislocation, Alienation, Exile, Diaspora, Deracination, and Displacement are the terms that are used to describe not only disorientation but also ideological and existential fragmentation through her writing. Migrants are phenomena that date back to the dawn of civilization. The story of isolation and exile is told in Genesis. Due to the grace of God, Adam and Eve were cast out of their paradise, the Garden of Eden. As a result of social, political, cultural, economic, and geographic dislocations, exile or migration has been man's fate. Peter Kivisto's Multiculturalism in a Global Society, outlines five significant world migration patterns in the 1990s like- from Africa through Europe, as well as India and Southeast Asia, to the Gulf States. In fact, the study defines the issues of immigrants, culture clash and identity dilemma.

Keywords: Eden Garden, Migrants, phenomena, fragmentation, dislocation, expatriate, Diaspora, etc.

Introduction:

Anita Desai is one of the outstanding and insightful female writers of India. With the help of her minute observation and brooding, she has attempted to focus the existentialist dilemma of the modern man in practically through all of her works. 'Bye Bye Black Bird' the novel, depicts the plight of Indian immigrants in England as exemplified by their agonizing struggle with the issue of acclimatization or adjustment caused by dislocation. It describes the internal motions of its three main characters-Dev, Adit, and Sarah-as each of them faces a crisis of identity brought on by their existential exposure to scenarios that unfold inexorably. The novel, according to the author in an interview with Atma Ram, is "most rooted in reality and least literary in derivations" (Ram- 40), which explains its intensity of feeling, which could be attributed to her not having detached herself from what is executed. The majority of Desai's characters live outside of modern India's excitements and struggles.

Dev, a Bengali teenager seeking admission to the London School of Economics for further studies in England, comes at the beginning of the narrative. Dev's humiliating experiences in London turn him into an Anglophone experience, like a peddler's refusal to tell him, and he manages to get a job as a salesman in a bookshop after repeated failures that are extremely frustrating. Moreover, he seems it to be ridiculed and called wags and Macaulay's openly bastard, as well as to be discriminated against, as reflected in the signboards of the London Docks restrooms, as Ladies, Gents, and Asiatic. Dev undergoes a cultural shock and informs Adit. 'I would not live in a place where I felt ridiculed and undesired,' says the author. (Desai 80). "You must be masochists to live in the climate," he says, dismayed by England's climate (Desai 80). When he travels by tube, he experiences a horrible incident in which he is nearly smothered inside the Clapham underground station.

Dev is also disturbed by the silence and apparent emptiness of London houses and streets, which he cannot understand. Dev begins to shed his biases and inhibitions as he wanders around London like a tourist, learning to appreciate the brighter features of the English scene and life. He is confronted with an existential dilemma as a result of the transformation that occurs in him, however gradual it may be. He must decide whether to stay in England or return to his native country, which will be difficult to him that he suffers from schizophrenia, which he claims and affects all Indians living overseas. Dev, like any other immigrant, feels a yearning for a spot in the sun that derives from his sense of being rootless. Dev overcomes it by imagining himself as an envoy on a mission to demonstrate:

...these damn imperialists with their lost colonies complex that we are free from people
With our own personalities that this veneer of an English education has not obscured,
And not afraid to match ours with theirs (Trivedi 117).

In contrast to Dev and Adit, who married an English girl, begin to feel longing for their motherland as a result of his in-laws' visit, the Roscommon- James, which was marred by tactlessness, inane misunderstandings, and noisy undermining of the situation's fundamental discord. Furthermore, the prospect of an Indo-Pak war appears to have reawakened his feeble sense of patriotism, inspiring him to fight for his nation in its hour of need. He even pines for Indian landscapes, which he considers anemic in comparison to English ones:

The long, lingering twilight of the English summer trebling over the garden had seemed to him like an invalid stricken with anemia, had aroused in him sudden clamor, like a child's tantrum, to see again an Indian sunset, its wild conflagration, rose and orange, flamingo pink and lemon, scattering into a million sparks in the night sky (Trivedi 117)
What Adit goes through is a kind of epiphanic revelation of his true state, which leaves him disillusioned with his new

homeland. He wanders the streets of London like a lost soul on a dark quest. For something that would make him feel less odd, less like a non-believer. It's hardly unexpected that he screams at his English wife Sarah, accusing her of xenophobia, when she wears a sari and a gold necklace on their wedding anniversary, jokingly comparing herself to a Christmas tree, to please him.

Adit's dissatisfaction with English customs grows to the point where he decides to return to India with Sarah, who is expecting her first child. Adit's decision is symbolic of existential despair, which would have thrown him into darkness if he had stayed in England. Sarah, unlike Adit, does not experience ultimate sorrow, but she does face an identity problem, as evidenced by her reflections. Sarah's awareness of her ambiguity or role playing in her interaction with life does not appear to have caused her any mental anguish, as she seeks truth rather than certainty in coming to terms with life.

It is ironic that Adit, who has "found himself a pleasant groove to fit into with his England wife and the education that he told, he so repeatedly told them brought him up to love and understand England"(Desai 205). Should leave England for good, while Dev who has found everything English obnoxious should decide to stay on. As Dev who has come to see off Adit and Sarah watches the train carrying those leaves Waterloo Station, he wonders "what had made them exchange the garments of visitor and exile" (Desai 220).

As the author poetically implies, the diverse responses that a country elicits in its immigrants are basically psychological in that they are tied to their attempts at acclimation involving the role of the autochthon in their lives as:

--- Somewhere at some point that summer, England's green and gold fingers had let go
Of Adit and ditched at Dev instead England had let Adit drop and fall away as if she
had done with her and caught and enmeshed his friend Dev---- (Desai 261)

Though the novel's major protagonists are Dev, Adit, and Sarah, it also includes a few minor characters—Indian and English—who, despite being underdeveloped, assist to underscore the novel's significance through their interactions with the main characters and with one another. Indians include Samar, Bella, Mala, Jasbir, Swami, and Krishnamurthy, whereas Emma Moffitt is an American. The English roles of Roscommon-james, Oristine Longford, and the Millers are expertly intertwined with those of Adit, Dev, and Sarah, resulting in an intriguing scenario characterized by a crisis-crossing of emotional responses to the unfolding action involving them.

The narrative highlights the unusual combinations of emotional and social forces that save them from a gnomic plummet into darkness by comparing Adit's decision to leave England with Dev's decision to stay.

Objectives of the Paper:

1. To learn about the world after colonialism
2. To investigate the concepts of identity and location
3. An attempt is made to investigate the flow of awareness
4. A study of the excitements and chaos of modern India is attempted
5. To look at how the writers' literary works reflect their ideas about nation and identity

Methodology:

Descriptive and analytical method is used to present national identity. Especially as represented by the diasporic writers in the last few decades of the twentieth century. It has changed radically in its handling of human relationship that so called Indianess.

Findings in the Research Paper:

1. Dispersal from one's native land, often in a traumatic manner, to two or more distant regions.
2. Similarly, colonial movement from a motherland in search of jobs or to achieve colonial aims.
3. A myth and a communal memory about the country, homeland's memory and myth, including its places, history, and achievements.
4. A strong ethnicity mentality based on a sense of identity, a common past, and the belief in a common fate that has lasted for a long period.
5. Relationships with host societies are strained.
6. Possibility of a unique creative and meaningful life in host countries where pluralism is tolerated.

To sum up:

These thinkers, on the other hand, adapt the empirical technique to their subject. Diaspora is defined as a state of consciousness based on pain and survival, with loss and hope as a defining tension. In reality, diasporic identities are numerous, heterogeneous, and always changing. They are seeking to adapt to their diverse experiences while also attempting to find their individuality. The construction of a transcultural identity can sort out the compromise among these diverse, movable, and changing identities.



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Mini Review Literature of Parenting Style and Parental Encouragement

Gauri P. Pawar

Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Abstract

Becoming parent and being parent are two different things, where as many people see it same. Parenting styles differ with culture, country wise, geographical area. The effect of parenting style of single parent can also have a positive effect. Every parent tries to give all of them to their children. Many parents use negative reinforcements and many use positive reinforcement to raise them, develop them, correct them. Different parenting styles has shown effective impact on children's mental, physical, academic development i.e., positive results. The major aim of the present study is to find out the relationship between parenting style, self-confidence and parental encouragement. The major contribution of this work lies in DSM 5 as it has mentioned problems related to family upbringing that is, parent child relationship problem, child affected by the parental relationship distress in the section other condition that may be a focus of clinical attention. The study shall help the counsellors, school counsellors, parents, society.

Keywords: parenting styles; self-confidence; parental encouragement; adolescent;

Mini Review Literature of Parenting Style and Parental Encouragement

Introduction:

Being parent is thing of happiness as well as stressful when the new born comes into the outer world the happiness do spread but the changes that takes place like getting habitual to the babies crying, the sleep cycle of the family gets disturbed, being very cautious every time and attentive towards baby. The parents have to go through financial adjustment, medicinal maintenance, time to time vaccinations. If the culture or family is gender based, the parents have to deal with taunts, criticism. If the child is born with the disability the more challenges the parents have to face. If the baby is with single parent, it gets much complex.

Parent is the term with which everyone is familiar. Parenting style is a psychological construct representing the standard strategies representing the standard strategies that parents use in raising their children. Baumrind in a series of landmark studies (1967, 1971, 1978, 1989, 1991) gathering information on child rearing practices by extensive observations and interviews with parents that resulted in three most well-known styles of parenting i.e., authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Later many styles like helicopter, indulgent, Chinese, neglecting, positive, narcissistic, parenting styles came on. Baumrind's research (1991) and Rath and Muni (1997) research on preschooler and adolescents highlighted the importance of the family environment characterized by warmth, support, encouragement and realistic feedback in creating an emotional climate conducive to the development of the social competence

Parental encouragement refers to the treatment originating from parents towards the child with the review to enhance the possibilities of the future occurrences of good behavior by care, concern, approval and guidance.

Jacobson and Crockett (2000) and Smetana (2008) reported that parental involvement plays an important role in the development of both social and cognitive competences in children. Whereas a lack of the it is associated with the risk of delinquent behavior.

Review literature

1. Perceived paternal parenting style and social competence.

Research by Janet Fernandes E De Souza and Priscilla Paulwere conducted on 500 middle school students. Age range of the students were 10-12 years old. The sample were collected from the nuclear family. The researcher tried to find that the children raised by authoritative parenting style will have higher level of social competence as compared to children raised by authoritarian / permissive. But the result confirmed that the children of authoritative fathers scored higher on social competence than children of authoritarian and permissive father(2).

2. Effect of parental encouragement on self-confidence of adolescents

The research was done by Mrs. Nidhi Kotnala and Dr. Anuradha kotnala in the month of October of 2014. For the research the researcher has selected the total sample of 100 subjects from which 50 subjects were from urban area and 50 subjects were from rural area. The sampling technique used for the study was quota sampling technique. Statistical analysis was done using chi square test the findings showed that there was significant difference between self-confidence and parental encouragement in adolescence. Urban students perceived high parental encouragement and self-confidence than rural. In short, High parental encouragement leads to high self-confidence(3).

3. Parenting style and child's well-being: the mediating role of the perceived parental stress.

The total 459 Caucasian parent couples were selected as subject from urban and suburban areas of Italy. The aim of the

study was to find the relationship between authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles and the child’s difficulties. The findings showed that fathers referred both a higher authoritative and authoritarian style than mothers.

4. Effect of parental encouragement on self-confidence of rural and urban students.

This research was done by Aboli Janjalkar and Gauri Pawar in the year 2016. The total sample for the study was 100 students from urban and rural area. Findings have shown that there was no significant difference between self-confidence and parental encouragement between male and female students. Urban students perceived high parental encouragement and self-confidence than rural students(5).

5. Effect of parenting style on academic achievement of senior secondary school students

The research was done by Madhu Gupta and Dimple Mehtani in the month of October in 2017. A sample of 598 students were selected using multistage random sampling technique. They developed their own test as used it as tool. Results showed that the main effect of parenting style and gender found on academic of senior secondary school students was found to be significant(1).

Discussion

1. The researcher focused on the insight that the fathers promoting social competence in their children. Also, the researcher had paid attention to the involvement and role of father towards developing their child socially. But the study was limited to paternal so it can be extended.
2. Urban parents do pay more attention to their children which leads to see increase in self-confidence in their children. Parents of rural area are not much aware of academic things so they involve less. As most of our rural parents occupation is farming, much are not that educated to look into children’s books so rural students lack support of their parents in academic things.
3. The researcher highlighted the developmental process by which authoritative parents facilitate their children’s socialization.
4. The research on effect of parental encouragement on self-confidence of rural and urban students lack in the sample to provide a strong result. The sample size was quite less.
5. The researcher made out strong results and developed their own test. Which is helpful for other researchers.

Conclusion

1. There is correlation between parenting style, parental encouragement and self confidence among adolescents.
2. Parental encouragement proves to boost the self-confidence of children.
3. Authoritative parenting style proves to be the best for the development of child.
4. Timely support, warmth, rewarding system or using positive reinforcement, involvement is an addition to boost children self confidence
5. Parenting styles do have effect on the progress of academic achievement.

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Impact of Pandemic on Language and Literature

Prof. Dr. Indira S. Patil

Professor, Dept. of English, JDMVP's College of Art's,
Commerce and Science, Jalgaon
Kavayitri Bahinabai North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Introduction

We are going through the pandemic situation from last two years. In case of India, exactly before a couple of years, we were introduced to some rigid restrictions due to the outbreak of Covid-19. We the people, who believe to live with each other, choose to be in isolation too. This pandemic was nothing but an emergency situation affecting the whole system by various means. It had and having its effect psychologically, economically, socially etc. But these are not just the areas that got affected. Language and literature are also the areas which has gone through tremendous changes in these years. The present paper also explores the point that how literature has helped in such situations before too. It has always showed mankind an optimistic way of thinking.

Key words: Pandemic, Language, Literature, Covid-19.

Impact of Pandemic on Language and Literature

The word “Pandemic” comes from the Greek “pan” meaning “all” and “demos” meaning “the people”. The word commonly takes to refer to a widespread epidemic of a contagious disease throughout the whole of a country or one or more continents at the same time (Honigsbaum, 2009). internally accepted definition of a pandemic as it appears in the Dictionary of Epidemiology is straightforward and well known: an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people. (Harris, 2000). (The Pandemic and its Impacts: Health, Culture and Society; P. No. 03)(1)

History has witnessed many significant disease outbreaks including Black Death, Spanish Flu, Hong Kong Flu, SARS, H7N9, Ebola etc. Some of the major epidemics/ pandemics are given below:

1. Prehistoric Epidemic (CIRCA 3000 B.C.)
2. Plague of Athens (430 B. C.)
3. Antonine Plague (A. D. 165-180)
4. Plague of Cyprian (A. D. 250-271)
5. Plague of Justinian (A. D. 541- 542)
6. The Black Death (1346-1353)
7. Cocoliztli Epidemic (1545-1548)
8. American Plagues (16th Century)
9. Great Plague of London (1665-1666)
10. Great Plague of Marseille (1720-1723)
11. Russian Plague (1770-1772)
12. Philadelphia Yellow Fever Epidemic (1793)
13. Flu Pandemic (1889-1890)
14. American Polio Epidemic (1916)
15. Spanish Flu (1918-1920)
16. Asian Flu (1957-1958)
17. AIDS Pandemic and Epidemic (1981-present)
18. H1N1 Swine Flu Pandemic (2009-2010)
19. West African Ebola Epidemic (2014-2016)
20. Zika Virus Epidemic (2015-present)

Wide geographic extension, disease movement, novelty, severity, high risk rates, explosiveness, infectiousness and contagiousness are some of the key features of pandemics showcasing always a negative impact on the society.

We all know that the outbreak of Covid-19 was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China.

There are some straightforward effects of Covid-19 on people. Our vocabulary has got many new words due to this pandemic.

- For Ex.- 1. Quarantine (Separating and restricting the movements of people who were exposed to the contagious disease to see if they become sick).
2. Lockdown (The imposition of stringent restrictions on travel, social interactions and access to public spaces).
 3. Asymptomatic (Silent carriers of the Covid-19 disease someone who is infected but does not present any kind of

- symptoms).
4. Comorbidity (A medical condition that increases a person's risk of becoming very sick if they develop Covid-19).
 5. Containment zone (Geographical zone with limited access in or out to contain an outbreak).
 6. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment).
 7. WFH (Work From Home).
 8. Social- distancing (Measure to avoid physical contact by maintaining physical distance among people).
 9. Sanitizer (Product that is used to reduce or eliminate germs).
 10. Mask (The product which people use to cover face).

Even the professional events like "Seminars" have replaced by "Webinars" and same with the condition of "Conference" making them "e-Conference". There is a vast change in the sources of literature. Our education system has seen a shift from "Offline" to "Online". Technical effect can be seen on each and every sector of life. Our society has gone through a drastic change in many aspects. The language has got the influence of aloofness. In the contactless world of pandemic, the only platform available was virtual one. The paradigm of language has shifted.

Social media has also showed its importance in this period. Social media sites like Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, LinkedIn, Snapchat have influenced each and every aspect of life.

In case of English language. It truly became 'lingua-franca' as the use of English has increased due to maximum use of social media. Its again a point to be noted that the language used on social media is grammatically correct or not. It's the reason of concern here. But it is always good to see the positive point of view.

It is not the thing that all effects are negative. Rather due to technology, 24*7 communication can happen. So continuous growth without any time limitation can happen in this vicious situation too.

Rabindranath Tagore's poem, "Where the mind is without fear, and the head is held high". It depicts the importance of being fearless. Fear is created because of ignorance, when we don't have basic understanding of life. In life, "Nothing is permanent". So, we should be grateful to whatever we have got. Milton's "On My Blindness", gives the same message to be grateful to God".

We can take the example of Albert Einstein's "Theory of Relativity", which states that, "We think that our problems are very big than any other problems". The person who has studied literature can understand that, life has conquered upon such many pandemics till date. The philosophy of life is provided by literature that gives us hope and optimism. These are the great gifts given by literature. Pandemic has always been a testing time. This pandemic period is not just a medical condition but it has its effect far more social, economic, psychological, ecological and so on that will be seen in some upcoming years.

If we think of Epidemic literature, we get some examples, like, Boccaccio's "Decameron", Mary Shelley's "The Last Man", Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway", Camus's "The Plague", Orhan Pamuk's "Nights of Plague: A Novel" etc. In the upcoming years, there are chances to witness some speculative fictions, dystopian novels, personal memoirs, fictions (fact+fiction) etc. We may have "Love in the time of Covid-19" like "Love in the time of Cholera", "Covid Times" like "Hard Times" and so on.

It is also possible that the effect on the writings can be seen after some years, may be, after a century, then chances of the titles may be "100 years of Covid-19" or such. As we know, the effect of "Old is Gold". The far one goes from the situation, the more the curiosity is seen. So, the writings can happen after many years so that the next generations will generate interest in the past severity. We can be telling to our children/grandchildren,

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair."

The time is challenging obviously. It needs strong mentality, intellect to keep ourselves out from any situation. There comes the need of language and literature. Science can save life but literature gives reason to rise, to live and let live. Science just analyses things but literature gives moral support. Man can be saved by medicines physically but literature works like nectar when it comes to live life. It gives direction to the skeleton. It is the soul of the superficial appearance of man. The body, the appearance of the man is the top of an iceberg but what matters more is mind, which is deeply rooted inside and that is the point to be noted.

The thing that is noticed now-a-days is the increasing fear of death. Is that the real concern? Was there any time when man was without fear? Man has always been in a mortal frame. Perhaps death is the only thing that is sure. It is ok to get panic when we go through such situation but man has got the gift of forgiveness. Art, literature helps to forgive things. Aesthetics is the term firstly used by Alexander Baumgarten in 18th century as the science of sensation and imagination. Debated take it back to Plato, who has stated that the poet writers when he is inspired, which means the poet does not have his own senses. Aristotle, on the other side, defended poet, art and emotions rather according to him, the presence of emotions in art make art more valuable and important and that is truth.

In medieval times too, Arts was given value and it was understood important in human life. Art is not merely to please. It has its own importance. Art transforms the essence of human experience into a world of aesthetics. Art is subjective but while being subjective, art transforms it into an object, which is perceived by senses. Art constantly moves between the two worlds- subjective and objective. Art is not just related with words or language. A painter can use colours, a musician can

use his music notes. Actually, man is the mean by whom things are manifested. We can reveal our art, imagination through our thinking. If we go by Sartre, we will find a perception that is very interesting. According to this, the meaning to the world is given by us. The meaning to whatever happens is given by us.

An artist does the same. It is a dialogue between the artist and the receiver, which makes an art. It is our human consciousness, the way we perceive, it makes relationship between human being and the world. Sartre’s connection can be seen with Roland Barthes’ “Reader Response Theory”. The readers response to the work of art is an important point and that is where the subjectivity of the reader meets the objective art. And through the objective art, the connection is established with the subjectivity of the artist. Every artist expresses himself through the medium but at the same time, we can say, every artist negate himself in some extent. Artist hides with the help of art and pours his feelings in art without any limitation. Thus, art becomes a space to be free in an unlimited way. Classics by Daniel Defoe, Camus or films on epidemics and pandemics, for ex, “Black Death” (released on 2010) by Christopher Smith, “Contagion” (released on 2011) by Steven Soderbergh, latest one “Virus” (released on 2009, by Aashiq Abu) on “Nipah” outbreak in Kerala. Why do we go back and study classics, literature from the past, from the various parts of the world? According to me, literature or any art form has dealt with reality at the proper time and challenges that human has faced in that time by revisiting the past, the reader understands the present situation.

In case of poetry, poets have that extraordinary capability to change boredom things into interesting one. For Ex- John Keats “Ode to Autumn”, generally, autumn is considered as the season of decay in English literature but Keats has shown the pleasing side of autumn by using personification in the harsh reality. P. B. Shelley has shown hope with his lines, “If winter comes, can spring be far behind?” in his “Ode to West Wind”. It shows that how romantic poets were pessimistic at the beginning but at the end of their poems, they became optimistic because they were acknowledged with nature’s law.

In case of novels too, characters are not mere characters, they are the representatives of a particular situation. They use to exist before sometime, they are existing today too. They are world in themselves. According to Heidegger, “The world is not collection of things- countable or uncountable. The world is always non-objectual, to which we are subject as long as the pass of birth and death, blessing and curse, keep us transported in the things. These experiences make us human because these experiences reflect on the fundamental questions of life and what kind of engagement we can have and we should have. Art, for us, becomes a medium through which we reflect on their questions.” For Ex.- Wordsworth’s “Solitary Reaper” is not just talking about a girl but about the entire world through it. Art is not just an escape, rather it is not just to seek pleasure, it has always giving the broader everlasting message of life. As Shelley has depicted, “Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.”

We have seen harsh situations where people were migrating; children, elders, pregnant women walking barefoot, without anything to eat, travelling, some of them even died before their destination. This reality should be captured by writers too. The bringers of Covid-19 are almost not suffering but maximum victims are such people who were not in the process anywhere. The job of the artist should to question these issues.

Conclusion

The effects of this pandemic can be studied by both perspectives: optimistic and pessimistic. But why to look by negative way when there is the necessity of positive attitude. It is our duty to eradicate all negative thoughts from the mindsets of people and promote the view of hope among them. Finally, “Positive people can change us positively”. And literature teaches us the same.

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Cyber Insecurity Issues: Threat to National Security of India

Dr. J.D. Lekuwale

Head, Department of Defence and Strategic Studies
 Dr. A.G. D. Bendale Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jalgaon.

Introduction

In this globalized world the concept of national security is added with the new dimension i.e. cyber security. National security means to secure the national values and sovereignty of a nation from internal as well as external threats. In this globalized world computer has become a necessary part of human life. Nation like India has witnessed the cyber revolution in this era of globalization. The Computer which uses to occupy a certain space in the houses and the offices now came in to the hands of a common citizen in the form of mobile phone. It has become a vital source of information for each individual. As the use of cyber related things like internet banking, social media, etc has increased, criminal activities related to the cyber world are also increased. The concepts like Cyber war, cyber security, Cyber-crime, cyber terrorism have gained importance in today’s world. In day today’s life common individual come across with the various aspects of insecurity due to the cyber world. The citizens in the country like India are facing the insecurity problem due to criminal activities through cyber activities. The crime related to computer and internet are included in cyber-crime Or the criminal activity which involves computer, network devices or network may be known as cyber-crime. According to encyclopedia of Britannica “Cybercrime, also called Computer crime, the use of a computer as an instrument to further illegal ends, such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy. Cybercrime, especially through the Internet, has grown in importance as the computer has become central to commerce, entertainment, and government”. According to Section 65 of the Indian IT Act, a person who intentionally conceals or destroys or alters or intentionally or knowingly causes another to conceal, destroy or alter any computer source code used for a computer, computer program, computer system or network when the computer source code is required to be maintained by law is punishable.

The Information technology (Amendment) act-2008 of Indian provide legal recognition for the transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as “Electronic Commerce”, which involve the use of alternatives to paper based methods of communication and storage of information , to facilitate electronic filings of documents with the Government agencies and further to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, The Bankers’ Books Evidence Act, 1891, and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

In simple words ‘The Information technology (Amendment) act-2008’ elaborates the criminal activities occurs due to information technology system. Section 43 to 45 & 65 to 67 defines the offences related to the Information technology world or the cyber world. The information related to the offences in ‘The Information technology (Amendment) act-2008’ of India given below

Section	Name	Main Features	Punishment
43	Penalty and compensation for damage to computer, computer system, etc	Any person Without permission of owner or in-charge getting access to the computer system or network, downloading coping data, putting virus in to the system, help other person for tampering or availing unauthorized data, delete, damage or destroy data or system,etc	Compensation up to one crore rupees to the affected person
43A	Compensation for failure to protect data	A body corporate, possessing, dealing or handling any sensitive personal data or information in a computer resource which it owns, controls or operates, is negligent in implementing and maintaining reasonable security practices and procedures and thereby causes wrongful loss or wrongful gain to any person, such body corporate shall be liable to pay damages	Compensation up to five crore rupees to the affected person
44	Penalty for failure to furnish information, return, etc	If a person is fail to furnish documents, reports or the certification asked under the law, fails to maintain the book of accounts record is liable for punishment	Punishment from five thousand to one and half lakh rupees
45	Residuary Penalty	Whoever contravenes any rules or regulations made under this Act, for the contravention	Compensation up to Twenty five thousand rupees to the affected person

65	Tampering with Computer Source Documents	Destroy or alter computer source code, programme, system or network	Three years imprisonment or fine up to two lakh rupees
66	Computer Related Offences (Substituted vide ITAA 2008)	Any person, dishonestly, or fraudulently, does any act	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to five lakh rupees
66A	A Punishment for sending offensive messages through communication service, etc.	Information transmitted through email or e messages that is grossly offensive or menacing character	Imprisonment up to three years with fine
66B	Punishment for dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or communication device	Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen computer resource or communication device	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to one lakh rupees or both
66C	Punishment for identity theft	Whoever, fraudulently or dishonestly make use of the electronic signature, password or any other unique identification feature of any other person	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to one lakh rupees.
66D	Punishment for cheating by personation by using computer resource	Whoever, by means of any communication device or computer resource cheats by personation	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to one lakh rupees.
66E	Punishment for violation of privacy	Whoever, intentionally or knowingly captures, publishes or transmits the image of a private area of any person without his or her consent	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to one lakh rupees or both
66F	Punishment for cyber terrorism	Whoever with intent to threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of India or to strike terror in the people or any section of the people	Imprisonment extend up to imprisonment for life.
67	Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form	Whoever publishes or transmits or causes to be published in the electronic form, any material which is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest	Imprisonment up to five years and fine up to ten lakh rupees
67A	Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act, etc. in electronic form	Whoever publishes or transmits or causes to be published or transmitted in the electronic form any material which contains sexually explicit act or conduct	Imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to ten lakh rupees
67B	Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, etc. in electronic form.	Whoever publishes or transmits material in any electronic form which depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act or conduct	Imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to ten lakh rupees
67C	Preservation and Retention of information by intermediaries	Any intermediary who intentionally or knowingly contravenes the provisions of sub section (1)	Imprisonment up to three years and fine

From this act one can understand that the country like India has already taken strong step related to cyber security. In today's world if the nation with its internal and external security should have secure information technology system also then only it can be called as a secure nation. Most of the nations in the world trying to secure their information technology system i.e. the cyber security have become the vital part of national security system of a nation.

Types of Cyber crime

Cyber related crimes can be divided in to following categories

1. Crime against person: It includes Cyber stalking, Dissemination, Defamation, Hacking, Cracking, E-mail Spoofing, SMS spoofing, etc.
2. Crime against Property: It includes Intellectual Property Crimes, Cyber Squatting, Cyber Vandalism, Hacking Computer System, Transmitting Virus, Cyber trespass, Internet time theft.
3. Cyber Crime against Government: This includes Cyber Terrorism, Cyber warfare, Distribution of Pirated software, Possession of Unauthorized Information

Analysis of Cyber security issues of India
Cyber Crimes in between 2018-2020

Year	Total Number of Cyber Crimes In states and Union Territories of India
2018	27248
2019	44735
2020	50035

According to the data published by National Crime records bureau of India In the states and Union Territories of India a total of 50,035 cases were registered under Cyber Crimes, showing an increase of 11.8% in registration over 2019 (44,735 cases). Crime rate under this category increased from 3.3 in 2019 to 3.7 in 2020. During 2020, 60.2% of cyber-crime cases registered were for the motive of fraud (30,142 out of 50,035 cases) followed by sexual exploitation with 6.6% (3,293 cases) and Extortion with 4.9% (2,440 cases). As we compare the data published by NCRB for the year 2018 and 2019 there was a huge rise in the cyber-crime ratio in 2019 as compare to 2018. In 2018 there were 27, 248 cases related to cyber-crime were registered in the states and union territories of the country and in 2019 the number was 44, 546 it means almost 63.5% rise in the cases.

As per the metropolitan cities are concern a total of 18,657 cases have been registered under Cyber Crimes, showing an increase of 0.8% over 2019 (18,500 cases). Cyber-crime rate also increased from 16.2 in 2019 to 16.4 in 2020. Crime head-wise cases revealed that Computer Related Offences (section 66 of IT Act) (11,356 cases) formed the highest number of Cyber Crimes accounting for 60.9% during 2020.

According the data published by NCRB related to cyber-crimes for the year 2020, Uttar Pradesh stood first with 11097 cases related to cyber-crime in India with Uttar Pradesh accordingly Karnataka with 10741 cases, Maharashtra with 5496 cases, Telangana with 5024 cases and Assam with 3530 cases stood amongst the first five sates of India.

As per the cases related to cyber terrorism are concern In the year 2020, total 25 cases were registered in which highest number of cases i.e. 10 cases were registered in the state of Assam only. With Assam cases related to cyber terrorism were registered in Uttar Pradesh (4) , Rajasthan and Karnataka (3 each), Tamil Nadu (2), Kerala, Punjab and Haryana (1 each) states of India.

Conclusion:

Day by day cyber related crimes are increasing in India. The criminal issues related to women, child pornography; Hacking, phishing, online fraud, cyber terrorism etc are increasing. Cyber treats have their adverse effect on the various aspects of national security i.e. Human or personnel, Social, economic, political, Military, etc. Various platforms of Social media are playing vital role in the increase of cyber related insecurity issues in the nation. By Introducing law and the amendments under the information technology law system can punish the criminals but the tight security system would be able to restrict the cyber related crime. With law and Judiciary system there is need of a system which can filter the criminal issues related to cyber-crime in India. Though it is a big task to scan the various platforms related to social media or related information technology for the huge Indian population. But it is need for the security of the nation. As nation has its military and police system to secure the land and the people likewise for the call of the changing world nation has to appoint task force to put its check on the information technology world. This is a need for the security of the nation. Now a days the mode of war and law intensity conflicts like terrorism have been change the enemy of the nation are using cyber world to create thereat to the national security. This world of information technology has added a new dimension in the concept of security and national security i.e. cyber security. If you want to secure your nation you have to focus on the cyber security with other security issues.

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English For Specific Purpose: Challenges and Strategies to Improve English Communication of Engineering Students

Mr.K.R.Chaudhari

Researcher & Assistant Professor
Shri Sant Gadge Baba College of Engg. & Tech.
Bhusawal (MS) DBATU, Lonere

Dr. S.P. Zanke

Research Guide, Professor & Head, Dept. of English,
Bhusawal Arts, Science & P.O. Nahata Commerce College,
Bhusawal (MS) KBCNMU, Jalgaon

Abstract:

English being the most significant International language has now been proved her importance in each field. Learning this lingua franca has become eloquently necessary in today's scenario and engineers are not exception for this fact. Although students of Engineering are aware about it, still they are not that much cautious about the practical usage of English Communication. This paper focuses on the importance of English for engineers, and problems, challenges and strategies to prompt students to be active learners and users of English as a means of effective communication in all the situations.

Keywords: Effective communication, engineering, corporate, recruitment, exposure

Importance of English for Engineers:

In today's global world, the importance of English can't not be denied and ignored since English is the most common language spoken throughout the globe. With the help of developing technology this lingua franca is playing very leading role in many sectors including Mass media, science, medicine, business, technology, aviation, diplomacy, banking, medicines, engineering and tourism etc. About one fifth of people all over the world know more or less about English. It is spoken by more than 1.8 billion people in the world and the number still increasing. Most of the people in the world agree with what Alexander V.Sandoval's claims in his essay, "The Importance of English Language"; he says, "English is becoming the world's language of the 21st century. Most of the world's population, about 70% speak English or know it. And more than 80% of all stored information in the world is written in English or translated into it" (www.eagleforum.com). Foreign language skills and in particular, English plays an effective tool in work, school, on vacation, in building a career or promote any business. One who speaks fluent English will not get lost in the world where there are people.

As far as the technical field like engineering is concerned, one can't not imagine this field without English, as everything goes with this language. English is a tool that significantly affects engineering students in academic life. While most of the theories in engineering are taught in English, it requires having good English communication proficiency to understand them. In academic life, engineering students have to deal with the innumerable lectures, tutorials, lab experiments, project reports and papers in English only. Most of the professors of engineering in various universities conduct lectures in English and communicate in English.

Not only while learning, but even after completion of one's degree, the importance of English enhances greatly. The frequent study of English will definitely help students to find a high quality jobs. Similarly, in business or corporate sector too English is the most vital medium of communication.

Factual Report by 'Aspiring Minds':

Recently, a survey regarding the unemployment problem has been released by the 'Aspiring Minds', one of the most illustrious Employability and Recruitment Firm, New Delhi. The report presented by this firm is very shocking for the budding engineers. It presents the reality that in the year 2013, total 47 % graduates including engineering have remained unemployed. When they stated the reasons behind it, the foremost important point put forth is the lack of English Language communication among the graduates. Similarly, this fact raises the question that what are the problems before the students of engineering that they lack to improve their communication in the target tongue.

Different Challenges faced by the engineering students:

Lack of 'Knowing about the Language

It is the most frequent challenge faced by the maximum students at the undergraduate level. Even the basic knowledge of English grammar like, Articles, Parts of Speech, Tenses, and their usage lack in them. More than 60% students commit the mistakes in the usage of tenses. The following are the few examples:

Ex. A) 'I was going tomorrow' instead of 'I will go tomorrow.'

B) 'He go yesterday.' Instead of 'He went yesterday.'

Negative Attitude about the Learning English

It has been observed that almost all the universities prescribe English communication or soft skills as a compulsory subject for the First Year degree course, whereas the Technical University like DBATU, Lonere has introduced the contents of English Language =not only in FYB.Tech but in Second Year and M.Tech Courses too. But students do not pay the serious attention to this subject. As the simple contents are prescribed for them to study, the students do not consider it challenging and it results in the development of wrong attitude among them that English is not important subject like others. They take

it leisurely and lack the practical approach towards it. Hence, this affects their English communication skills.

Fear and lack of confidence

Though students develop negative approach to learn this language, it does not mean that all of them don't have any knowledge of it. There are, but some students deliberately disinclined to converse in it. Therefore, when students were asked that why don't they communicate in the target language with their friends, teachers, relatives etc. most of them focused on their FEAR of committing the mistakes while talking in English. They keep linguistic shyness. Most of the students suffer from inferiority complex as they think that students or other listeners may make them laughing stock. Therefore, they avoid communication in English though they are desirous.

Learning English as a 'Subject' not as a 'Skill'

No doubt, English is the only language which is internationally known for its utility. No other language is as extensively accepted as English on social, economic, political level and what not. In the current era of globalization, having strong command on English communication is a dire need of the world since it has proven important steps to climb the staircase of success. Students or personnel with excellent communication in English considered as a unique asset for any organization.

Considering the growing importance of English in each work field, almost all major universities have prescribed English/communication skills as one of the subject in their curriculum for entry level students. But it is found that students do not develop their interest in learning language practically, whereas they just learn it as one of the subject to get passed in the examination. Consequently, most of the students fail to learn the practical command over it. This makes learning mechanical; students don't prefer to practice it as an important skill what they are supposed to use it as a means of communication.

Dearth of Practice

In 'Teaching without Lecturing', Jean Forester has rightly commented that, "Learning a language is learning a skill i.e. through practice. The more one does, the better one learns". Practice really makes one perfect on learning language skills. In fact language learning is practice oriented process. The more one exposed to this one can be more proficient in the use of target and desired language. But students are always holding themselves back when they are asked to speak or practice the language. Most of them lose their confidence and consequently, they avoid being practiced it.

Poor Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the body of words that make up a language, and the importance of vocabulary in communication cannot be overstated. Without a good working knowledge of words and their meanings, both written and verbal communication will be muddled or poorly understood. Students with poor reading comprehension skills either lack the vocabulary or the word recognition skills to make sense of the material. Students with poor reading comprehension don't tend to read very often, which causes them to miss out on learning new words. Communication is enhanced by knowing more words. They don't have to be big words, but the meanings should convey what the person is trying to say. When people cannot communicate clearly and accurately, giving instructions or understanding them may be difficult. Mistakes can be made, costing time, effort, in the workplace.

Therefore, mastery over vocabulary is an essential tool to communicate effectively in any language. When English is learnt as a foreign /second language it becomes obligatory to ones to have the knowledge of maximum number of words in order to be proficient in this means of communication. According to Robert Lado, there are about five lakh words in English, of them three thousand are needed for speaking and seven thousand for reading.

In spite of this fact, the vocabulary of the students is very limited at the initial stage. Similarly, even though they know its importance, still no extra efforts they take to improve their vocabulary except reading prescribe text or sometimes newspaper. Therefore, it affects their fluency, comprehension of teacher's communication, reading material etc.

Insufficient Knowledge of Grammar Units

The word 'Grammar' means different things to different people. To the ordinary citizen, it connotes to correctness or incorrectness of the language that he or she speaks. To a school student, it means an analytical and terminological study of sentences. Knowledge of grammar helps students in the correction of mistakes and improvement of written work. A person can't learn a foreign language accurately only through a process of unconscious assimilation. Moreover, there are singular and plural forms that the students have to distinguish and still many forms that have to be learned. Most of the students get confused with English grammar; they don't understand it seriously that grammar is very needed to form a right sentence. If the students do not have mastery over the correct usage of grammar, of course they will not be able to produce sentences that grammatically right. Realizing that the grammar of students is very weak, they feel embarrassed when they want to produce English sentences orally.

Lack of Proper Environment to Communicate in English

Mother tongue is learnt rapidly as learners get exposed to it regularly and all the time all around. Therefore, even without much serious efforts learners get acquainted with it naturally and as a result they converse in mother tongue with less efforts in any situation. But, it is found that the same is not the case with English, it lacks the learning environment for the students. That is also one of the most effective reasons why students of Engineering don't build their confidence in English communication. Even though all the subjects are to be taught in English, for the comprehension purpose some teachers are forced to explain in the local. The environment here means the people outside the class also. Sometime people may think that the students just want to show off when they speak English for daily conversation. The result is that the students lose their self-confidence to improve their speaking. Since the students do not want to be rejected by the people around them,

they use their native language in daily conversation. That makes the students unable to communicate in English fluently outside the class.

Different strategies to improve English communication of engineering students

Creating awareness about English language and its importance

Every faculty of English in all engineering colleges should break an ice to their lectures by creating awareness among the students for English. The teachers should successfully present before the students how English is needed for the development of employability skills among the students, and how it affects if they do not take it seriously. Unless they are not aware of these facts, students tend to avoid their participation in learning the English as a goal to overcome placement obstacles. The faculty should ask students to forget any other language in the campus except English.

Encouragement and motivation

This one of the best ways to irradiate the fear from the minds of students from using English language freely and frequently. Even though students commit mistakes while communicating, teacher or others should not correct him/her frequently, as it may create negativity among them. In spite of their mistakes, a teacher should motivate them to take more efforts.

Formation of Groups in the class

Language learning is the two-way process. Students should be encouraged to form their group of communication naming them of various great personalities of English Literature like William Shakespeare, G.B. Shaw, Robert Frost, Rabindranath Tagore, Kalidas etc. asking them to use only English in the classroom or outside of it. Similarly, students must be guided to form their own rule to govern the group communication in target language.

Development of reading habit in English

As reading helps a lot to enhance the knowledge of language and vocabulary, students must be encouraged and suggested the various methods of reading such as silent, aloud reading. Similarly, they should also be asked to read at least any one English newspaper from library, to select any single article and to read it by all means of knowledge like vocabulary, phrases, theme/subject, category, characters etc. They should be asked to share these things among their group members. It would be helpful for them not only to improve their language skills but also their general awareness.

Songs/Dialogues and Videos

Students should also be encouraged to listen to the words of an English-language song/dialogues they like, to try practice or singing it with or without music. They should be encouraged to repeat the words of them as many times as possible until they become automatic. Soon students will be singing the whole song and use dialogue during communication. They should also be encouraged to listen to one of their favorite actors on video and repeat one or two sentences they like until it becomes easy and automatic for them. It's a very good practice for memory also and for the mouth muscles that they need for English communication.

Vocabulary building

Students hear and read many words; but it is difficult for them to remember all of them. So, many times they get confused which word they should learn. This should be clear to all the students first. For this, students should be asked to think how useful a word/s may be for them, how frequently a word or expression is used and in which sort of context it would be used. They should be asked to be a regular reader of dictionary of any sort, as dictionary gives an information about spelling, meaning, pronunciation, parts of speech, similar or opposite words and expel of phrases or sentences. Similarly, students should also be asked to prepare their own dictionary to write their choice words with all other important information regarding word. They should be asked to learn these words in a particular context, notice how and where a word or expression can be used. They should be asked to have at least an ideal speaker whose style, manners, simplicity etc. should be imitated by the students while learning to communicate.

Conclusion:

To sum up, communication skills in English is one of the best facets of employability process to get placed in any organization. Every student needs to develop communicative skills as a gate way to improve his /her personality traits in this cut-throat-competitive world. In this overall process, the importance of English can't be denied. Students need to take it seriously; similarly, the role of English teacher is also significant to be as the best example before students to improve their English language.

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Reporting Status of *Alieziashivajiroae*, Makne, 2010

Khushal Bhavsar
Career Point College,
Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India

Ajit Kalse
Nanasaheb Y. N. ChavanASC College,
Chalisgaon, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India

Avinash Bhangale
S.R.N.D. Arts, Comm. & Science College,
Bhadgaon Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.), India

Affiliated to Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Abstract:

Makne, et al., (2010) published a new Species of Eucestode of family Avitellineidae *Alieziashivajiroae* collected from the intestine of *Bos indicus* at Parbhani, Maharashtra. The placement of *Alieziashivajiroae* 2010, as per the characters of genus *Aliezia* are not match with the description and diagram provided by Makne, et. al., (2010). Also the authors have not provided the gravid segment diagram so as to put said species in another genus is not possible. The authors have reason to consider *Alieziashivajiroae*, (2010) is not member of family Avitellineidae.

KEY WORDS: Cestode, *Alieziashivajiroae*, *Bos indicus*, review, status

1. INTRODUCTION:

There are several species of the genus offamily Avitellineidae reported from mammals. The genus *Aliezia* was erected by Shinde in 1968 with its type species *Aliezia indica* from a sheep, Ovisbharal at Aurangabad, M.S., India. He also reported a new species as *Aliezia indica* minor from the same host. Ali and Deshpandere described the same genotype in 1971 from Deer. One more species *Aliezia aurangabadensis* was added by Shinde, Jadhav and Kadam in 1979. Later on three species were added viz., *Aliezia kajensis* by Lakhe, 2004 from Ovisbharal, *Aliezia shindei* by Kalse, 2008 from *Capra hircus* and *Aliezia hircusae* by Suryawanshi, 2019 from *Capra hircus*, *Aliezia kalsei* Suryawanshi et.al., 2021.

The description is as follows:

Worms are long, whitish, thin, with scolex, neck, numerous immature and mature proglottids; scolex large, quadrangular, with 4 suckers, 1.839-1.482 x 2.347-1.446; suckers 4, large, oval in shape, in two pairs, not overlapping each other, equidistantly placed, distinct, larger and smaller, 1.160-1.071 x 0.946 – 0.767; scolex is followed by neck; neck is narrow, elongated, cylindrical, 3.298 x 1.303 – 0.811; neck is followed by immature, segments, many in numbers, 1.107 x 0.267; mature segments rectangular, with convex lateral margins, broader than long, with double set of reproductive organs, with one set in each side of the segment, 2.232 x 5.178; testes oval in shape, medium in size, lateral to ovary on both side, pre-ovarian and post-ovarian, 95 in numbers; 0.053 x 0.071; cirrus pouch oval; vas deferens coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus, 0.714 x 0.178; cirrus thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium, 0.303 x 0.124 – 0.089; ovary small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment, 0.232 x 0.410 – 0.392; vagina starts from genital atrium, takes a curve, dilates and forms a receptaculum seminis, runs posteriorly, posterior to cirrus pouch, reaches and opens into ootype, 1.196 x 0.089; Ootype small in size, round in shape, post-ovarian, on both side of the ovary 0.053 in diameter and a pair of longitudinal excretory canals thick and measures 2.006 x 0.089.

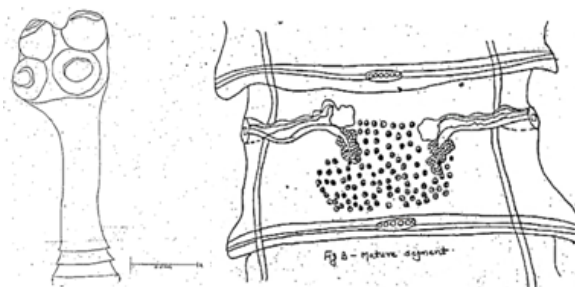


Fig. *Alieziashivajiroae*

H.D. MAKNE, G.P. JADHAV, D.D. PAWAR AND S.B. PAWAR

The Asian Journal of Animal Science, (Dec. 2009 to May 2010) Vol. 4, Issue 2: 224-225

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Several research paper and books referred. Review method.


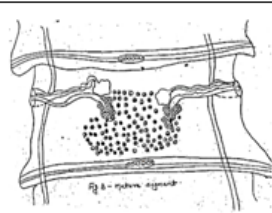
3. OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

Following lacunae found in the paper


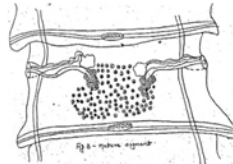
1. The author has put the species in genus *Aliezia*, but as per Yamaguti, Testis are 4-6 in number on each lateral side, posterior margin of proglottids smooth. But the number of testis given by Makne, et al., (2010) are 95 in

- numbers hence the said genus is questioned. Also Inerproglottid gland, pair of paruterine organ is present in genus Alieziabut the authors have not described it.
2. As per Yamaguti in the genus *MonieziaBlanchariezia* the Inerproglottid glands arranged lineally (sometimes absent) and cirrus covered with spines but the author Makne, et al., (2010) does not describe both the characters in *Alieziashivajiroae*.
 3. In the genus *Monieziacirrus* pouch elliptical or pyriform, containing small seminal vesicle while this character also not matches with *Alieziashivajiroae*, (2010)
 4. In the genus *Thyasanosomaseminal* vesicles and vitelline present and numerous paruterine organs present while these characters are also not matches with *Alieziashivajiroae*, (2010)
 5. In genus *Wyominiagravid* segments containing numerous ovoid paruterine capsules enclosing about 6 eggs each this character also not matches with *Alieziashivajiroae*, (2010)
 6. In the genus *Stilesiaone* set of genitalia per proglottids, testes two and two paruterine organs are present these characters also not matches with *Alieziashivajiroae*, (2010)
 7. In genus *Fuhrmannellano* interproglottid glands, cirrus unarmed, Testes numerous and adults are found in rodents these characters are also not matches with *Alieziashivajiroae*, (2010)
- As the gravid segment is not provided so we can't specify it as a new genus.

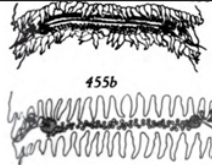
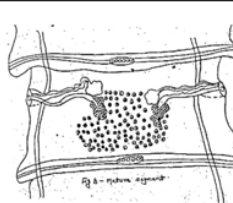
I. Comparative Study with *Alieziaindica* Shinde, 1969

Sr.	Description	<i>A. indica</i>	<i>A. shivajiroae</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	Present	Not mention
3	Testes	04-06 in number, in two Groups	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Oval and elongated in anterior margin of segment	Oval
5	Vas Deferens	Short and coiled	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	----	Not mention
7	Cirrus	Small, coiled, muscular and unarmed	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	On each side situated internal to testis	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	-----	Present
10	Vagina	Narrow tube & opens posterior to cirrus pouch	Present
11	Vitelline Glands	Absent	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	One pair in each gravid segment	Not mention
13	Host	<i>Ovis bharal</i>	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
14	Diagram	 <i>Alieziaindica</i> Shinde 1969	 Fig 8 - <i>sp. nov.</i>


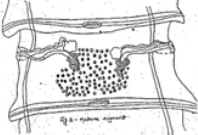
II. Comparative Study with *Moniezia* Blanchard, 1891

Sr.	Description	<i>Moniezia</i>	<i>A. shivajiraoe</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	Present	Not mention
3	Testes	Numerous, medullary, between and posterior to ovaries	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Elliptical or pyriform	oval
5	Vas Deferens	-----	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	Small, Present	Not mention
7	Cirrus	Covered with extremely minute spines	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	Rosette shaped	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	-----	Present
10	Vagina	Posteroventral to cirrus pouch on one side but postero-dorsal on the other.	Present
11	Vitelline Glands	Compact, posterior to ovary	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	-----	Not mention
13	Uterus	First reticular, later sac-like and occupying whole medulla	Not mention
14	Eggs	With pyriform apparatus	Not mention
15	Host	Ruminants.	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram	 <i>Moniezia expansa</i> (Rud., 1810)	 Fig. 4 - <i>Moniezia expansa</i>


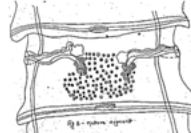
III. Comparative Study with *Thysanosoma* Diesing, 1835

Sr.	Description	<i>Thysanosoma</i>	<i>A. shivajiraoe</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double,	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	-----	Not mention
3	Testes	Numerous, occupying posterior half of proglottids between two ovaries	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Small	oval
5	Vas Deferens	Convolute in front	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	Present	Not mention
7	Cirrus	-----	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	Rosette-shaped	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	-----	Present
10	Vagina	-----	Present
11	Vitelline Glands	absent	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	Numerous	Not mention
13	Uterus	A single undulating transverse tube	Not mention
14	Eggs	Without pyriform apparatus	Not mention
15	Host	Ruminants	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram	 4556 <i>Thysanosoma aactinoides</i> Diesing, 1835. After Baer, 1927.	 Fig. 4 - <i>Moniezia expansa</i>

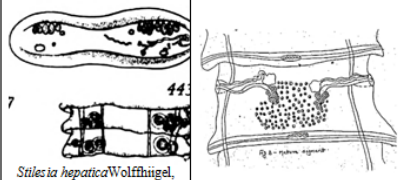
IV. Comparative Study with Wyominia Scott, 1941

Sr.	Description	Wyominia	A. shivajiraoae
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	-----	Not mention
3	Testes	Numerous, in medulla in two layers between female gonads of two sides	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Long and narrow	oval
5	Vas Deferens	Strongly coiled	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	-----	Not mention
7	Cirrus	-----	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	-----	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	Large	Present
10	Vagina	not opening into male genital atrium, but directly dorsally on one side	present
11	Vitelline Glands	-----	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	Numerous ovoid paruterine capsules with 6 eggs each	Not mention
13	Eggs	-----	Not mention
14	Uterus	transverse sac	Not mention
15	Host	In Ruminants	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram	 Wyominia Scott, 1941. After Baer, 1954.	

V. Comparative Study with Wyominia Scott, 1941

Sr.	Description	Wyominia	A. shivajiraoae
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	Absent	Not mention
3	Testes	Numerous, occupying whole median field between two ovaries	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Small	oval
5	Vas Deferens	Strongly coiled	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	-----	Not mention
7	Cirrus	Unarmed	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	Compact	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	Present	Present
10	Vagina	Opening ventral to cirrus pouch	Present
11	Vitelline Glands	Dorsal to ovary	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	Numerous ovoid paruterine capsules with 6 eggs each	Not mention
13	Eggs	With pyriform apparatus	Not mention
14	Uterus	transverse sac	Not mention
15	Host	Rodents.	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram	 Furhamnellatransvaalensis. Baer, 1925.	

VI. Comparative Study with *Stilesia Railliet, 1893*

Sr.	Description	<i>Stilesia</i>	<i>A. shivajiraoae</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	One set	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	-----	Not mention
3	Testes	Few, in two lateral fields.	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	-----	oval
5	Vas Deferens	-----	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	----	Not mention
7	Cirrus	-----	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium.
8	Ovary	In poral half of proglottis.	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment.
9	Receptaculum Seminis	-----	Present
10	Vagina		Present
11	Vitelline Glands	Lacking	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	Two	Not mention
13	Eggs		Not mention
14	Uterus	First a long, transverse, dumbbell shaped tube	Not mention
15	Host	Ruminants	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram		

4. CONCLUSION:

In possessing a pair of genital organs in each segment, it resembles with *Aliezia*, *Moniezia*, *Thysanosoma*, *Fuhrmannella* and *Wyominia*, but in *Stilesia* only one set of reproductive organ is present. It differs with all genera in presence of paruterine organs. It differs from others as interproglottid glands are present in *Aliezia* and *Moniezia* only.

On the above stated grounds, the existence of *A. shivajiraoae* becomes doubtful unless the observations made are revised. The claim of Makne et al., (2010) describing & dealing *A. shivajiraoae* to be new species of genus *Aliezia* is doubtful. Keep the worm in question under uncertainty and request the author of the species to restudy the slides in his possession and clarify the status.

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The Power of Passing it on: A Leadership Skill

Prin. Dr. A. P. Khairnar

(Principal and Head, Department of English)
Adarsh Arts College Nizampur-Jaitane, Dist- Dhule (M.S.)

Mr. Mukesh S. Jaware

(Assist. Professor and Head, Dept of English)
Arts, Commerce & Science College, Taloda. Dist- Nandurbar (M.S.)

ABSTRACT

The paper is kind of talk to young students to understand the role of mentor. It focuses at the process of leadership under a true mentor. A man being a social being, has to remember four human dimensions. He should live; love; learn and leave a legacy behind him. He must enjoy the moment when accidentally he come across his own obituary in newspaper. The moment will move him from Good to Great. When he passes his skills on, that becomes the greatest act of true leader. The paper explores the leader's purpose to be a Mentor. The great leader discovers purpose and inspires and influences his followers. He knows that the legacy should not be just in building, programs, and projects; it must be in people too. When a good leader turns to be a mentor, he makes his successor. In order to have balanced social atmosphere the modern era needs mentor to develop leadership skills among the young ones.

1. Key Words: Leadership Skills, Skill of Mentoring, Role of Mentee, Coaching, Dr. Myles Munroe and Successor.

2. Introduction:

The modern society has been going through rapid changes. The modern gadgets made the life of techno savvy man easy to interact. The education and university degrees are sufficient to do career. A working man needs the soft skills to uplift and do progress of himself. A true Mentor can create best Leaders to perform in society. A mentor has clear vision toward his goal. The following discussion will explore the art of passing legacy of mentor to his mentee. The skills inculcated by students from mentor are a kind of tradition will continuously be useful for generation.

3. Discussion:-

1. The Four Human Dimensions: The man must remember his purpose of living life. He should have his vision for betterment of society. He should live a life with four dimensions. He should live a life physically; he must have healthy environment and his own fitness to work hard without taking pauses. He should love his fellow beings emotionally to change them to contribute in his goal. The man must learn mentally, because his learning will update him. His knowledge will show the path to his followers. And last, he must have to leave a legacy behind himself spiritually.

2. Moving from Good to Great: A man tries to lead his life in kind way. He is aware of the notion that, he is responsible citizen, a leader and a gardener. Being a responsible citizen, he has his own philosophy for betterment of his surroundings. The family and society has accepted him as a leader. He must impart his skills and use his knowledge for the same. He is not just a man but he is a gardener. His followers are like small plants in garden, which needs special attention for progress.

3. The Greatest act of True Leader: Passing it on: "Leadership is the capacity to influence others through inspiration, motivated by passion, generated by vision, produced by a conviction and ignited by a purpose." The above statement is made by Myles Munroe to denote the practicability of leader. The good leader always devotes himself before discovering purpose. He has the capacity to convince people about the purpose. His every enterprise has The Vision. He works with Passion to achieve his target. His overall contribution in society inspires and influences successors.

4. Great leaders: Great leaders are those who influence the people through inspiration and not manipulation. They have clear agenda with them. Their act inspires the followers. Their image never manipulates the other to work for them forcefully. True leader has accepted that the leadership is the capacity to deploy people and not just employ people. The greatest act of true leader is, what happens in their absence. They believe that investing in material assets is useless, despite of it they invest in people. The true leader makes himself unnecessary among people. They are aware of the notion that after him their legacy should not be just in building, programs, and projects it must be in people too. True leader understands that true leadership is measured by what happens after they die. Therefore, true leader do not invest in buildings, he invests in people. He knows that if he did not accomplish what he learned, achieved then he will be considered the generational failure.

5. Concept of Mentoring: The greatest act of true leader is Mentoring. Dr. Myles Munroe states that mentoring is the manifestation of the highest level of personal maturity, security and self-confidence. A Mentor believes in that an insecure person will never train people, they will oppress people. The mentoring act has made mentor a matured person. And matured mentor can create people greater than themselves. The legacy of mentor is about preserving all that we have built by raising other people. It is general mentality of people to preserve what is built through mentorship. Legacy is about normal living beyond our grave. Developed leadership by mentor is not Sprint but relay. The most important part of relay is passing it on- not running. The ultimate measure of true leadership is not to maintain followers but to produce leaders. True leadership measures its success by the diminishing dependency factor of its followers. The ultimate measure of leadership is the ability

to leave. The mentor believes that one day we have die , therefore he trains the people by his replacement. He accepts that the greatest gift to the world is his mentee. The greatest obligation of true leadership is to transfer his/her deposit to the next generation. The leadership success is measured by the success of our successors. Dr. Myles Munroe says that; never confuse your position with your value. The ultimate goal of true leadership is not to maintain followers but to produce leaders. The first act of true leader is identifying replacement and being mentoring them. Mentor becomes great by producing people greater than himself. When mentor produce someone greater than himself, he did not feel jealous of it but feels happy to take credit of it. He believes that when we train our replacement, we are free to expand our work. When we mentor people, our legacy will make our tombstone unnecessary. The mentoring is a process in which an experience individual helps another person develop his or her goals and skills through a series of time-limited, confidential, one-on- one conversation and other learning activities. Mentoring is a professional partnership in which an experienced person (the mentor) assists another (the mentee) in developing specific skills and knowledge that will enhance the less – experienced person’s professional, personal and career growth. The partnership will usually fall outside the line management stricter of mentee.

6. The Facts and Benefits of Mentoring:

The following facts are necessary to know about mentor.

- a) Great mentors are the master keys to the success of the protégés.
- b) Mentors transfer their experiences, skills and wisdom through relationships. He that walked with the wise men shall be wise: but a companionship of fools shall be destroyed.
- c) Great mentors will cause influential people to listen to you.
- d) Great mentors are interested in where you are going and not where you are at the moment.
- e) Great mentors do not focus on your weaknesses but on the strengths that is within you. They also help and show you how to deal with those weaknesses.

Mentoring Benefits- to Mentees:

- 1) Being able to access a different form of personal development, than they may previously have experienced.
- 2) The achievement of development outcomes which may include knowledge, technical and interpersonal skills.
- 3) Better management of career goals.
- 4) Developing a wider network of influence.
- 5) Increases confidence and self-awareness, which helps build performance and contribution.

Mentoring Benefits- to Mentor and Organizations:

- 1) Mentors gain benefits through sharing their knowledge and experience.
- 2) Mentor also develops their skills of mentoring and coaching, through engagement with their mentees.
- 3) Mentor gains considerable rewards through seeing their mentees develop and flourish.
- 4) The organizations gain benefits through significant positive impact on recruitment and retention.
- 5) Succession planning becomes more effective.
- 6) Organizations become better able to adapt to change.

7. Kinds of Mentor: Spiritual mentors are those who guide a person’s toward the spiritual way. Social mentor teaches social etiquette practiced in society. Psychological balanced is made by mental mentor. Economic crises can be solved by Economic mentor. Political mentor teaches political policies. A career mentor is also a kind of mentorship, where career guidance is take place. Sometimes peoples mistake by considering both mentor and coach are same. But there is different, mentoring is a long term process on mutual trust and respect. Coaching, on the other hand, is for a short period of time. Mentoring more focused on creating an informal association between the mentor and mentee, whereas Coaching follows a more structured and formal approach. A mentor has first-hand experience of the mentee’s line of work. A Coach, however, does not need to have a hand-on experience of the kind of work the coach is engaged in. The topmost priority of a mentor is to help develop skills that are not just relevant for the mentees in their present job, but also for the future. For a Coach, the biggest priority is to improve performance that impacts the present job.

Mentoring Lessons from Sherpa a movie of Hollywood is all about a member of a Himalayan people living on the borders of Nepal and Tibet, renowned for their skill in mountaineering. These men and women know the mountains. They have walked the trails before, who point the way and the loads for trekkers and climbers on their journey. What lesson one gets out of it is that, walk your own pace. It’s the journey that matters, not how high or how far you can go. The people you serve are more important that the summits you climb. The lesson makes us aware of, be yourself, before-behind-besides. No one walks your journey, no ones pace is appropriate, you have nothing to prove. Its journey that matters, not how high or low far you can go. Live one day at a time its trekking not the summit. The destination at the expense of journey, it instructs us that You are observed and much learning goes without our knowledge. It also teaches that the final measure of mentor’s life will be the people he serves-not the summits they climb. There is the promise of mentoring relationship. While doing all these things a mentor plays three different roles. The first one, he is a consultant, who consults the people. Second, he is a counselor to counsel people. And third, he is a cheerleader, who gives right hand complement to cheer the people.

8. Key Mentoring Skills:

1) Listening Actively: A true mentor shows interest in listening his peoples arguments and statements. He uses his effective body language with eye contact. A mentor makes his protégé will feel that he or she has your undivided attention. He responds and reserve discussing his own experiences.

2) Build Trust: A true Mentor believes in confidentiality. He honors schedule. A mentor is a man of consistent- interest and support. A true Mentor is a n honest man. A Mentor assists his people with finding resources and imparts knowledge and skills. A mentor helps people to gain them broader. A mentor discusses about the action taken by his people in career, he explains the rationale. A true Mentor is a man who Appreciates, believes, challenges and encourage his people. He reflects on practicing his skills. He observes the progress of his people and prepares himself for feedback.

9) The Mentor’s Role:

- 1) Ask questions and challenges.
- 2) Suggests networking opportunities.
- 3) Boots confidence and encourages.
- 4) Offers advice.
- 5) Helps set realistic goals.
- 6) Act as a sounding board.
- 7) Can act as a gateway and facilitate contact with others.
- 8) Passing on of knowledge- “How to . . .”

10) The Role of the Mentee:

- 1) Realistic expectations of the process- what can be achieved.
- 2) Be open to challenge (self and other).
- 3) A ssumptions.
- 4) Beliefs.
- 5) Fears

4. Conclusion:

A mentor exchanges information among his people. He helps them to improve their skills. It is his idea to allot them to set the goals. He measures their progress and let they remain busy in refocusing goals. In his conversation he shares his written material. He let them to be engaged in development activity. In order to strengthen the art of mentoring one should remember following elements. One should understand what is mentoring and coaching. One should define purpose of mentoring. One should define mechanics. There should be a training given to mentors. Even after doing all things a Mentoring fails due to some reasons. The formal talk, without sharing and teaching is first element of mentoring failure. The changed environment and no competition also plays vital role in failure of mentorship. The last element of failure in mentoring is purposeless training.

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Narrating the Homeland in Ben Okri’s ‘The Famished Road’

Mr.Krishna Rohidas Sandanshiv
Assistant Professor, Department of English
School of Language Studies and Research Center,
KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

Key Words: Magical Realism, Narration, Homeland, Identity, Colonialism

Ben Okri Nigerian novelist, poet, and short-story writer, who achieved international recognition with his third novel, *The Famished Road* (1991), which won award, the Booker Prize. Okri had been writing for several years and had published his first novel, *Flowers and Shadows* (1980). During his three years at Essex, he published a second novel, *The Landscapes Within* (1982). In 1980, he left his African homeland and moved to England where he has been living and writing for over thirty years. During all this time, he has pleased his readers with his novels, short stories, essays, and poems. His border-crossing from Africa to Europe echoes Azaro’s, the narrator-protagonist of *The Famished Road* trilogy. The novel also deals with the technique of Magical Realism and the story is being told in this manner.

The term ‘Magical Realism’ was first introduced by Franz Roh, a German art critic, who considered magic an art category. To him, it was a way of representing and responding to reality, and representing the mystery of reality in pictures. The term Magical Realism made its way to the literary genre in the 1930s, when the works of Latin American novelists and short story writers were recognized in a new trend that is ‘Magical Realism’. The mode of Magical Realism offers an imaginative and effective means of showing real living experiences as such. Literary works are drawn upon the conventions of both realism and fantasy. In formerly colonized countries several schools of literature emerged which attempted to combine the old realistic tradition with elements variously referred to as the supernatural or magical. The techniques of Magical Realism give the author a platform to express opinions, political views, and criticism on real life. Magical Realism combines realism and the fantastic in such a way that magical element grows organically out of the reality portrayed. Ben Okri has this technique to emphasize the effects of colonization.

The spirit-child who abandons the safety of the spirit world, Okri decided to leave the haven of his family and flee into exile, a world hostile to him. As if following his characters example, Okri escaped into the First World out of a desire to discover and explore its mysteries. Finally, he made this world of paradoxes his home. From London, the writer has looked back at his former homeland and narrated it in most of his novels and short stories. He has also depicted his experience as a black immigrant in the white dominated city. It is also a review of the terms with which the notion of diaspora operates: border-crossing, displacement, home, hybridity, and identity. The notions of home and identity are strongly connected with the Diaspora. Homes, like nation-states, imply boundaries, rootedness, and a sense of communion between the ancestors and their descendents. For the subjects who, voluntarily or by force, left their homelands and moved to a new location, things are different. The distance that they put between themselves and their homeland re-shapes their life and identity. Ben Okri has created imaginary homeland in his novel ‘*The Famished Road*’ and novel go back to the history of their culture and Yoruba tradition.

‘*The Famished Road*’ is, the novel of Ben Okri and first in a trilogy that continues with *Songs of Enchantment* (1993) and *Infinite Riches* (1998). Published in London in 1991 by Jonathan Cape, the story of *The Famished Road* follows Azaro, an abiku or spirit child, living in an unnamed African, most likely Nigerian, city. The novel employs a unique narrative style incorporating the spirit world with the “real” world in what some have classified as Animist Realism. Others have labeled it African Traditional Religion realism, while still others choose simply to call the novel fantasy literature. The book exploits the belief in the coexistence of the spiritual and material worlds that is a defining aspect of traditional African life. ‘*The Famished Road*’ was awarded the Man Booker Prize for Fiction in 1991.

Azaro is an abiku, or spirit-child, from the ghetto of an unknown city in Africa. He is constantly harassed by his sibling spirits from another world who want him to leave this mortal life and return to the world of spirits, sending many emissaries to bring him back. Azaro has stubbornly refused to leave this life owing to his love for his mother and father. He is the witness of many happenings in the mortal realm. His father works as a labourer while his mother sells items as a hawker. Madame Koto, the owner of a local bar, asks Azaro to visit her establishment, convinced that he will bring good luck and customers to her bar. Meanwhile, his father prepares to be a boxer after convincing himself and his family that he has a talent to be a pugilist. Two opposing political parties try to bribe or coerce the residents to vote for them. The novel has also been praised for its unique writing style, in using Magical realism and African Traditional Religion realism in order to intertwine the real world and the spirit world.

Ben Okri has used in his novel ‘*The Famished Road*’ to voice their dissatisfactions with the homelands which they left. Their displacement enables them to look back with a critical eye. Their criticism, harsh at times, aims at raising awareness. It seeks to change mentalities as through their works, writers can stir emotions, instill ideas and ideals into people’s minds and seeks souls determining them to act. However, their task is not to offer solutions to the acute problems that they present

in a literary form. Their endeavour is to disclose a reality which many statesmen strive to hide. Ben Okri denounces the new black elites’ complicity with the white colonizers which eased the latter’s domination over the African continent and ruined its future after Independence. The poor are either victims of the rich or of their own passivity and ignorance. The notions of home and identity are strongly connected in his novels and that portrays the idea of being isolated from world and society.

The *Famished Road* expands the hallucinatory medium of the stories over the length of a 500 page novel. This is Okri’s most haunting, entertaining, and challenging work to date. It is as if Soyinka and Amos Tutuola had co-authored a work with the South American magic realists Borges and Marquez, although there is also a singularly elegant lightness of touch and a constancy of pace. The narrator is Azaro, a spirit-child who is still linked with the protean spirits that lie unborn behind or underneath creation’s struggling forms. His innocuous naïveté, unquenchable curiosity, and endless thirst are unchecked by his adventures. His experience is articulated within a limited but shifting constellation of characters and places: his home and his parents; the shrewd, magisterial Madame Koto and her bar; the forest that surrounds the village; and the interstellar spaces into which his wayward imagination sails. Realistic details and dream-scenarios are syncopated and run together. The result is not counterpoint but a unique blend of physical, sensual, and creaturely particularities within a radically unpredictable metaphysical context. The staple diet in Madame Koto’s bar is hot pepper soup and palm wine. This scalds the palate and the imagination at the same time that it sustains both. The book is populated with grotesque and wonderful characters from the compound, the forest, the world beyond the forest, and the spirit world. The readers encounter a two-legged dog, a photographer, hundreds of rats, various parties of politicians, the motley inhabitants of Madame Koto’s bar, Azaro’s Dad who becomes a champion boxer, a political revolutionist, and a fantastic storyteller, and his Mum, who hawks her wares around the streets of the compound to pay for food. Okri also made it interesting to the reader’s community with the influence of Yoruba culture and traditions, especially the term *abiku*. *Abiku* is a word that refers to children who keep oscillating between both worlds. Both worlds here refer to the world of the living and the world of the dead. Postcolonial reference is found in the setting of the novel. Ben Okri made it as world-wide theory of *abiku*, which preferably notices Nigeria. Thus the readers can further develop his thoughts through the author’s paraphrase in the novel.

Homes, like nation-states, imply boundaries, rootedness, and a sense of communion between the ancestors and their descendants. For the subjects who, voluntarily or by force, left their homelands and moved to a new location, things are different.

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Ict Applications in College Libraries : Challenges , Uses

Mr.Lalit J. Sonawane

Librarian / Research Scholar

S.V.S. Institute of Pharmacy

Mungase Tal-Malegaon Dist-Nashik

Affiliated:- Babasaheb Ambedkar Technology University

ABSTRACT :

Libraries play vital role in helping humans to build knowledge and to do research. E-Libraries today have great role in providing services to people easily and quickly. ICT applications are very necessary for the libraries to provide quick services. But unfortunately ICT is not used or implemented in most of the libraries especially in college libraries mainly due to lack of importance of library services. It gives an awareness of technology in library and why there is a need to understand the use of ICT in the library for rendering enhanced library services and information to users. The current study highlights the areas where ICT can be applied. Basically, the paper explains different technologies and their use in the library operation. How library services are prompted with the use of technology like RemoteXs, RFID Technology, QR Code, etc. have discussed in the study. The present study discusses various library operations using library automation.

Key words : ICT, knowledge, E-Libraries, internet services, researchers, RemoteXs, RFID Technology .

Introduction :

Library services today play vital role in helping academicians and research scholars to access vital information and data needed for their research projects. Libraries today have to update their service systems with help of ICT Technology so that it can provide resourceful services to people in need. Tremendous development has been seen in the field of Library & Information Science due to the faster growth in technology. In past few decades, with the use of internet and technology, the library work has become very fast. To satisfy the needs of library users, speed and accuracy is the most two important dimension. Basically, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enhances the workflow of the library which helps reducing manual work, with this, it proliferates the library services. ICT is used in libraries, efforts to provide various services, such as - access to OPAC, library databases, automated circulation of library materials, etc. Hence, ICT services have greatly impacted on each sphere of academic library activity as well as giving an opportunity to provide value-added information services and access to a wide variety of digital-based information resources to its users (Ghuloum, 2012). Now-a-days, information technology (IT) is widely used in different sectors; it is also extensively adopted in the field of library and information services to reduce costs, enhance operational efficiency, and most importantly to improve service quality and customer experience (Law, Leung, & Buhalis, 2009).

Literature Review :

Recent advances in IT have not only increased tremendously the ability to access, store and process information within the library but also have brought significant changes in the concept, organisation, functioning and management of library and information systems (Peyala, 2011). Anunobi & Edoka (2010) have discussed how university library plays a pivotal role as an information providing system; it supports teaching, learning, and research with information materials of various types. Amongst the different information materials, serials or periodicals are most obligatory mainly for faculties and researchers. Earlier, the serials operation was manual; but with the development of ICT the acquisition of serials or periodicals became easy as well as its retrieval. In line with the above perspective, users' curiosity for seeking information changed from print to e-resources. Haneefa (2007) investigated the application of information and communication technologies (ICT) in special libraries in Kerala, India. In the study, it is found that the library catalogue was the utmost popular area for automation. The investigation revealed that, inadequate ICT infrastructure as the major cause of users' dissatisfaction. The study has recommended to enhance library automation and to focus on effective and efficient application of ICT.

Objectives :

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

- To provide an awareness of the transcendent use of ICT for quick library operation
- To guide the library professional regarding various workflow of housekeeping operation using ICT
- To provide a pathway on the different features of ICT for web cataloguing and classification
- To create consciousness among library professional and users on the use of OPAC and Web OPAC as a single search platform to library resources

Use of ICT Tools :

The emergence of the information revolution as championed by information and communication technology (ICT) has enabled libraries to devise viable strategies for improved service delivery (Igwe, 2010). Library uses various technologies to provide information to its users. Followings are the some of the ICT tools which are basically used for different communication

purposes.

Communication Technology :

Email is the most effective way of formal communication; it is the best system to exchange the messages and information in electronic format. Revolutionary changes have been seen in communication, because different types of information such as personal message, letter, article, computer programming files, pictures, sound, etc. are being possible to send or receive from any corner of the world within some fraction of second. At present, Libraries are using this live tool to serve the library users; through this, renewal or return (check-in) of library materials is basically asked. It can also be considered as a medium for faster information.

Digital Library :

The base of digital library is computer and computer network because the reading material cannot be processed in the digital material without the computer and even no published books can be modified to digital form. In digital libraries the entire reading material like PDF, HTML, Audio, video, and services etc. also depend on computer and network.

Archiving, Preservation and Digital Repository :

It is a very difficult task in the libraries to preserve and archive manuscripts and ancient write ups and make those secure for future use. This work is being carried out with the help of computer, scanners and storage device, with the help of computer published writes ups can be modified to digital form and then can be stored in the form of computer hard disk and other media like CDROM, DVD etc.

Resource Sharing :

ICT can be used for resource sharing among libraries and information centres. It provides a great prospect for sharing both the human and material resources of a library with others library.

Use of Library Automation Software :

Library automation is the excellent way of reducing the human involvement for library services. The aim of the current automation technology is to provide maximum services in minimum time and lowest cost. Library automation is the application of ICTs to library operations and services. Many library automation softwares are available for library operation such as Libsys, Koha, SLIM21, etc..

The details use of ICTs are as follows :

Acquisition :

With the help of web, acquisition work has become very much simplified. Order placing, duplication checking, price checking etc. are done very effectively using ICT technique. Receiving suggestions or demands and placing the order for purchasing library materials have become easy through the online.

Cataloguing :

There has always been awareness among librarians that without cataloguing and classification, the goal of making materials and information resources available would have been difficult. The advent and use of ICT has made it possible for remote libraries to access the huge databases of big libraries in developed countries for the purpose of adopting or adapting their bibliographic data for their own library use; and indeed the online catalogues have transformed the landscape of cataloguing and classification (Adeleke & Olorunsola, 2010). With the help of Internet and different web-sources, the cataloguing and classification work has been stress-free.

ICT and Library Services :

The following library services can be rendered using information and communication technology (ICT):

On-Line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) :

ICT has revolutionized the practice of cataloguing in the library. Using OPAC users can see the holdings of the library collections. It reduces the cost of maintaining a library catalogue. It also eliminates pen and paperwork, along with it helps in the preparation of union-catalogue. OPAC is the easiest way to get the information of collection, weekly new arrivals and other recent addition to the libraries.

Reference/ ILL Service :

By using computer and internet technology, the reference service has become very simple. Various types of information resources like the encyclopedia, directories, dictionaries, databases, online library catalogues, maps, biographies, patents and online information resources are available on the internet which can be used to provide required information to the users. In the reference section, queries are answered through the telephone. For ready reference service, library staff uses Internet and E-mail facility. The computer has provided a great promptness to reference section. The role of technology in reference services are as follows: • Library staffs fulfill the demands of the users through various electronic resources like database, library catalogue database, directories etc. • In reference service, services are also provided to the users regarding information available on the internet after getting delivered through the computer.

Reprographic Service :

Reprographic technology is used for the reproduction of the documents. Using technology, the photocopy and the reproduction of the documents has become very easy and accessible. In this technology, printed documents are converted into digital form, then photocopy is prepared. For the same, computer scanner and software is required. This service is provided to library users for photocopy of some pages of books, journal articles or other materials. Proceedings: International Conference on Future Libraries: From Promises to Practices 2017 Page453

Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Services :

Hensley (1963) stated “SDI involves the use of the computer to select from a flow of new documents, those of interest to each of a number of users. This process may be thought of as the inverse of information retrieval. In information retrieval, a user precipitates a search of a file of documents. In SDI a document precipitates the search of a standing file of user interests”. Through the computer, the profile and document of user are prepared and aligned. As per the need of the users or area of interest, various online databases, electronic resources and other materials are viewed and selected; finally required information is sent to library users

Conclusion :

Effective application of information technology in library transmits users’ satisfaction. The present scenario demands the updated technology for the faster and approachable library services. Gradually, new technologies are developed, consequently there is the need to develop our skills and capacity to provide enhanced library services. Library resources must be used at a large amount. The successfulness of a library and the library professional always depends on the quality of the service. The emergence of ICT is the new paradigm to extend the level of library operation and services. So, it is inevitable for the library professionals to be updated with the technology for the own existence.

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Impact of Anulom -Vilom Pranayama on Mental Health among Adolescent Girls in Menstrual Problems using Ayurveda Perspective

Dr. Leena Chaudhary

Assistant Professor (Yoga Therapy), KBCNorth
Maharashtra University,
Jalgaon

Er. Rajesh Patil

Head of Yoga Guidance Centre, KBCNorth
Maharashtra University,
Jalgaon

Dr. Tabassum Sheikh

HOD, Dept of Philosophy, K.M.E. Society's
G. M. Momin Women's College, Bhivandi,
Mumbai

Abstract

Women's health is always neglected by herself in daily routine life. So, she was suffered from lot of physical, mental as well as emotional crises. During menstruation mental health was disturbed and lot of menstrual problems such as irregular menstrual cycle, heavy menstruation etc with many psychological symptoms such as mood swings, irritation, grouchy etc. So, Mental Health should be focused in menstruation also. The data was collected through a questionnaire which was filled by respondents before and after applying the Yogic Practices and Nasya. After collecting data through questionnaires, it was computed and analyzed by using S.P.S.S Version 17.0. The For description of the data mean and standard deviation were used while for getting inference paired sample t test and one-way ANOVA and Scheff's test were used.

Keywords: Mental Health, Menstrual problems, Menstruation, Adolescent Girls

Introduction

"Sharitam satvasadnyam ch vyaadheenaamaashrayo matah |
Tathaa sukhaanaam, yogastu sukhaanaam Karanam samah ||" Ch. Su. 1/55

According to Charak Samhita, disease is a state of body and mind which results into pain and discomfort. But body and mind are not responsible for diseases only, also these are responsible for the calm and cool state and happy life. So, diseases can be broadly divided into 'Sharirik' (physical) and manasik (mental). Food habits, living habits and environment are the main root cause of diseases. These causes affect the equilibrium between tridoshas of body. Because Ayurveda stated that body is the constitution of Doshas, Dhatus and Malas. There is a direct connection between diet, habits, environment and emotional disorders. Due to this psychologically it has been that disturbed Vata dosha creates fear, depression and nervousness, imbalance of Pitta dosha creates anger, hate, jealousy and the imbalance of Kapha dosha results into possessiveness, greed and attachment. Menstrual problems are very enclosed with this emotional balance of girl or women. But here the study is revealed with the menstrual problems among adolescent girls. Adolescence is a stage of rapid development in five key areas: physical, moral, social, intellectual and emotional. Adolescence Period according to Psychology (Modern View/WHO): According to WHO Adolescent stage varies between the ages of 10 to 19/20 years. It is a transitional stage followed by physical, mental and emotional changes. According to these physical, mental and psychological changes adolescent stage is divided into three stages of life [3]. Early adolescent stage (10 to 13 years of age): With Menarche in this early adolescent period, some girls have to face menstrual problems with heavy menstrual flow and irregular menstrual cycle in first few years. Xianchen Lin (2017) had also concluded that early menarche and menstrual problems were associated with increased risk of insomnia or poor quality of sleep. Middle adolescent stage (14 to 16 years of age): In Middle Adolescence period, some girls have to face menstrual problems with lot of psychological issues. Because in this period those girls are fighting with their hormonal changes in a great extent. These changes are in physical as well as mental and emotional form also. According to Ayurveda basically the whole Adolescence period is dominated by 'Pitta' dosha. Late adolescent stage (17 to 20 years of age): In Late Adolescence Period diet is not maintained in a proper manner then weight is gained highly in this period and this increased weight can change menstrual pattern in some girls. Excess body weight and body fat is associated with irregular menstrual cycle and heavy menstrual flow also. Obese adolescent girls are associated with the high risk of menstrual problems as compare to normal BMI having girls and PCOD (Polycystic Ovarian disease) is very common in obese girls in late Adolescence period.

Singh H. K (2003) focused the prevalence of anemia and anxiety neurosis in a study on Psychosocial Health Problems Among Adolescent Girls In Urban Areas. Nag Usha (2013) conducted a study with dysmenorrhea and stress in adolescent girls. Unniraman P. (2015) suggested that Yoga can also be made a part of the school curriculum to help the students in achieving physical and mental health improvement, which is essential to promote an effective educational system. Tsai Su-Ying (2016) concluded that yoga interventions decrease premenstrual distress and improve female employee health.

Methodology:

Self-structured questionnaire was used for this study. The questionnaire was based on severity of symptoms in menstrual problems in accordance to Ayurveda texts. The questionnaire contained psychological major problems such as irritation, mood swings, insomnia, nausea, vomiting or pain in chest during the period, need of analgesics and constipation. etc. For analysing data in simple format, the responses of used questionnaire are structured in Likert Scale format. Likert Scale consists of a range from 1 to 5 from which severity of problem (5 = Always; 4 = Very Often; 3 = Some Times; 2 = Rarely; 1 = Never)

Data Analysis: First part of the data analysis comprised of descriptive data analysis. It helps to present the basic features of the collected data.

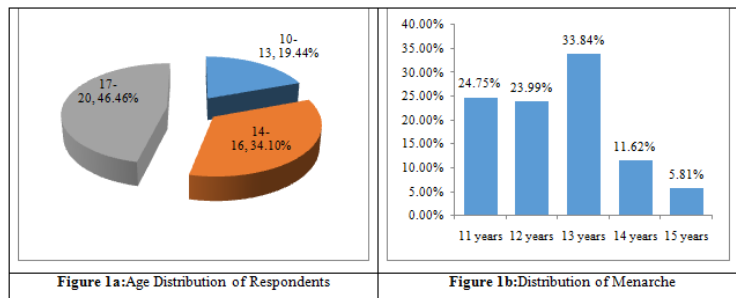


Figure 1a shows the percentage distribution of respondents and Figure 1b shows the percentage distribution of menarche. Figure 1b shows percentage distribution of menarche

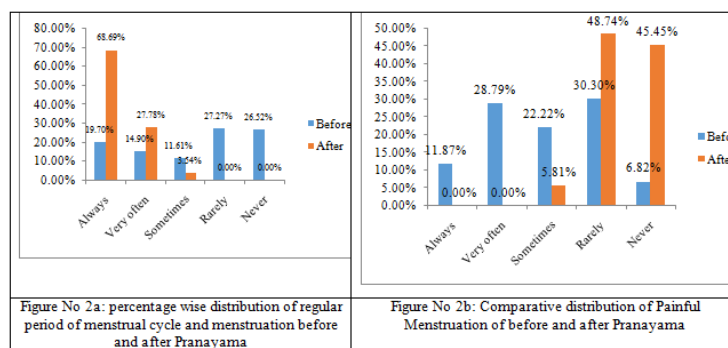
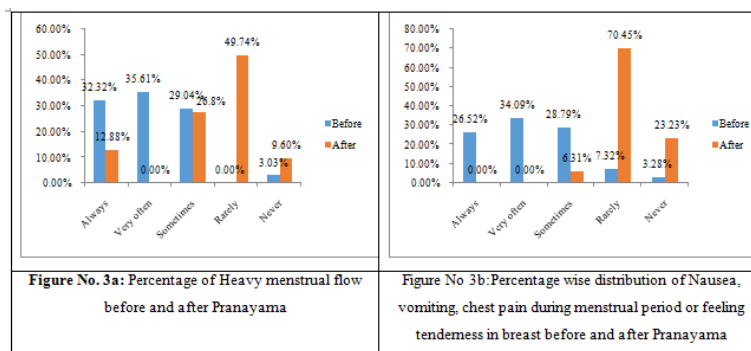


Figure 2a shows percentage distribution of regular period of menstrual cycle and Menstruation before and after Pranayama. Figure 2b shows comparative distribution of Painful Menstruation of before and after Pranayama



Considerable reduction in menstrual flow, nausea, vomiting, chest pain during menstrual period is also observed as shown in Figure 3a and 3b.

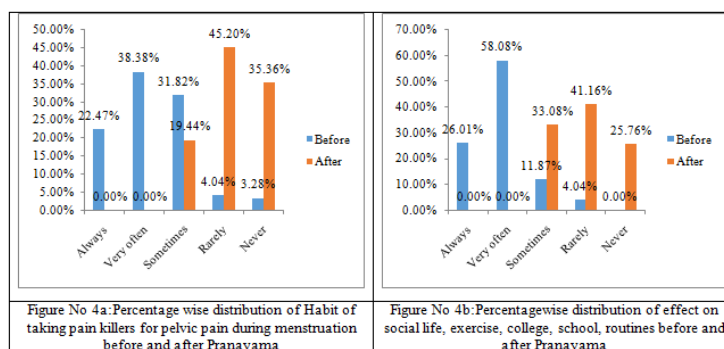


Figure 4a shows the percentage distribution of habit of taking pain killers before and after practicing Pranayama. Figure 4b shows percentage distribution of effect on social life, exercise, college, and school, routines before and after Pranayama

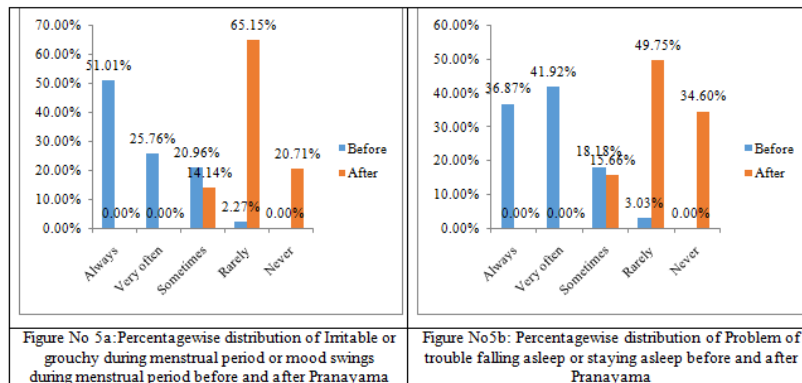
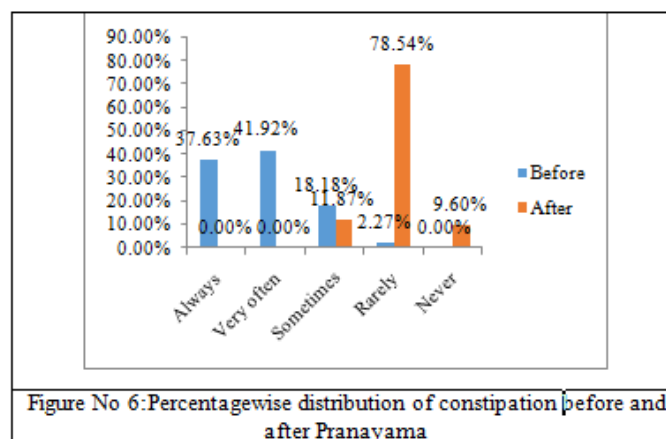


Figure 5a shows the percentage distribution of Irritable or grouchy during menstrual period or mood swings during menstrual period before and after Pranayama while Figure 5b shows the percentage distribution of Problem of trouble falling asleep or staying asleep before and after Pranayama.



STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS

The basic objective of statistical analysis is to identify the trends of analysis. In the current study, a comparison of pre and post test results and one way ANOVA test.

COMPARISON OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST

Comparison was made between the scores obtained in the pre-test of respondents and post-test of respondents belonging to different age group. The difference between the pre-test and post-test score in each variable was studied and variability of the difference was also assessed. Statistical significance was identified by making comparison in the total score and individualized scores. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Scheffe’s post hoc test is also used for statistical data analysis.

One-way ANOVA test:

The one-way ANOVA is a statistical test which is commonly used to determine the statistical differences among the means of two or more groups or interventions. In this study there are three age groups of adolescent girls (10 to 13 years, 14 to 16 years and 17 to 18 years of age)

The analysis of total score of menstrual problems showed that for pre-test the mean score was 53.06 and that of post-test was 30.41 with a mean difference of 22.65 and was statistically highly significant ($t= 89.42, P=0.000<0.01$; Table No. 1).

Table No. 1: Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Scores of Total Score of Menstrual Problems

	Mean	SD	N	Mean Difference	Paired t	p-value
Pre-Test	53.06	5.32	396	22.65	89.42	0.000<0.01**
Post Test	30.41	3.58	396			

****Highly Significant**

Since it is observed that $t = 89.42 > t_{table} = 2.336$, it is then concluded that the null hypothesis is not accepted. Using the P-value approach: The p-value is 0.000, and since $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.01$, it is concluded that the null hypothesis is not accepted.

Comparison of pre-test and post-test scores on total score of menstrual problems according to age group of the girls

Table No. 2: Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test total score of Menstrual Problems According to Age group of Girls

Age group	Experimental type	Effectiveness					
		Mean	Mean Diff	SD	N	Paired 't'	p-value
10-13	Pre	53.69	21.96	2.00	77	42.80	0.000<0.01**
	Post	31.73		4.68			
14-16	Pre	56.18	25.16	5.40	135	59.46	0.000<0.01**
	Post	31.02		2.92			
17-21	Pre	50.50	21.10	4.93	184	61.78	0.000<0.01**
	Post	29.40		3.21			

**Highly Significant

To test the results obtained for menstrual problems for different age groups after Pranayama ANOVA test is conducted as shown in Table 3.

Table No.3: ANOVA test for difference in mean total score of Menstrual problems for different age group after Pranayama

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1327.354	2	663.677	29.956	0.000*
Within Groups	8706.856	393	22.155		
Total	10034.210	395			

* Statistically significant at 0.01 level of significance

Table No.3 shows ANOVA test result of difference in means of three age groups for the total score of menstrual problems. The comparison between groups and within group is done by ANOVA test, it is found that 'F' value is 29.956 which is statistically significant at 0.01 significance level ($p = 0.000$).

To test the difference in mean total score of Menstrual problems for different age group after Pranayama Scheffe's post-hoc-test is conducted as shown in Table 4.

Table No. 4: Scheffe's post-hoc-test for difference in mean total score of Menstrual problems for different age group after Pranayama

Age group (I)	Age group (J)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
10-13	14-16	-3.19*	0.67	0.000
	17-21	0.86	0.64	0.402
14-16	10-13	3.19*	0.67	0.000
	17-21	4.06*	0.53	0.000
17-21	10-13	-0.86	0.64	0.402
	14-16	-4.06*	0.53	0.000

* The mean difference is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

The superiority of the age group was identified by Scheffe's post hoc-test. Table No. 4. shows post-hoc-test result of difference in means of three age groups for the total score of menstruation problems. There were significant differences found between age group 10-13 and 14-16; 10-13 and 17-21 as well between 14-16 and 17-21 at 0.01 level of significance with mean differences -3.19, 0.86 and 4.06 respectively (p values, 0.000 respectively).

Means plot of difference in mean total score of menstrual problem for different age group after Pranayama

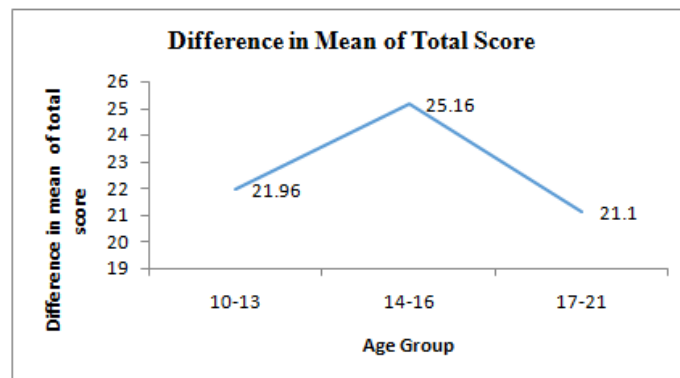


Figure No. 12: Means plot of difference in mean total score of menstrual problem for different age group after Pranayama

Figure No. 12 represents mean score of difference after experimentation in pre-test score of variable-total score of menstrual problems of three age groups. From the graph it is observed that mean of difference in three age groups are significantly different. Age 14-16 shows better results than that of age group 10-13 and 17-21.

Interpretation:

From Table no. 3 and 4 it is indicated that there is significant difference found between Age group 10-13 & 14-16 as well as 14-16 & 17-21. It means that Yogic practices and Nasya effectively reduces menstrual problems for all the three ages' group of adolescence girls.

Further Figure No. 12 indicates the degree of effectiveness of experimental age groups. After Pranayama is more effective in age group 14-16 than age group 10-13 and 17-21 in reducing total score of menstrual problems by adolescent girls.

Discussion:

To study the menstrual problems among adolescent girls using Psychological Concepts (i.e., mental and emotional state at the menarche, before and during menstruation). In this study it is found that due to heavy menstrual pain or heavy discharge 84.09 % adolescent girls could not attend the school or college. Their Daily Routine is totally disturbed due to menstrual problems. Total 97.73 % adolescent girls had suffered from grouchiness, irritation also they were suffering from lots of mood swings in which 76.77% had suffered from grouchiness, irritation also they were suffering from lots of mood swings and 20.96 % had same symptoms at sometimes. 84.34 % were suffering from insomnia. Harlow (2004) revealed in his systematic review that near about 75% of adolescents and 25% of adult women have pain during menstruation with 5 to 20% women reporting severe pain which affect their day to day activities. Hence it is concluded that adolescent girls having menstrual problems have to suffer from psychological problems also related to menstruation. Pranayama is highly affected on Nervous System. Controlled development or balance between sympathetic and parasympathetic system has developed in a proper way. Due to this mind and emotions are stabled. This is the main aim of pranayama. There is very close relation between mind and breath. Those are equally affected by each other. No of breathing, speed or rhythm of breathing and nature of breathing also changes with thoughts, emotions and lust. Pranayama is one of the most important part of Ashtang Yoga of Patanjali Yogdarshan and also of Hath Yoga. At energy level pranayama can be considered as the vital energy management tool. Prana is stored in body by doing the practice of Pranayama regularly. Then it is moved towards the centre of the spine and finally it is circulated towards the brain for further functions. During pranayama, the speed of breath is decreased and length is increased. Due to the practice of this pranayama total respiratory section is purified. It controls and smoothens the respiration. Due to the rhythmic respiration, it cools mind and improves the rhythm of heart. It means it controls the 'Lub-Dub' sound of heart. It controls the whole body. It also stimulates nervous system so it helps to recover from Anxiety, Depression and low self-esteem.

Conclusion:

Due to the practice of pranayama sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems are balanced very well. Because of this excitation of sympathetic nervous system is decreased and parasympathetic nervous system is enhanced. So, irritation, mood swings, grouchiness are maintained during menstruation. Hence Anulom – Vilom pranayama is more effective in Mental Health among Adolescent Girls in Menstrual Problems.

Feminine Awareness in Burger’s Daughter

Mr. M. B. Wagh
SPDM College Shirpur, Dhule

Dr. Avinash Badgajar
Nutan Maratha College, Jalgaon

Dr. Ajay Patil
ACS College, Bodwad

Abstract:

This research paper discusses the core of feminism, which is an ideological stance that seeks sociocultural change, as well as the removal of all social pressures that lead to violence and prejudice of women. Men’s individuality has always been drawn to women. She was defined by her relationship to society’s male needs. Women are deprived of their right to make their own decisions. In recent years, however, women have been able to overcome the inferiority complex that traditional roles have instilled in them. They are now starting to move into man’s world in order to establish their independence. The way a woman correlated with higher is almost always dissimilar from that of a man. Because she differs from men in sensibility and sensitivity, a woman’s point of view is frequently regarded as the result of her feminine consciousness.

Keywords: Discrimination, elimination, transformation, independent, feminine, sensitivity, subjectivity, and complex, etc.

Objectives:

The term “aim” refers to a goal that has been set. In the research article, the issue of feminism is observed, investigated, presented, analyzed, and evaluated as follows:

- 1) To attempt a study of feminism-related diplomatic, social, cultural, and economic issues.
- 2) Attempting to study women has always been the focus of male subjectivity.
- 3) To investigate the redefinition of female subjects.
- 4) To make an attempt to study women’s perception and specificity.

Hypotheses:

- 1) The researcher will investigate the social and political issues that affect the lives of women in the novel under consideration.
- 2) The researcher will speak about conceptual problems involving Feminine Awareness.
- 3) The researcher’s focus will be on female, feminine, and feminist issues.

Introduction:

It is necessary to distinguish between feminine, female, and feminist in order to have a clear overview of the key conceptual issues surrounding feminine awareness. These three terms have been applied to a wide range of situations. Feminism is a political position, femaleness is a biological trait, and felinity is a group of culturally specific traits.

The physical and biological difference between a man and a woman is known as femaleness. Gender differentiation is centered on sexual organs morphological changes and characteristics such as body growth, height, weight, body hairiness, voice quality, and so on. As a result, genetic differences between men and women become the form of oppression and women’s marginalization in society.

Gender is a social, cultural, and psychological construct called femininity. It includes a woman’s traditionally female roles, traditional values, behaviors, and artistic standards. Femininity is based on a patriarchal value system, which results in role racial category. Virginity, integrity, religious rituals, notions of purity, and preferences and prejudices for and against one gender over another are all highlighted.

Gender inequality is an ideological stance that seeks cultural and institutional change, as well as the abolition of all social forces that offend some people, injustice, and the investigation of women in observable and unobservable, internal and external processes and patterns.

Feminine and masculine:

Feminine and masculine are culturally imposed patterns of sexuality and behavior, as “one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman—It is civilization as a whole that produces this creature--- which is described as feminine” (Simone 89). Masculinity is associated with superiority in patriarchal societies, whereas femininity is associated with inferiority. Femininity, in contrast to masculinity, which connotes resilience, action, consciousness, and dominance, connotes weakness, passivity, passivity, obedience, and self-negation. Patriarchal oppression imposes certain social femininity standards on all biological women in order to demonstrate that these femininity standards are natural. As a result, a woman who does not adhere to the established standards is deemed unmanly and thus artificial.

Women are essentially projected as non-actors in history in various sociological, historical, and cultural male-centered

studies. Their activities are almost always restrained to private space, and they are rarely depicted as having significant social and historical impact. However, in recent years, women have been able to overcome the inferiority complex that has been created in them as a result of the societal ways that have been imposed on them by a gender society.

Social Restriction:

Various social constraints and inhibitions obstruct a woman's free and independent response to what is going on around her. They are no longer confined to the four walls of their homes; instead, they have ventured forth into man's world to establish independent status for themselves. Women's economic independence and education as a result of their active roles outside the home have improved and changed their role as housewives as "women are gradually realizing that they have personalities of their own as human beings and that their mission in life does not end with becoming good wives and wise mothers but also realizing they are all members of the civic community and of the body politic" (Reddy 14).

Nonetheless, a woman can start leaving her impact on the world around her if she so desires by affirming her distinct individual point of view, which stems from her typical feminine awareness. Invariably, a woman's approach to life differs from a man's. Because she differs from men in terms of sensation and mental decline, a woman's perspective is frequently regarded as the result of her feminine awareness.

Nadine Gordimer portrays her female characters in a somewhat way that their feminine knowledge and understanding emerges right away. Unlike men, she assesses things objectively and without bigotry. Women have the right to proclaim their own principles, investigate their own awareness, and cultivate modes of expression that reflect those values and awareness. In Gordimer's novels, women are depicted as capable political activists who can hold their own against men.

Feminine awareness:

Burger's Daughter by Nadine Gordimer depicts the life of a groundbreaking activist's child. It analyzed the correlation between women's political and personal lives. The nuclear family, heterosexual romance and marriage, and the father's authority, which are the foundations of the white bourgeoisie's private domain and of the sociological phenomenon of female subjects, are disassembled and destabilized. Rosa Burger goes through a series of trials and tribulations before taking on the role of highly dedicated resistance movement. Rosa was twelve years old at the time of the Sharpeville Massacre. Rosa's rejection of her father's ideals, which forced her to deny her own individuality in favor of political goals, is based on political commitment. Rosa realizes early on in life: "People do not see anything wrong with violence" (BD 258).

Rosa is taken aback when she sees the donkey's pain and the man's frustration, as well as the blacks' loss of faith in Lionel's vision, and she associates the scene with all the suffering that has ever existed, including that of her own country: "the infinite variety and gradation of suffering, by lash, by fear, by hunger, by solitary confinement- the camps, concentration, labor, resettlement" (Ghorpade 208). The situation has gone on for too long for her. Rosa makes the decision to flee to Europe to escape the oppressive atmosphere of South Africa. Rosa acknowledges that her father's legacy has lost its relevance as a result of recent Black Consciousness political ideology.

Rosa is initially relieved to be free of South Africa's political situation. But she quickly realizes that the people of Paris are unconcerned about the fact that some countries are suffering. "People die for ordinary civil rights" (Ghorpade 135). Rosa becomes a member of the French Anti-Apartheid Movement and is in high demand as Lionel Burger's daughter. She travels from Paris to London in attempt to reach other exiled freedom fighters. She runs into Baasie, her childhood friend. Baasie, on the other hand, refuses to recognize her. Later, however, he speaks with a vengeance that Rosa cannot comprehend. Rosa's pessimism is shaken by her dialogue with Baasie, and she decides to return to South Africa. Until then, she had avoided confronting the conundrum of her father's unfinished work. She intervenes in hazardous work, is arrested under the Terrorism Act, and ends up in preventive detention, just like her father.

She expresses her admiration for her father by focusing on his unique characteristics. She asserts her uniqueness. She finishes the shotcrete work assigned to her and congratulates others on their dedication to accomplishing their own smaller or larger duties. At the end of the novel, Rosa clears up herself to her father's legacies, but the fact of her frustration is more crucial to her than any ideology. She distinguishes from her father in terms of insight and recognition due to her distress. Due to the unique circumstances, her role in the freedom struggle is likely to differ from Lionel Burger's. Gordimer examines Rosa's role in terms of Sharpeville, Soweto, and Black Consciousness as "You shall see I hope. What we are doing here may frighten the world, but what is bold and marvelous is always a little terrible to some." (BD 187).

However, Gordimer's own repeated denial of a specifically feminist thrust in her work has problematized such an enquiry considerably. She has quite unambiguously dissociated herself from a feminist perspective. Dorothy Driver in her essay, "Nadine Gordimer: The Politicization of women" (Driver 33). There is the view of Rosalind Coward who say: "Feminism must always be the alignment of women in political movement with particular political aims and objectives".

Rosa's self is defined by her journey through life in the novel Burger's Daughter. It's a test of a woman's desires and personal values. After a brief tour of Bourgeois Europe, she returns to the political views she inherited from her communist father. Amidst erotic adventure and libidinous attitude, she realizes her meaningless existence in Europe. She decides to return to her birthplace after much deliberation. Her last tapestry is what Judie Newman says: "indicate that Rosa's decision to abandon the luxuriant sensual joy of life with her lover is an act of free will" (Newman 32). Her choice resembles a rejection of the projection and mirror image eroticism fantasy. Her goal has always been to make us realize that our world is not one of strangers, but one that provides us with opportunities to love.

Methodology: Descriptive and analytical method is used to present sensitivity and sensibility of femininity. In fact,

through the above method the focus is on female, feminine, and feminist etc.

Findings in the Research Paper:

- 1) It includes women's traditional gender roles, conservative values, mindsets, and artistic standards.
- 2) Women are essentially projected as non-actors in history in various ethnographic, contextual, and ideological male-centered studies.
- 3) Gordimer's novel depicts the life of a groundbreaking blogger's child.
- 4) It analyzed the correlation between women's professional and social lives.

Summing up:

The novels of Nadine Gordimer are based on her crucial sign language as a community being. She opines about inequality and furor, but she also knows how to relate the absurdities of human behavior in a humorous way. She tries to write with extraordinary honesty, passion, and tenderness. Her novel is always a pleasure to read because of her wide-ranging insight and pity, her gift for organizing raw life into meaningful fiction, and most importantly, her wonderfully gentle good sense. Overall, Nadine Gordimer's female protagonists showed a slight progression in their expansion.

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Exploration of Transnationalism in Amitav Ghosh’s The Shadow Lines

Dr.Mahadev K Waghmode
Incharge Principal,
Head, Department Of English,
Pankaj Arts And Science College, Chopda

Abstract:

In the age of Postcolonialism, there is a vast migration of people in search of jobs, education, business etc. Postcolonialism is the central term which is widely used after 1960. The term diaspora existed in 20th century. The people started migration from their own native place to other places. They even migrated from their own country to other country. The migration from one nation to another nation is called transnationalism. Transnationalism is one of the term of diaspora. Migration, immigration, multiculturalism, transnationalism, identity crisis, isolation, cultural clashes are the features of Diaspora. It also negotiates with the issues like alienation, ethnocentrism, cultural clashes, societal abductions, racism, colonialism, etc. Amitav Ghosh’s novel The Shadow Lines depicts the pangs of immigrants. The characters migrates from their nation to other nation in search of business, jobs, education etc.

Keywords: Postcolonialism, diaspora, immigrants, ambivalence

Amitav Ghosh is a postcolonial writer who won the Jnanpith award in 2018 for the contribution to English literature and language. His novel The Shadow Lines won the most prestigious award Sahitya Academy Award in 1989. The novel is divided into two parts i.e Going Away and Coming Home. The novel depicts the life of young boy who was grown up in Calcutta and educated in Delhi then migrated to London. So the novelist depicts the migration of this young boy.

“We live in a world of imagined communities. We are also policed through a world of fixed state borders. Accustomed as we are to the fluidity of our own imaginations, we are also, increasingly, being accustomed to negotiating borders, and using the one to serve the other.” — AbenaBusia, ALA Bulletin .

Transnational means transformation from one place to another place. It is not only between two states but it is the embodiment of transformation. The Hindu family In the novel The Shadow Lines migrate from Dhaka to Calcutta during the time of partition. This family lived in three places i.e. Dhaka, Calcutta and London. The novel depicts the identity crisis of the characters. The novel also depicts the friendship between Bengali and English family over three generations. The family consists of grandmother Mayadebi’s elder sister, his parents, and their three sons. Tridib lives in his ancestral house and all other members of the family moved all over the world. The narrator writes

Everyone was so much nicer now; often when she and Tridib were out, walking people would pat him on the head and stop to have a little chat with her; the shopkeepers would ask her where and how her husband was, and when he was to have his operation.(60)

In the first section of the novel, the narrator depicts the transformation of the characters across the continents. The novel beautifully shifts from present to past and past to present. The two sections Going Away and Coming Home depicts the family cross the border and return to their native place. The migration and returning to their home means breaking the boundaries of the nation. The main characters in the novel Thamma, his cousin, Ila and his uncles, Tridib and Robi migrates from their nation to other nation. Thamma faces the problem of cultural identity when she returns to her native place. She got disturbed at her birth place in Dhaka when she returns after many years. Ila tries to seek her identity in an unknown world. She travels all over the world with her father and faces different problems in the strange land. At last she decided to move to their family and live with them.

Ila is brought up in different parts of the world. She took education in different parts of the country. She married to an Englishman and lived in London. She wants freedom from the country life. She lives an international life. She criticizes the patriarchal society of India. The narrator writes about Ila,

“All she wanted was a middle class life in which, like the middle- classes the world over, she would thrive believing in the unity of nation, land and territory, of selfrespect and national power, that was all she wanted – a modern class life, a small thing that history had denied her in its fullness and for which she could never forgive it (78).

She wants freedom from this traditional life and the source of freedom is migrant metropolitan cosmopolitanism.

Robitells Ila and the narrator, near a dilapidated church in Clapham London: “you know, if you look at the picture on the front pages of the newspapers at home now, all those pictures of dead people – in Assam, the north – east Punjab, Srilanka, Tripur– people shot by terrorists and separatists and the army and police you’ll find somewhere behind all that single word ; everyone doing it to be free” (TSL 246).

The novel The Shadow Lines raises different questions in all their various dimensions and the narrator in the novel explores and answers these questions with reference to the pluralistic, multilingual, multireligious, multicultural and multiethnic character of the vastly spread society of India.



The new generation views liberty differently. Freedom means liberty from the restrictive customs that demarcate the individual's deeds in India. Ila represents the vast majority of the Indian youth. Ila is not really free. She is a victim of the fantasy her child's mind had built to mentally escape the ethnic discrimination that she faced in the European schools.

Conclusion: Rootedness is the main problem of the characters in this novel. The characters are tantalized by the wealth of the other country and it affects on their lives. The novel is set in Calcutta and moves to Calcutta, Dhaka and London. It crosses the boundaries of the different states. So here they breaks the barrier of the country and become oneness with the world. They are not belong to any one nation and they become to the world.

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Internet and its Impact on Society and Education

Dr. Gajanan S. Mehkarkar
Dr. B.A.M. College of Law, Dhule

Abstract

Internet technology is needed in modern social and economic life. It has created new opportunities and new ways for every individual and every member of society. The economic and social changes, it hampers the legal system also. The Internet is being emerged as an intellectual tool for society. It changes the nature of communication, commercial transaction, business, lifestyle, mass media, information systems, the concept of privacy, and the entire thing connected to human life. The social changes compel the legal system to enact the laws, rules and regulations to maintain peace and security in society. Being a developed country and a welfare state, the Indian legal system is a protector, provider, economic enterpriser, and arbitrator. The Indian legal system along with the international society had a great impact on the internet and therefore the legal system has to take various stapes

This paper deals with the internet and its impact on society and education. This impact of the internet and computer in teaching and learning is causing a major change in the field of education.

Introduction

The present society is a cyber society. Cyber society cannot be located in the physical world. It has no street address and one cannot observe it with his sense. In order to be a cyber society, there have to be people who allow themselves to believe in it. Therefore, the internet in society is a worldwide broadcasting capability, a mechanism for information, and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals without regard to geographic location. The Internet represents one of the most successful examples of the benefit of sustained investment and commitment to research and the development of information infrastructure. It is being said that anything can be found on the internet. In the age of information technology, the world become a global village, and it changes the ways of communication and individual relations are going to established without considering geographical limits. The internet is an essential part of human life. From morning to night, every routine function of a human being is connected to the internet.

Society in the last two decades has distinctly changed and the present era is known as the information technology era, the present life is totally dependent upon the computer and the internet. Therefore, day-to-day life is depending on computers. Even banking, LPG gas booking, railway ticket, and mere application for any job are required by the computer and internet, therefore human life totally changes, this brings new challenges before the state and the authority which are regulating the law and order in the society. This internet evolution can be called as the second industrial revolution, this revolution brings certain new things like paperless contracts, digital signatures, and online transactions. These new things lead a new way of money gaining by wrongful ways. Traditional laws formulated to govern a simple and less criminal world are dumb and toothless.

This new technology has penetrated both the home and the working place in society and has changed the way to interact with one another on daily basis. It has also changed the nature of relationships in society both personal and professional. This internet has a unique character, which made it very popular among the members of society. It is more popular due to the following things:

- Ability to reach more people
- Providing a method of interaction from a distance
- Feedback can be at the speed of email
- Effective and cheap as compared to other methods of communication
- Providing real-life situation

Due to these characteristics, the internet is more popular, it changes the whole world and changes everything, like information, education, market, learning, entertainment, and everything is in the eyes and the fingers of the individual. This changing nature of human life also changes the nature of criminals and the way of committing the crime. However, along with this entire social progress internet brings certain problems along with it. Though it has various benefits, having its dark side also. It makes various impacts on human life. The Internet gives easy ways to express our own views without any kind of restriction. The user enjoys freedom without any restrictions like limitations of boundaries, age, sex, place, and time.

The online population has grown rapidly, its composition has changed rapidly. At the early-stage young men who had high incomes and education dominated the internet user population. As it passed the phase between 1999 and 2000, the population went mainstream, women reached the party and then overtook men online, lots more minority families joined the party and more people with modest levels of income and education came online.

Nowadays, the internet is a tool, that can use for everything, from banking to shopping and from education to medical treatment. Thus, the computer and the internet become an essential part of human life. This is the situation of all the countries

whether developed or developing countries. India being a developing country is being the country of the third number in the world, in using the internet according to the cyber expert. The human being as a social animal always tries to connect with more and more people by one or anotherways, this nature of the human being compel him to use more and more internet. Apart from this, now a day's entire thing is available online which can easily access by seating at home. It saves time; money therefore various people use this mode of communication or way to perform the regular function like banking and similar function. Due to the nature of the internet, it is more popular within a few years.

However, the internet is a tool that can use for good and bad things. Normally while surfing theweb, it is easy to expose your personal information to others and innocent people, women, and children fall as easy prey to such net-goers who are only too eager to take advantage of such situations. Therefore, the computer-based network is also having a dark side to the modern wonder of technology. Internet use is becoming the means of escaping boredom, fear, reality, and responsibility for many individuals. Thus, the impact of the internet on society, which is responsible for bringing radical changes in the way we live, has become a matter of common discussion Internet can affect the social lives of people in different ways. It can have a positive and constructive effect by helping them grow socially or it can have a negative effect by harming their self-esteem or getting them into depression. On one side, it is said that information technology is one of the important tools for the development, to live life in more easy and luxurious manner internet and this information technology is necessary, internet leads to the better social relationship by creating another medium of communication to friend and family and establish a new relationship. On the other hand, the internet leads a person to live in isolation because the time spent on the internet is often at the expense of social activities and face-to-face interpersonal interaction. This twofold effect of the internet is going to be seen in every society. However, it is not important to mere individuals but it is more important to the policymakers and the law enforcing authority. The policymakers and law enforcement authorities are responsible to maintain the peace and security in society and curtail the misuse of the internet or anything, which hamper social interest.

Internets effect on Education

Education is the base of the development of human beings; therefore, quality education is having demand in every society and country. The Indian position is also not different. This global world made a great impact on education. Now every developed school gives computer education to the students. In all reputed schools of all countries, how to use the computer is a basic and compulsory subject. The various schools developed computer labs and provided internet services to the students. Now the use of computers and internet in the education is a common phenomenon. The use of the internet gives certain benefits to the students, it provides quick information on any subject at the tips of fingers. This impact of the internet and computer in teaching and learning is causing a major change in the field of education.

Internet and computer techniques provide a quick solution to everything to the students; therefore, the reading and the application of the mind are affected. The students get a habit to solve every problem with the help of the internet and therefore individual quality is somewhere effect, the students lack basic knowledge. The old education system gives a permanent base to the students, but the present education is based on the technical ground and therefore success can be achieved within a few days therefore the students do not get maturity. Due to this failure, the students are turning towards suicide. The number of suicides in the IT sector is more in comparison with the other fields. Along with the benefits, there are some dark sides to the internet and the computer facility and its impact on education. It has reduced the various own efforts in the learning processes and naturally, it's made easy access to the remedied data which is available on the tips of the students.

Conclusion

On observation of the impact of internet and this social media on the society, we can find impact that is more negative on the society. That can sum up in the following points as

- Engagement of other people in internet activities to experiences, pleasure, gratification or relief;
- Internet develops symptoms such as restlessness, irritability, sleep disturbances, increase anxiety, depression when not engage in online activities;
- Feeling preoccupied with virtual reality by thinking about the experiences, planning a return to the computer or buying the latest software or hardware;
- Need to spend more and more time and money on internet activities in order to change moods;
- Neglect the social, family, education, or work obligations;
- Risk of loss of significant personal relationship, carrier access, advancements opportunities, financial ability, etc.;
- Fail at repeated efforts to control internet activities
- Showing physical signs such as carpal syndrome, dry eyes, negligence of personal hygiene or eating irregularities;

Therefore, the internet has endangered social institutions and relationships like family, neighborhood, and community relationships. The education system has greatly hampered education and its every facet. It causes social isolation, causes a negative impact on individual health and psyche, insecurity of network and data, the decline in face-to-face relationships, reduced need to work, cybersex, internet addiction, pornography, net-based learning, weakling community and personal relationship, cyber terrorism, cyberwar, the authenticity of internet, etc.

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Comparative Studies on Hydrological Features and Diversity of Fish Fauna of Nakane and Yashwant Lakes in Northwest Maharashtra

Madhusudan V. Amrutsagar
P.G. Research Center Department of Zoology
S.S.V.P.S s Science college, Dhule.

Abstract:

The fresh water resources are very precious for the life on our planet. The number of dams, reservoirs, tanks, etc. has significantly increased in last few years. The aquatic ecosystem is important and it has large number of economically important animals especially fish which is an important source of food. Most of the wetlands in India are subjected to pollution due to waste water discharge originating from different points and non-point sources. Thus, eutrophication of inland water resources has become synonymous with the deterioration of water quality, which interfaces with most of its beneficial use. The present work has interdisciplinary relevance with assessment of physical and chemical parameters in hydrological field and evaluation of fish species in both lakes related to taxonomy of animals. Nakane and Yashwant lakes located in Dhule and Nandurbar district respectively in North Maharashtra were selected for study. The diversity of ichthyofauna in Nakane and Yashwant lakes, which was dominated by presence of fish belonging to class Actinopterygii, infraclass Teleosts, order Cypriniformis and family Cyprinidae.

Key words:- Fish, Fresh water, Nakane, Yashwant, Diversity.

A Study of Impact of Covid-19 on Consumer Behavior in Jalgaon District

Dr. Gaurav Ganesh Mahajan

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce,
P.R.Highschool Society’s Arts Commerce Science College, Dharangaon

ABSTRACT

The consumer behavior is always being changed by various elements. But in March 2020, after declaring the precautionary Covid 19 lockdown the consumer behavior changed drastically. This research paper focuses on impact on consumer behavior, changes in purchasing preferences during lockdown specially in Jalgaon district. Also it focuses on effects of changes in pattern on regular and essential category goods and luxurious goods / capital goods.

Keywords:- consumer behavior, Covid-19 lockdown, demand-supply, essential goods.

INTRODUCTION:-

The covid-19 pandemic has changed the world as we all know it. The current pandemic changes all the buying behavior of customer in all over the world. In recent period most of the people were doing online shopping for their requirements. But in the lockdown period all buying behavior, methods were changed. Covid-19 lockdown and social distancing regulations has affected the buying habits as well as buying decisions.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

- 1) (Meghna Verma, March 2021, Volume: 46 issue: 1) stated in their research paper that during pandemic customers have realize the significance of sanitation products, ecological -friendly products, local products (own country), and satisfaction beyond shopping; these factors determine their willingness to buy Indian brands (WBIB)/made-in-India products. The research also focuses on deciding new marketing strategy for economic nationalism.
- 2) (Sheth, June 2020) stated in their article that the consumers have temporarily shifted their habits of buying during lockdown. they were change their habits or used to with the restrictions and mask wear regulations. The consumers were didn’t permanently shift to any new habits unless they were dissatisfied with new habits of buying.
- 3) (Belbağ, November 2021) stated into their paper that ecological stimulus affecting consumer behavior during the pandemic are economic recession, partial lockdown regulations, restrictions on some services. individual consists of fear, dullness, and perceived risk. Consumers’ behavioral responses to the pandemic are changes in purchasing of consumer goods, avoidance of stores, a decline in shopping regularity.
- 4) (Ludvík Egera, July 2021) stated in their study that fear appeal (fears for health and economic fears) are linked with the changes in customer behavior and influence conventional and online shopping related to COVID-19. The findings reveal major differences as well as similarities in consumer behavior between generations.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- 1) To study the awareness and knowledge of consumers in covid-19 pandemic.
- 2) To study the Covid-19 impact on the buying behavior.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:-

The study is focused on only impact of Covid-19 on buying behavior and it is only related to only Jalgaon district.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

This study is limited to only Jalgaon district and specifically related to Dharangaon & Erandol Tahsil from it. 100 respondents were selected randomly at the age group of 18-24 years. The respondents were college students doing their UG or PG courses. The online questionnaire was send and data was collected, analysed through MS Excel.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:-

The following were the some findings. –

1) Behavior regarding Essential Goods:-

95% of the respondents were agreed that they were cautious about lockdown and they were preferred to stock the necessary daily goods at above average level.

The panic buying in some goods was observed in the pandemic period which leads to unnecessary price hike in the market.

2) Behavior regarding the Luxurious goods:-

72% of the respondents were agreed that they were not planning to buy any luxurious goods in near time future or postponed it for at least the lockdown cancelled.

Sometimes consumers were in wait and watch situation which also affects on demand and supply cycle in the market. Which leads to unstable production in industry and it affects on employment.

3) Behavior regarding buying of life insurance policy:-

90% of the respondents were agreed that they were planning to buy new insurance policy or to start again the lapse policy if any.

As life insurance was not mandatory for all in india. But when this type of pandemic comes life insurance was required and demanded most. The insurance sector showed the positive growth in the pandemic.

4) Behavior regarding buying of Health Insurance:-

Almost all respondents were agreed that they were like to buy new health policy or like to continue their old health policy.

The need of Health insurance was underlined by the Covid 19 pandemic. Most of the family don't have any health insurance policy but in the first and second quarter of the year 2020, the rate of issuing health insurance policy increased.

5) Behavior regarding buying of Immunity booster medicines:-

95% of respondents agreed that they were already purchased the immunity boosters medicines such as vitamin C, Multivitamins or Ayurvedic syrup to increase immunity power.

Another factor that changes behavior is Fear. From the data of respondent almost all respondents were agreed that they were purchased the immunity booster medicines. The precautionary behavior creates the demand for the multivitamin medicines as well as ayurvedic kadha.

6) Behavior regarding Online / Offline Shopping:-

75% of the respondents were agreed that they were prefer online shopping in the lockdown period. As there was a strict implementation of curfew and risk of being covid positive, more people preferring online shopping or telephonic shopping.

Restrictions, social distancing were the main reasons behind shifting towards online shopping. But some of the consumers opted teleshopping and continues to buy groceries from their traditional local trader.

7) Behavior regarding Inflation:-

As lockdown continues , the demand and supply chain was disrupted. So the prices of some goods were highly increased. So 65% of the respondents were agreed that they were cancelled their buying decision of some goods for some time or chooses the low priced product available in market though it was not good in quality.

Inflation was a cause behind the cancellation of purchase. Highly price and not essential goods not purchased by the consumer.

8) Behavior about – 'Buy local Movement':-

70%of the respondents agreed that they were preferred to buy goods from local trader or from own country which mean 'Made in India' and 'Make in India'.

Buy local and support Nations Economy was a campaign during most of the countries in all over world. Canada,Spain, Germany, Japan, Russia were some countries in which this campaign was started and successfully implemented.

9) Behavior for Internet Charges:-

Almost all resonndnets were agreed that the internet charges were paid at whatever price. In the lockdown situation aand 'Work from Home' conditions internet was essential thing. So whatever charges incurred by companies they were agreed to pay for it.

CONCLUSION:-

The covid – 19 pandemic was highly affects buying behavior of consumer. The buying decisions were cancelled or postponed for some period of time. The unnecessary buying which is also known as Panic buying was occurred in the pandemic. Covid -19 doesn't affects only health of the citizen of country but it also affects or disturbed the economy cycle. Many of the people were lost their jobs and they had to move their native place during lockdown. so the overall purchasing power of many of the respondents were decreased in the pandemic. So buying behavior of most of the families in the society were affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

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The Benefit of Sports and Health

Dr.Mahesh Ramakant Patil
(Director Of Physical Education)
Appasaheb R.B. Garud Arts,Commerce and Science College
Tal.Jamner Dist.Jalgaon Ms

Abstract

Positive benefit of sports is achieved primarily through physical activity but secondary effect brings health benefit such as psychology and personal development and less alcohol consumption. Negative effect such as the risk of failure injuries eating disorders and burnout are also apparent Physical activity is increasingly conducted in an organized manner sports role in society has become increasingly important over the years not only for the individual but also for public health. Physical activity can occur spontaneously divided according to purpose Physical exercise is aimed primarily at improve health and physical capacity and Physical training is aimed primarily at increasing the individuals maximum physical capacity and Performance

Keyword

Introduction

Sports is a double edged sword regarding effect on health positive effect are achieved primarily through physical activity which is the main part of most sports many secondary effect of sports also bring health benefit such as psychosocial development of both young and old. The health effect of Sports from a Physiology and psychology perspective related both to physical activity and added values of sports .A brief description of how physical activity and training affect our body from physiological perspective .A reports on health effect physical activity and training and sports specific influence on the various dimension of health. The effect of physical activity and exercise are both acute and long lasting effect remaining after a long period of regularly physical activity have far reaching consequence for health and are describe below for example some muscle enzyme activity can be quickly increasing by physical exercise .Good health therefore requires physical activity to be performance with progression and continuity. Most of the conducted physical exercise is combination of both aerobic and muscle strengthens exercise. Sports can be make children and young people develop both physically and mentally and contribute with health benefit if planned and executed exercise consider the person own capacity social situation and biological as well as psychological maturation .In children adolescent it is especially importance to prevent sports related injuries and health problem as a number of these problem are likely to remain long into adulthood some time for life . Sport and health main purpose are to promote physical activity and improve motor skill for health and performance and psychosocial development, Participant also gain a chance to be part of community develop social circle and create social norm and attitude. In healthy individual and patient with mental a sense of meaning identify and belonging whether the sports movement exists training and competition including physical activity will happen Sports added values in addition to the health benefit of physical activity are therefore of interest .Some argue that it is doubtful or least not confirmed that health development can come from sports while other believe that healthy sports is something other than health.

Sports and Health Definition

This definition goes well beyond a condition of physical health but included mental health and general well-being .Physical activity and health sports and physical activity has long been used as a tool to improve mental physical and social well being

Mental Benefit

- Improve confidence
- Relief of stress tension and illness

Physical Benefit

- Losing weight
- Improved Posture
- Improved body shape

Social Benefit

- Meeting People
- Making Friend

Being a member of Sports club and Regularly Participating Sports Will Develop personal qualities

- Co-Operation
- Competition
- Physical challenge
- Aesthetics Appreciation

The relationship between Sports and Health is by no means simple Moderate and regular physical activity has benefit impact on health .However as we move from non competitive activity to competitive Sports and from non contact to Sports

the health cost in the form of injuries increase.

Importance of Sports and Health

Sports and health are very essential for good and happy life these things are the sign of healthy life. Sports and Health help in the building of an harmonious all round personality. Those who play Sports have slow growth and personality. Health development is an important growth health and Sports help us in the development of the body as well as of the soul. Health and Sports develop of sound body sound mind make the limbs healthy and keep body fit. In the building of youth and national character Sports play a tremendous role. Physical exercise is essential for proper development of mind. A healthy body means healthy mind one who is suffering physical can never a healthy life. Sports and health help maintaining good and sound mind. Health dispel dullness and make life worth living sports evaporate gloominess and add brightness our lives. Sports and health teach us team spirit without which nothing can be achieved in the world because we have to team up our energies to make life worth living in all spheres of life. Health and Sports is exercise activity with purpose to overcome adversities and win. Playing Sports help release pressure and tension in healthy and controlled way Sports and health improve sleep patterns and level of anxiety. Sports develop motor skill and mind body connection.

Type of Sports and Health

Is there really a general top ten of the health and Sports. This is because the most important prerequisite for doing a Sports regularly is probably that it has to be fun. As a suggestion we have put together 10 really Health and Sports that meet two requirements a relatively low risk of injury and high benefit for physical mental health.

Swimming : Absolutely stress free can be carried out no matter the season improve lung capacity burn calories build up muscle.

Tennis : High calories consumption promotes coordination channel strength tones many muscle group.

Rowing : Lead to effective weight loss increasing muscle strength with rowing machine also possible indoors.

Squash : According to Forbes for year the healthiest sports in the world burn calories increase aerobic fitness increase flexibility develop strength improve hand eye coordination

Basketball : Increase spatial awareness promote decision making good stress reduction supports coordination very high energy consumption

Cycling : Good calories burner strengthens the brain and cardiovascular system and exercise in nature make you happy

Cross country : Especially uphill cross country skiing burn more calories than any other sports very good whole body training.

Running : Runner have fewer bone and muscle problem than non runner of the same age running release endorphin running improve both mental and physiological health

Volleyball : Positive effect on the cardiovascular system build up mobility strengthens coordination

Gymnastic : Apart from general physical benefit gymnastic promotes the ability to concentrate and improve coordination especially in childhood gymnastic create great advantage for physical and mental developments

The above list probably does not give any indication as to which sports and health best of you.

Recommendation for Healthy Sports:

- Plane Exercise
- Set long Term goals
- Adopt a holistic performance development including physiological medical mental and psychological aspect.
- Monitor Physiological health over time
- Monitor mental health over time

Conclusion

Getting indulged in physical activity like Sports and health improve your heart function reduce the risk of diabetes control blood sugar and lower tension and stress level. It also bring positive energy discipline and other commendable qualities to your life. The relationship between sports and health is by no means simple moderate and regular physical activity has beneficial impact on health. As we move from non competitive actively to competitive Sports and health. In the injuries increase to more intensively and to continue competing while injured also increase with a concomitant increase in the health risk.

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Readers Advisory Services for Parents of Developmentally Disabled Children

Mrs.Mangurkar Medha
PhD Research Student
HPT Arts & RYK Science College, Nasik

Dr.Subhash Chavan
Director, Knowledge Resource Centre
SNDT Women's University, Mumbai

Abstract:

This paper emphasizes the need for providing reader's advisory service to the parents of developmentally disabled children. Census 2001 states that 2.1% of Indian population has some kind of disability. Developmental disability is observed in 3.4% children. Developmental disability is an umbrella term which includes autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, learning disorders, intellectual disability, Cerebral Palsy, communication disorder and mental disorder. The parents of the children diagnosed with any of the above mentioned disorder face lots of challenges in raising their special child. They need a lot of information on the disability, its causes, symptoms, treatment, therapies, schooling, legislation, government facilities etc. Literature on this topic reveals that parents prefer seeking information from social networking websites available in online mode. They are not aware of other online and offline resources related to their child's disability which may enhance their knowledge on the disability. The authors strongly believe that the public library professionals are not aware of the information needs of such parents. The authors feel that reader's advisory can play a key role in recommending library resources and providing reader's advisory services to these users with special needs. The public staff has to be trained to impart reader's advisory services to such parents. The authors have suggested offline and online reader's advisory tools to deliver RA services.

Keywords: Readers advisory service, Reading recommendation, Developmental Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Intellectual Disability, Learning Disability, Communication Disorder, Motor Disorder

Introduction: Readers advisory service originated for public libraries in North America. Almost all American public libraries are providing readers advisory service. The aim of providing readers advisory is to first understand the reader's tastes and interests and then recommend them appropriate books. Reader's advisory is meant for suggesting fiction and non-fiction books through direct and indirect means. In direct readers advisory service, the reader is asked a series of questions regarding the subject, reading level, genre, writing style, the level of characterization, plot elements, storyline, pace, tone, frame, and setting. The goal of direct readers advisory is to suggest titles based on a reader's individual interests and tastes. On the other hand, indirect reader's advisory involves generating book displays, staff recommendations display, annotated lists, producing bookmarks to appeal the readers so that he can pursue the reading activity on his own. (Ross and Chelton) recommended that book displays should be arranged at four different places in the library viz. at the entrance, the ends of stacks, high traffic areas, and the circulation desk.

Definition: According to (Herald), author of Genreflecting, readers' advisory is: "the act of putting people together with the books they love." (Joyce Saricks and Brown), author of Readers Advisory Service in the Public Library, defines readers' advisory as: "patron-oriented library service for adult fiction readers. A successful readers' advisory service is one in which knowledgeable, non-judgmental staff help fiction readers with their reading needs." This definition is limited to fiction reading. (Dilevko and Magowan) defined readers advisory as "a service which involves suggesting fiction and nonfiction titles to a reader through direct or indirect means. This service is fundamental library service; however, reader's advisory also occurs in commercial context such as book stores. This definition emphasizes reader's advisory services for recommending non-fiction titles also. According to (Orr), "reader's advisory service meaning knowing about books, knowing about readers and then using professional judgement to successfully match them together". This definition necessitates the knowledge of the resources and the needs of the readers for providing this service.

History:

(Juris Dilevko and Candice Magowan) have subdivided the history of reader's advisory into three periods. The first period 1870-1916 is termed as "formative years", the second period from 1917 to 1962 is "The Commitment to Systematic Adult Education" and the third period from 1963-2005 is termed as "The Devolution into Entertainment". In 1897, the ALA President stated that "the personal influence of librarians who assisted and advised readers was the most potent force in molding community reading".

Reading Advisory Techniques:

Readers Advisory can be delivered through both online and offline mode. Following RA services were observed by the authors during the literature search.

Offline Mode

1. Label book Spines by genre

2. Book Displays
3. Organize Book Talks
4. Creating Bibliography
5. Display Readers Advisory Resources for Public Use
6. Prepare and Supply annotated book list
7. Organise lectures of health professionals
8. Create a meeting platform for parents
9. Organize lectures of education professionals

Online Tools

1. Links to Other Websites on Developmental Disabilities
2. Organize webinars
3. Readers’ Advisor Online blog
4. Electronic Mailing List
5. Ask a Librarian Service

Reader’s advisory Service to Parents of Children with Developmental Disability:

Developmental disabilities are a group of conditions due to an impairment in physical, learning, language, or behaviour areas. Developmental disabilities begin anytime during the developmental period and usually last throughout a person’s lifetime. Most developmental disabilities begin before a baby is born, but some can happen after birth because of injury, infection, or other factors. These conditions begin during the developmental period, may impact day-to-day functioning, and usually last throughout a person’s lifetime (Rubin & Crocker). Skills such as taking a first step, smiling for the first time, and waving “bye-bye” are called developmental milestones. Children reach milestones in how they play, learn, speak, behave, and move (for example, crawling and walking). A child’s growth and development are closely monitored through a partnership between parents and health care professionals. The parents who are concerned about the developmental issues of their child seek advice from the doctors. If a child has a developmental delay, it is important to get help as soon as possible. Early identification and intervention can have a significant impact on a child’s ability to learn new skills, as well as reduce the need for costly interventions over time.

Recent estimates in the United States show that about one in six, or about 17%, of children aged 3 through 17 years have a one or more developmental disabilities. In UK approximately 6% of the children have some or the other kind of disability. Census 2001 has revealed that over 21 million people in India are suffering from one or the other kind of disability. This is equivalent to 2.1% of the population. It was in 2011 Census that the Government of India for the first time chalked a program for identifying, diagnosis and treatment of developmentally delayed children. A study by (Venkata & Panicker) stated that 11.3 % children had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. Whereas (Nair et.al) observed that around 3.4 % children had some or the other form of developmental disorder. A study by (Bertule & Vetra) carried out to find the family needs of parents of preschool children with cerebral palsy revealed that they need information about child’s education, rehabilitation centres, present and future services. The respondents reported that the parents were highly unsatisfied because their needs were unmet. They were confused and had a feeling of insecurity about their child’s development and were seeking information through all the sources. (Ramdinmawii & Kaur) observed that the parents of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder located in Delhi were leading a highly stressful life and were feeling burdened in fulfilling child’s needs. One of the reasons identified by the authors was the lack of knowledge about their child’s disorder. There was a positive relationship between qualification, family income, social support and life satisfaction. A study by (Martinovic & Stricevic) observed that not only the parents but also the general public is unaware of the developmental disorder which creates a barrier in the information seeking process among the parents. (Bussing et.al) observed that parents prefer internet sources. (Karahmadi et.al) studied the effect of parenting education on improvement of reading and writing disabilities in children. The results showed that providing appropriate information to mothers about the nature of disability, special education methods, and behavioural management of the child had a positive effect on the treatment of children with learning disabilities.

It can be observed through the above discussion that there is a great need to educate the parents and keep them informed about various issues of the disorder. Reader’s advisory service can help in identifying their needs related to health information viz. about the disorder, symptoms, causes, treatment options, different therapies, rehabilitation centres. They also need information on choice of schooling, remedial and special educators.

“The public library has the capacity of serving as the first –stop center for all information needs. Not only can it lend books, it can expand its services to link people to the information or practical assistance they need wherever the sources exist, in or out the library”. (Clara Stanton Jones In Bopp & Smith, 2005, 9). Public libraries are important to the community well-being. Public libraries should promote innovative cross-sectoral partnerships in building a culture of health. Currently RAS are not being provided in Indian public libraries. One of the reasons is that the staff of public library are not trained to provide RA services. The training begins with the awareness of inclusion RA in LIS curriculum. (Thakre&Kumbhar) stressed the need to incorporate Readers Advisory (RA) component in LIS curriculum. The authors believe that RA can play an important role in imparting value –added library services. Library staff has to be trained to provide RAS to its users.

Orientation programmes for new library employees, organize RA workshops in-house, attend RA workshops outside the library and RA team should be set up in the public libraries. It is the need of the hour for all sectors to work together to meet the health challenges of the 21st century. It is the need of the hour that public libraries should take the responsibility for supplying information that will guide the public in satisfying their information needs.

Conclusion:

National Knowledge Commission has made recommendations on libraries including Public Libraries. The New Education Policy 2020 has recommended that books should be available and accessible to all including people with disabilities and differently abled persons using modern ICT technologies across the country. Public libraries are important partners in promoting health literacy as they are accessible for lower income and lower educated population. They can provide significant help in dissemination of authoritative information, relevant health and wellness information to all community members, at no or nominal charge. Public libraries should create partnerships with public health departments to enhance health literacy, provide access to health resources, create health databases, and can invite staff from public health departments as health educators.

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Digital Humanity: An Expansion of the Literary Discourse

Dr. Manisha Gaikwad

Dept. Of English
Arts and Commerce College, Yeola
Savitribai Phule Pune University

Abstract:

Digital Humanities is a recent branch of literary criticism. The concept of digital humanities is a wonderful combination of technology with the disciplines in humanities. Apparently it seems to be irrelevant with negative impact on the disciplines under humanities. But as the scope of digital humanities expanded it revealed new panorama of the humanities where we can have new interpretations of all the disciplines. Initially it also seemed to be a threat to the humanities, overpowering and replacing it with technology. But in due course the digital humanities proved to be an assistance to interpret the humanities and emerged as the best companion of the humanities with the potential to open new avenues for it.

Key Words: digital humanities, digital tools, literature, research, innovation, interpretation, analysis, retrieval, preservation.

Introduction

Digital Humanities is a new branch of literary criticism with a lot of promise of the expansion of the literary discourse. The initial response to the digital humanities is rather negative as it seems to be related to technology. For the readers and writers belonging to the earlier generation technology appears to be a big hurdle, something very difficult to overcome. Many a times it is interpreted as an interference of the technology in the field which seems to be exclusively away from the technology. It also suggests the overpowering of technology over literature as it has done in other fields. The concept of artificial intelligence also suggests the minimized role of human being in an area which is specifically related to human experiences, emotions and passions. The varied are the passions the varied is the output in the literature. However, the digital humanities seems to be the most promising field as it can add new interpretations to the literature new as well as to the old one. It is going to be more useful specifically to interpret the ancient and historical literature. It is not going to be the overpowering of technology but an assistance of technology in broadening the horizons of the literature.

The concept of Digital Humanities

The concept of digital humanity is simple as well as an innovative one. It is application of the computational tools to the traditional humanities disciplines like philosophy, linguistics, literature, art, fine arts, communication and cultural studies. It is an application of the tools of technology for more and better interpretation of literature. It symbolically and tangibly connects the past, present and the future. Thus it is useful for the integration of knowledge.

Literature is a reflection of the society. Traditionally literature is defined as the mirror of the society. It mirrors what happens and likely to happen to human beings in most beautiful and convincing manner. It is also called as a vehicle to express the feelings and emotions of the creative artist. The poetry, the form of literature as defined by Wordsworth is an expression of powerful, spontaneous and overflowing emotions. Thus the feelings are irresistible and therefore a literary writer needs some medium to express his powerful feelings. All these features of the literature are intact in the phase of new paradigm shift in literature in the form of digital humanities. The function of literature is to bring about a change and transformation in the society. It is also to give the highest type of artistic and aesthetic pleasure. The digital humanities have added to these functions and seem to enrich literature in such a way that it was never before.

The Tools of Digital Humanities

There are certain tools of digital humanities which can be described as the basic tools. There are certain programs, websites and online resources that can be used for data collection, analysis, comparison and conclusions. There are certain advanced tools also like digital exhibits and websites, data management and visualization, mapping of the data. Digital humanities also facilitates Google docs, sheets, forms that easily avails the further facilities like text- editing and organizing research. The digital tools go beyond the preservation of data in physical and concrete form like texts, manuscripts and through digital archives can avail the functions like information retrieval, data visualization, data mining, multimedia and digital publishing. All these digital tools are of immense significance in teaching –learning, innovations and research. They have altogether changed the approach to the disciplines in humanities and bring about a paradigm shift.

Digital Humanities to an effective Teaching Aid

Digital humanities can function as very effective teaching aid to teach literature. There are several limitations to the teacher of language and literature. Words are the basic tools of literature. But literature is by and large communicated through ideas, symbols and images. Words themselves mean more than the apparent meaning. Many a times it becomes almost impossible to make others understand the feeling, emotions and passions communicated through the words. So far more vocabulary and better perception of the ideas were the minimum tools available with the teacher. With the digital humanities

innumerable avenues are available with the teacher. Through the means of the smart classroom the teacher can bring in any location to the classroom and give the visual experience to the students. If the literature belongs to the different culture, the cultural experience can be shared. Now teaching of such difficult poems like Ode to Grecian Urn has not only become easy but very interesting with the visual effect. Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter can be explained in best possible ways through digital tools. As far as vocabulary development is concerned the very genealogy of the word can be found out and one can go on searching for dictionaries and thesaurus to get the real sense of meaning..

Digital Humanities to Interpret the Ancient Literature

In the absence of the writer it becomes very difficult to interpret the given text. Many a times the historical, biographical evidences are erased in the course of time. Thus book stands alone in the historical span of time. It is interpreted as per the perception of the reader. There is also a possibility that the certain book is interpreted partially or in wrong way. In this context the Digital humanities can help in unique way to interpret the text. With the help of digital humanities it becomes a collective activity and with digital tools many resources are available in the interpretation of the text. One can trace out the social, historical, political background of the contemporary period when the particular text was written. In this way one can arrive at the proper conclusions of theme and the significance of the given work of art. Sometimes the meaning of text is very complex. It involves complicated network of the many situations operating at different levels. Digital humanities can resolve all these complexities. After all the entire digital world can cut across all distinct boundaries. It brings together the global to the local level. And thus complexities of the meaning of the work of art are clarified. The burden of the singular interpretation of the work of art is shaded off. And one can arrive at the proper meaning.

Digital Humanities for the Cultural Studies

In an age of multiculturalism the native culture seems to be abolished. It is always mixed up with the new trends. Thus the new culture emerges replacing the old one. The tribal culture is the best example of it. The tribal culture is the store house of diverse cultural practices. There are many advantages of the multiculturalism as it upgrades the culture. The other side i.e. abolishment of the native culture seems to be negligible. But in the adaptation of the new culture one can never understand the original native culture. In the trend of multiculturalism certain cultural norms are out of practice. The new generation cannot understand them even though they find the references of it in the literature. In this context digital humanities can throw more light on the culture and explain several existing and non-existing cultural practices. Through it the mapping of the culture is possible. Thus we can retrieve the cultural practices with the help of digital tools and even retain them by making revival of them. Thus through digital humanities it is possible to refine the existing culture.

Digital Humanities to Explore Religious Practices

Religion is at the center of human life. There are innumerable religious rituals followed all over the world. Due to the impact of multilingualism and multiculturalism the religious practices are also subjected to the change. Thus many tribal religions are diluted and lost and we cannot find out the pure form of them. The situation is vice-versa as well. In the religious conversions the original religion is so much diluted with the native cultural habits that many a times it appears to be the new religion. In this context to separate different religious practices and to identify their true origin the digital humanity can help a lot. Certain religious rituals appear to be complex and inexplicable. The religious practices followed in the Igbo tribe of Nigeria are very strange. For example oracle of hills and caves, Evil Forest, the ritual of sacrifices performed at different occasions. And now under the impact of new culture and religion these practices exist only in the fictional forms. Now for the ethnographer who wishes to find out the ethnicity of the Igbo tribe digital humanities can be an effective tool. Through the many digital tools he can find out the relevance of those erased cultural and religious practices.

Digital Humanities for Language and Translation Studies

Digital Humanities is specifically useful for language studies. It is said that the language changes after every 10 miles. In an age of multilingualism it becomes very difficult to find out the origin of the language. Multiculturalism has given rise to many carols and pidgins. Digital humanity with all its tools can find out the origin of the language. The production of the sound and the other complicated functions of the language can be studied in better way through the digital tools. Translation study is a leading branch of literature. Translation has its own significance. Translation is necessary for the culture sharing. Through translation we come to know the culture of other nation. But in translation there is possibility of losing a lot of essence of the original work. It is evident from the translations of the Holy Bible that has been translated in many languages. Obviously the essence of the Bible has been diluted and even lost. It is same with the other literature also.

Translation is a difficult art and preservation of the original essence in the translated version is a challenge. In this context the digital humanities can play significant role and easily point out what has been lost and what is retained. The digital humanities have broadened the field of translation studies. It can give us an experience of the original one as well as the translated one pointing out the merit and demerit of both.

Digital Humanities for History and Anthropology

Digital Humanities can play very effective role in the study and interpretation of the history. The historical study is not very authentic and one has to rely on the apprehensions of a historian for the authenticity and appreciation of history. The anthropology also has its thrust on history in finding out the anthropology of the particular race. Similarly the ethnography follows the anthropology to get the information to trace out the ethnicity. All these fields are interrelated and interdependent. Digital humanities can explain many things in context of history and anthropology. It can make the surveys and data collections more meaningful through analysis, retrieval of many lost things. It is in fact a research tool in the study of history



and anthropology.

Conclusion

Thus Digital Humanities, the branch of literary criticism is also one of the research tools in the modern times. It can lead to many inventions and innovations in literature. If we take recourse in history we can find out more authentic details. We can even determine the course of future in better way with the help of digital humanities. In fact it is a promise of expansion of literary discourse.

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Racial and Gender Discrimination in Their Eyes Were Watching God

Mr.Milind Bedse

Assistant Professor
Department of English

Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Mahavidyalaya,
Savitribai Phule Pune University Shrigonda Dist. Ahmednagar (MS)

Dr.Avinash Badgujar

Associate Professor
Department of English

North Maharashtra University
Nutan Maratha College, Jalgaon (MS)

Abstract:

The present research paper closely examines gender and racial discrimination in Zora Neale Hurston's novel Their Eyes were Watching God. It also focus on conceptual term "womanism" "feminism" and "black feminism". Human salvation has been a crucial subject in every era. Some voices are remaining unsung. African American community gets attention of the world on their oppression, which is done by various superior institutions. The present paper also highlight the pre slavery era and post slavery era by examining two different women character Nanny and Janie.

Keywords: Womanism, Feminism, Black Feminism, Racial Discrimination, Gender

Introduction:

For African American woman, the racial issues are more important than gender issues. They give privilege to race related subject in propriety; then move towards gender related issues. African American people have been exploited in more institutional systems. African American women have been facing the triple oppression in life –racism, sexism and classicism. Instead of that, they have been attempted slavery, sexual exploitation, racial remarks, and derogatory remarks on color. They do not have any privilege for living. As a result the racial issue have being prima subject instead of Gender issues.

Feminism & Black Feminism

Feminism is a worldwide most leading social political movement deal with woman related issues. Pearl Cleage defines feminism is " the belief that women are full human beings capable of participation and leadership in the full range of human activities – intellectual, political, social, sexual, spiritual and economic" (1993,28). Women want to intersect in male dominated sectors. On the another hands , both, black men and women have not even an equal social political economic opportunity and circumstances .Henceforth Black women activities not adopted feminism as it is ; they separated feminism with using adjective black with feminism. A large number of African American women reject the term "feminism" because its association with whiteness as they perceive.

Womanism and Feminism

Self-definition, self-awareness of black women is a common agenda of black feminism and womanism. Alice Walker In search of Our Mothers' Gardens introduced four meaning of the term "womanist". According to her, Womanist was "a black feminist or feminist of color". Its means, black feminism and womanism are interconnected with each other. Barbara Omolade in The Rising Song of African American Women ,asserts " black feminism is sometimes referred to as womanism because both are concerned with struggles against sexism and racism by black women who are themselves part of the black community's efforts to achieve equity and liberty" (1994, XX). Alice Walker defines various shed of womanism which shed light on the issue of why many African American women prefer the term womanism to black feminism.

Zora Neale Hurston(1891-1960) was the most prolific black woman writer of the first half of the twentieth century, wrote four crucial novels Johan's Gourd Vine(1934), Their Eyes Were Watching God (1937), Moses, Man of the Mountain(1939), Seraph on the Suwanee(1948). Their Eyes Were Watching God of Hurston, is regarded as the first African American works which describes the awakening of African American women. Black feminist critics analyze the works of black female writers from a feminist or political perspective, and it is regarded as a practice, a way of reading inscriptions of race, gender, and class in modes of cultural expression.

Racial Oppression in Their Eyes Were Watching God

Their Eyes Were Watching God is set in the Southern part of America; presenting complex African American culture in exuberant style. Nanny, a grandmother of Janie, whose experiences show that whites control over everything in the society. Her experiences are related within a slavery time, when she had been abused by white master. She was raped by the white owner and threatened by the white mistress. She determined to escape from the plantation and feared her daughter to be sold to other slave owners and lived the miserable life as she ever does. She hopes her child could live a happy life. Thus she escapes from her slave master with her baby and hides in a shabby place until the slavery is abolished.

Virginia Woolf in her A Room of one's own asserts that men have and continue to treat women as inferiors. It is the male who defines what it means to be a female (Bressler, 1999) , but White Mistress threatened Nanny, when she raped by White Master. Means a woman discriminated another woman on color. So, the struggle of black woman is thrice challenging in form of patriarchy, race, and class. All three are not natural, it's a human made.

Education is always an emancipation of all outcaste people. Nanny believes on it and sends her daughter to school, hoping that one day Leafy could become a school teacher. However, the reality breaks her heart again. Leafy is raped and

gets pregnant when she is only seventeen.

Gender Oppression in Their Eyes were Watching God

Apart from issue of race and class, Gender is another importantly discusses in this novel. Lilli P. Howard remarks that “- the story of Their Eyes, has universal implications for women in that it protests against the restrictions and limitations imposed upon women by a masculine society” (93). Being a black woman, Janie’s rebellion came from the burst of her voice. Nanny, Janie’s grandmother, tried to keep away Janie from race consciousness. Therefore, Janie’s perception about black women is different by others. Janie did not even realise, she is black until the seven years, when she encounters with White girls, and then she realises that she is black girl. Nanny tells Janie that- de nigger woman is de mule uh de world so fur as Ah can see” (186).

By illustration Janie and her grandmother Nanny, Hurston reveals the pathetic condition of African American women who had borne the burden of not only white male oppression but also black male oppression. Nanny wants Janie should settle with Logan Killicks, who is a representation of upper class into black community, for financial stability. Nanny rejects Janie’s romantic notions of love because for her a woman’s life means marrying a man and settling down even if it means submission. Nanny says, “Tain’t Logan Killick Ah wants you to have baby, it’s protection” (186). This assigning of stereotyped role to an African American woman by Nanny stems out of her experience as a slave woman where she was treated as a mere object. She has a pragmatic view about her daughter Leafy and granddaughter Janie’s lives.

Janie wants to break free from conventional gender roles prescribed for her by Nanny and the community. She wants to create her own gender identity.

Under the blooming pear tree Janie realises the different roles played by men and women just as a bee and the flower. Janie perception about marriage break down, when she married to Logan Killicks who not only expects Janie to work in the kitchen just like any other African American woman cooking and cleaning, but also to do a man’s work like plowing with mules and chopping the woods. Joe Starks rescues Janie from being a mule, but he also assigns another conventional gender role to Janie played by upper class women. He tells Janie, “A pretty doll-baby lak you is made to sit on de front porch and rock and fan y’self and eat p’taters dat other folks plant just special for you” (297).

After Joe’s death Janie has to play the role of grieving wife out of social pressure. Hurston writes “Janie starched and ironed her face and came set in the funeral behind her veil. It was like a wall of stone and steel” (246).

Janie in her next relationship with Tea Cake explodes conventional gender roles. We see a reversal of gender roles. Forty year old Janie marries a twelve year younger Tea Cake. She has more than Tea Cake and even takes care of him financially at a few instances. Even Tea Cake plays a reversed gender role. He combs Janie’s hair and prepares breakfast for her, Hurston writes “He wouldn’t let her git him any breakfast at all. He wanted her to get her rest. He made her stay where she was” (262), but this relationship is not about domination with Janie or Tea Cake with either of them dominating each other. It is about equitable gender roles where both give enough space and respect to each other. Hurston in Their Eyes Were Watching God gives an outbreak to convention gender bias, and reflects both racial and gender issues.

It is very difficult to justify that either womanism or feminism or both philosophies are adopted for salvation.. It is noted that the problem of livelihood is important or prime in racial oppress condition rather than any gender issues. Their salvation fight is against racial discrimination is more important than any gender based discrimination issue. The prime task is to get human salvation. Hurston deals with both issues critically giving the illustration of women character Nanny and Janie with different perspectives.

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N. B. Baviskar
Dept of Physics
J. D. M. V. P. S. Arts, Comm. & Sci.
College, Jalgaon

B. P. Nikam
Research Scholar,
Shri. JYT University, Jhunjhunu
Rajasthan.

S. J. Nandre
Dept. of Physics
NSS'S Uttamrao Patil Arts and Sci.
College, Dahiwel, Dhule

ABSTRACT

The significant effect of reaction conditions on morphology X-ray diffraction (XRD), UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy, photoluminescence (PL), and differential scanning calorimetry are being used to investigate crystallisation and optical properties (DSC). Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and (EDAX) techniques are used to determine the stoichiometric composition of the grown crystals. Water molecules, O-H, C-H, C-O, and C=O functional groups were identified in the FTIR spectra. As per thermograms TGA and DTA, the crystals were thermally unstable and decomposed into the crystal. The above parameters have been used to characterise the crystals, which could then be evaluated for different stages of decomposition.

KEYWORDS : Crystal morphology, Thermal stability, Optical properties, Decomposed crystal, Crystallization.

1. INTRODUCTION

The pillars of modern electronics and the field of science and technology are crystals. Natural crystals are in scarce supply, but new materials in crystalline form are needed for development. Crystals could be grown in a variety of different ways. The gel method is being used in the article to produce pure crystals. (JETHVA and JOSHI). Using a specific gel method, many investigators have grown single crystals of various compounds. They looked at the impact of numerous parameters like the type of solvent, the pH of the gel media, the degree of saturation, the change in growth temperature, and the presence of impurities on the morphology of the grown crystal. (Savale et al.) This study developed single crystals to use a simple single diffusion gel approach. Different factors such as pH, gel solution concentration, gel solution setting time, and reactance concentration were varied to find the optimal growth conditions. X-ray diffraction has been used for structural analysis, and high-resolution X-ray diffraction (HRXRD) analysis would be used to ascertain the crystalline perfection of the grown crystals. (Manikandan et al.). Because of crystal applications, the authors strived to grow mixed crystals of various flow concentrations that use the gel method and characterize them using EDAX, FTIR, Powder XRD, and TGA-DTA (Manani et al.). The growth of pure and mixed crystals in silica gel is discussed in this paper. These mixed crystals' characterization has been completed. Numerous characterization methods are used in the crystal growth technique to check the availability of crystallinity, functional group, and thermal property.

2. RELATED WORK

The crystals were then structurally ground to a fine powder and examined using X-rays (Shenoy et al.) TGA/DTA curves of neodymium tart rate hydrate at temperatures ranging from 30 to 1000 degrees Celsius. Curves of TG/DTG in the temperature range of approximately 1000 0C. The material remains stable up to a temperature of 45 0C, then starts to disintegrate at about 45 0C and continues to maintain 995 0C, at which stage it is reduced to its oxide condition (H. M. Patil et al.). The FT-IR spectroscopy of doped and undoped barium iodate crystals was scanned in two ranges, 300–710 cm⁻¹ and 400–4000 cm⁻¹, using an FT-IR spectrophotometer, Spectrum – 2000, Perkin – Elmer model, by putting specimen KBr pellet in the sample beam. (Shitole). A heat flux vs temperature curve is the consequence of the DSC experiment. These curves, which can also be exothermic or endothermic, are used to calculate transition enthalpies (Mathivanan and Haris). A Varian Cary 5E UV-VIS-NIR spectrometer has been used to record the DRS-UV spectral analysis of the crystal between 200 and 2000 nm, covering the entire UV-visible and near-infrared region. obtained absorption spectrum (Boaz et al.) The investigation of surface morphology using SEM is confined to well-grown BMHP single crystals (Sundaramoorthy et al.). Perkin Elmer LS55 fluorescent Spectrophotometer has been used to generate a photo luminance spectrum. Orange emission does have a sharp peak at 599 nm, which is the most intense of all emissions. (Sawant, D. K., et al.) EDAX (Energy Dispersive Analysis by X-rays) is a quantitative analysis method known as elemental analysis (Sonawane and Ahire). Various parameters such as pH, gel solution concentration, gel solution setting time, and reactance concentration have been used to determine the optimum growth conditions in almost all of the papers. To characterise the grown crystals, XRD, FTIR, SEM, EDAX, TGA / DTA are used.

3. SYNTHESIS AND SOLUBILITY

Purification was completed by re-crystallizing the synthesised material in double-distilled water several times. The material was then placed in a beaker, and double-distilled water was added. Despite the beaker being added with stirring over a specific period of time, the resulting mixture was visible. During this process, the solution did not heat up, and it turned an unidentifiable colour. Any insoluble impurities were then filtered out. The crystal growth rate is determined by the solubility and temperature of the crystal. The solubility data of a material, which defines the crystal's total size, determine the amount

of materials available for growth. The catalyst behind crystal growth is super saturation, defined by solvent and solubility factors. As a result, selecting a material's solubility in a specific solvent is an essential criterion for the material to crystallise. The amount of material available for the solution determines the size of the crystal in the solution growth technique.

4. GROWTH OF SAMPLE CRYSTALS

The test tube diffusion method was used to grow pure, manganese doped tetrahydrate crystals grew pure, and manganese doped tetrahydrate crystals; the test tube diffusion method was used. The crystal growth apparatus consists of borosilicate glass tubes assembled on a stand. Silica gel was made by slowly stirring a sodium metasilicate and tartaric acid solution [13] (N. S. Patil et al.). By adding 0.5M tartaric acid to a fixed amount of gel solution with 1.03g/cm³ specific gravity and pH of 4.0. The test tubes were sealed to prevent. The supernatant solution was slowly poured over the gel after it set. The test tube was kept at room temperature, undisturbed. The supernatant solution diffuses into the gel column, at which it reacts with the inner reactant, trying to form crystals(Queen). We get colorful crystals near the gel surface and along with transparent and faceted crystals at the bottom of tubes (Aripnammal and Srinivasan)

5. CONCLUSION

The Gel growth technique is suitable for growing crystals of copper tartrate by the single diffusion method. This technique is ideal for increasing crystals. The XRD study shows the crystallized structure. The presence of O-H, C=O, C-O, C-H, and metal-oxygen bonds were confirmed by FT- IR spectroscopy. The SEM reveals the morphology of the crystal having tetragonal structures. The DTA curves show parallel peaks corresponding to weight losses in TG curves. TGA and DSC were taken to find the thermal properties of the crystal, which indicated the hydration in the crystal. EDAX analysis showed the weight percentages of material in crystal. UV-vis study showed that the material is suitable for UV filters and optoelectronic applications.

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Recent Trends in English Literature and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

Narendra Kashinath Mule
Research Student

Assit. Prof. Dr. Pradip G. Sonawane
Late M. D. Sisode Alias Bhausahb Arts &
Commerce College, Nardana Tal. Shindkheda.
Dist. Dhule (MH) INDIA

Abstract

It is the Pandemic situation by Covid- 19 that force us to rethink about the new trends in English literature. Literature is the mirror of society that reflects the social condition, culture, cultural values and the history of people. It is the literature which keeps the evidences about changing social norms and history. Simultaneously, literature inspire the people to imagine boundlessly and presents the contemporary society. This presentation is full of human agonies, pleasure, changes that are taking place and biting truth which seems hard to openly speak.

These changes are portrayed by various authors with the help of different trends which are changing as per the time and situation. Among these trends colonialism, post colonialism, cultural study, cultural confrontation, six words novel, Islamophobia, modernity and psychological works are finding all over the literature. The aim of this study is to examine the current trends of literature with the help of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's works and how will shaped the future of English literature.

Key words: - Recent new trends, culture, diaspora, feminism, modernity and changes.

Introduction: -

Now a days literature is threatened by the internet revolution. This revolution changes the interest of modern readers. They seem mesmerize by the blogs, mini blogs, hypertext, meta-Facebook, Instagram, educational videos by YouTube and its reels. They don't have interest and time in long paragraph works. Thus, the new trend 'Six-word novel' that is now on used on websites within blogs, finds out popular now a days. Rebecca James's 'After she died, she came alive' is an example of 'Six-word novel' which is a 'cybernetic reading' as every modern reader expects today. Their less interest in paper book is increase but the writer like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie becomes successful to attract them to the original literature. Her works carries the following new trends which are the anatomy for readers to express their problems.

Adichie is the Nigerian novelist who also considered writer of the Third World. Through her writing she expresses the problems and agony of the Third World Countries. She is popular for her *Purple Hibiscus* (2003), *Half of the Yellow Son* (2006), *The Things Around Your Neck* (2009), *Americanah* (2013) and *We Should all be Feminist* (2014). She is the modern daughter of Chinua Achebe and the future Achebe of Nigerian literature. Her works are the representative of her country and their people.

1. Colonialism and postcolonialism: -

Colonialism and post colonialism are today also the new trends in English literature. The cold war of Ukraine and Russia gives the remembrance of colonialization. Colonial literature talks about the imperialism and slavery where the post colonialism is an explanation of independence but shows the impact of colonial power on the life of commoner. Kambili who is the protagonist of *Purple Hibiscus* face the problems of colonialism in postcolonial period. Her country also facing the problems of political instability. It is noticed that Adichie's imaginative characters exhibit the colonised in the same "mystified amnesia of colonial aftermath" (Gandhi 4) with their "dismembered past to make sense of the trauma of the present" (Bhabha 63). This type of literature portrays the psychological problems of commoner. In the words of Edward Said "Colonialism is a fate with lasting, indeed, grotesque unfair results" (207) that destroys the pristine nature of indigenous.

2. Cultural confrontation: -

Cultural study is a new trend in English literature. This type of works points out the origin of culture, cultural clashes, domination, suppression and its consequences. Everyone seems mad behind the culture now a days. C. N. Adichie also wants to save and reestablish the glory of her Igbo culture. Her works are the best example of cultural studies where she delineates the cultural degradation because of European cunningness.

The colonizers not only colonize a country but also the culture that creates the cultural hegemony and raises the cultural confrontation. They imperialize the culture that is an identity formatives. They apply Christianity to form a major part of their native followers' identity. In this cultural encounter of African families with colonial experience, religion becomes a tool for colonizers to control native people and impose their intended values on them. (Mule 25)

The consequences of this indigenous departed from their own culture and people. Eugene comes out the great instance for this from *Purple Hibiscus* who speaks in the language of colonizer and insist his family members to speak only English.

3. Autobiography: -

The modern readers are fond of motivational, real biographies and auto biographies. An autobiography has been noticed a new trend in English Literature. Through these autobiographies readers come to know the influences of people, major minor

crisis, hard work and other problems or the way of success of particulars life. Wings of Fire of APJ Kalam, I Am Malala (2013), Becoming (2018) and The Story Of My Experience with Truth by Gandhiji are very popular autobiographies in the world. Thus, the writers seem to be mesmerized to write the bio/autobiographies.

C. N. Adichie's many works carries her autobiographical elements. The nature of Kambili and the incident of her life are quiet resemble to Adichie's life. She was also very clever student like Kambili who bags many prizes in school life days. The Civil War history which was delineates by Adichie in her historical war novel seems based on the experience of old people.

4. Eco- Criticism: -

Due to the environmental crisis people find out aware about the importance of environment in their life. Ecocriticism is a new trend which coined by William Rueckert in his essay Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism (1978). He defines "Ecocriticism means the application of the ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature" (Glofelty, C., & Harold F. n. p). The theory of eco-criticism is points out on the premise that human nature is strongly connect with the nature. That shows how much human devastated the nature. It also shows the importance of nature in the life of mass.

Adichie used the Nature that becomes a source of direction, joy, happiness and peace for Kambili in Purple Hibiscus. Even the title of the novel, Purple Hibiscus denotes nature. The red and purple hibiscus plays an essential symbolical part of narration in several occasions. The red hibiscus symbolizes for anger, violence and blood. Kambili cannot concentrate to her studies as "the black typed blurred, the letters swimming into one another and then changed to a bright red, the red of fresh blood" (Adichie 35). This blood is more equal to red hibiscus. She feels a trauma because of her mother's crisis. It means Adichie used the nature as a symbol in her works.

5. Diaspora: -

Diaspora literature involves an idea of a homeland. It means it is a literature of migrants who departed from their motherland due to the outer forces like colonialism, poverty, search of job and identity in alien land.

'Diaspora', a word coined by Greek verb, 'diaspeirein' which mean 'scattered'. It has been noticed that it was referred to the dispersal of Jew people from their homeland after the devastation of Second Temple in 586 BCE. Later, the same very forcefully used to other colonized country such as Africa, Irish and many more who migrated from their homeland.

Adichie depicts this diaspora term very forcefully to show the innermost patriotism of African Nigerian to their country. Purple Hibiscus, Half Of the yellow Sun and Americanah are the outstanding instances of this trend. In this regard

In Americanah Adichie captures the complexity and range of Nigerian experiences through the eyes of migrant living in the diaspora by presenting the history of lives of two main characters: young woman Ifemelu and her friend Obinze, who are both from southern Nigeria. They fall in love with each other, but because of many unpleasant circumstances their paths separate, forcing them to migrate to the United States and Great Britain (Kozielec Patrycja 98).

Obinze and Ifemelu seems suffers from the memory of their people and country. In Purple Hibiscus Kambili possesses from the diasporic feelings. She her mother take a decision to migrate America after a redemption of Jaja from the goal. Before leaving Kambili frequently visit the Nasukka where she spends few months with her aunt Ifeoma. Where she observes that "Most of the lawns on the university grounds are overgrown now; the long grasses stick up like green arrows. The statue of the preening lion no longer gleams" (PH 298).

6. Feminism: -

Feminism is never ending new trend in English literature which delineates economic, political and social equality of women about gender discrimination. Feminism is a talk about the rights and social plight of women. Mary Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the rights of women (1792) is noticed the best example of feminism. Bell Hooks, Simone de Beauvoir, Margaret Atwood, Alice Walker, Maya Angelou and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie are well-known authors who points out the present trend.

Adichie's The Things Around Your Neck (2009), and We Should all be Feminist (2014) are the great works about feminist purpose. Here she talks about the same opportunities and equality of women as men have. She actively participated in this movement where she seems a protector of Igbo women in Modern society. She severely indicates the frustration and social problems about modern women in America. In this regards Heba M. Sharboeem noticed the novel The Things Around Your Neck as the representation of gender relations. Sharboeem professes,

The study discusses space as reflective of cultural conflict and the interrelation between gender, race, place, space, and power in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's collection of short stories, The Thing Around Your Neck. The focus is on three stories that depict women residing in different spaces: domestic, border, and marginal. Space, and the role it plays in Adichie's stories, is analyzed as a social product . . . (18)

It means she is the follower of feminism in her literary works.

7. Nonfiction: -

Nonfiction is based on true stories or real-life incidents. It is a writing that is based upon real people, events and facts. This trend becomes well known because of its realism. In the modernity the mass is possessed with different crisis. Though these kinds of fiction they get a chance to express their frustration and anger.

Historical works, biographies, auto biographies, memoir, scientific works, nature works, political or leadership books, current affairs and war books are the types of nonfiction. Elizabeth Kolbert's The Sixth Extinction (2014), Chimamanda Adichie's The Half of Yellow Sun (2006), We Should all be Feminist (2014) are the example of nonfictions. Through this

she elaborates the social problems of contemporary society.

8. Islamophobia: -

Islamophobia is well-renowned in the late 19th century. This is the term that derogates the Islam on their fanatic nature on religion.

Islamophobia is the most used term to describe prejudice, negative sentiments, and hostility toward Islam and Muslims. Islamophobia can be based on ideas about Islam as a religion and on ideas about Muslims as a cultural and ethnic group. Islamophobic ideas portray Islam and Muslims as an existential threat to non-Muslims (Berntzen).

Adichie carries out the same trend in her *Americanah* (2013) novel which delineates the racism and cultural problems in America after 9/11 bomb blast. The consequences are that Obinze faces the crisis to migrate in America due to his appearance and cast.

Conclusion: -

These new trends changing the future of English Literature after the internet revolution. Although people like to read six-word novel and have a great passion about electronic media for literature still the works of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie attracts them. Her works carries the above-mentioned trends which emerged her one of the great writers in Third World Literature. Along with this translation, cultural, religion, religious, modernity and educational trends are also covered in her writing. It is find out that her work remains all time classic because of these recent trends.

These trends will be the good but in future the whole literature will be on social media. These changes will root out the interest of author from paper books.

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Recent Trends in Indian English Poetry and Meena Kandasamy

Nitin Kacharu Jadhav
Research Student

Abstract

Now-a – days, a tremendous change and various recent trends are being emerged and occurred as per time, situation and human limitless needs in the field of English literature. Indian English literature is not exception to it. Among other significant genres of the literature, Indian English poetry has become a part and parcel of self-sustaining tradition with ever-growing international readership and academic curiosity. As a result of decolonization, Indian English poetry flourished more with novel trends with the arrival of Nissim Ezekiel, A. K. Ramanujan, R. Parthasarthy, Vikram Seth, Kamala Das, Anita Nair, Sujata Bhatt, Meena Kandasamy, Meena Alexander, Tishani Doshi etc.

Even women writers and poets broke different imposed social stereotypes and expressed their suppressed thoughts, views, naked truth, first-hand experience, fiery words devoid of any hesitation viz. Kamala Das's An Introduction. They brought out their creativity and literary talent by introducing different trends in their respective literary works, which gave new sense and sensibility to the globe.

Such trends change as per the need and taste of the current society. Among these trends, colonialism, post colonialism, feminism, realism, violence, religiosity, cultural clash, loneliness, religiosity, autobiographical element/ subjectivism, translation etc. The prime aim of the research paper is to study different recent trends in Indian English poetry in the context of Meena Kandasamy's poetic works and predict would be Indian English poetry. The researcher found that literature has been revolutionized as a result of globalization and the internet.

Key words: Recent trends, Indian poetry, feminism, discrimination, patriarchy realism, loneliness, cultural clash and translation.

Introduction:

As we are living in the world of information and technology, we witness scores of changes taking place around us owing to current situation, time and needs in the globe. Globalization, busy lifestyle of modern society and technological advancements like Internet affected the nature of literature a lot. Cybernetic reading replaced the solitary and closed reading of the people i.e. Do You Love Computers by Francis Cooper- Mackenzie and Experiencing Technical Difficulties by John Watt. Modern tools and gadgets have equalized between the Haves and Have-nots? SMS is playing a vital role for urban quotations and poems which ruined grace and present vocabulary and nature of spelling. Twitter poetry, review of Terrarium by Urvashi Bahuguna, is another literary new trend in the post-independence era. Hypertext, as one of new trends, is being used within literature. English online is a linguistic revolution, and has given rise to a new form of literature and internet linguistics (Crystal, n.p.). Social media and mobile apps during Covid-19 pandemic situation viz. WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, E-mail, Instagram, YouTube etc. turned out a contributing factor for sharing literary works and change in writing styles.

Still the poetic works of some poets like Nissim Ezekiel, Dom Moraes, P. Lal A. K. Ramanujan, R. Parthasarthy, Gieve Patel, Kamala Das, Anita Nair, Meena Alexander, Meena Kandasamy, Tishani Doshi etc. in the post-independence period attracted a lot of bibliophiles and netizens for human issues and innovative things. Among them, a unique trend of women writers emerged on the literary field along with their issues, challenges, sufferings, social struggle, cultural clashes, bitter and naked truth in the post – independence era. Meena Kandasamy is one of them who championed the cause of marginalized tribal people in Tamil Nadu.

She is a worldly well-known poet, fiction writer, Dalit feminist, translator, activist and editor. She sounds a magnetic literary figure and live wire in her entire literary works. Her exemplary courage really inspires forthcoming generation for doing and being the best under any unfavourable circumstances for the establishment of equality (Constitution of India, Article 14) in every respect. As a poet, she published some collections of poems namely- Touch (August, 2006) and Ms. Militancy (2010). Her works sound the mirror and reflection of her society and country. The recent trends in Indian English poetry can be discussed with the help of Meena Kandasamy's poetic corpus as follows:

1) Colonialism and post colonialism:

These are the emerging and recent trends in English literature. Colonialism is the policy or practice of a power in extending control over weaker. For Edward Said, "Colonialism is a fate with lasting, indeed, grotesque unfair results" (207). Colonial literature emphasizes on slavery, sufferings and imperialism. Imperialism refers to the creation and maintenance of unequal relationships between civilizations, favouring a more powerful civilization. Recently, the cold war between Ukraine and Russia points out the pertinent example of colonialism. Post-colonial literature talks about the consequences of colonialization in former colonies after independence and brings out the influence of colonial

power on the life of laymen. The endless pains and agonies are described by Meena Kandasamy in the poem entitled Fire. She says,

Our huts are burning –
Regular huts in proper rows.
Dry thatches (conspirators in crime)
feed the flames as we rush out
shrieking crying moaning
open mouthed hysterical curses
and as if in an answer –
when the blazing work is done
Fire engines arrive... (Touch, 46).

Likewise, in *Apologies for living on...*, Meena shows grief and helplessness of a girl as,

“i was a helpless girl
against the brutal world of
bottom- patting-and –breast- pinching.
i was craving for security...I am locked away...” (T122).

Besides it, poems like *Aggression*, *Their daughters*, *Dead woman walking* portray harsh and burning issues of women as a genuine feminist. Her *Massacre of the innocents* is the example of post-colonialism in which Meena Kandasamy pointed out the political and cultural condition of a former colony as,

“... in Bethlehem, Hitler only gassed
Jewish infants in Germany...” (MM 31).

2) Feminism:

Feminism is another distinctive trend in the post- independence Indian English poetry. Feminism is a reaction against inequality in all respects in the late 19th century. It comprises a number of social, cultural and political movements, theories and moral philosophies concerned with gender inequalities and equal rights for women. It rejects toxic masculinities. Feminists like Sylvia Plath, Mary Wollstonecraft, Maya Angelou, Virginia Woolf, Toru Dutt, Kamala Das, Nandini Sahu etc. expressed their suppressed thoughts and reaction in their respective literary works manifestly. Among them, Meena Kandasamy was one of the Dalit feminists having a new fiery voice.

2.1 Dalit Feminism:

Dalit Feminism is a new phenomenon in the modern Indian literature. The emergence of Dalit Feminism in Indian English literature was in the late 20th century with the ideologies of Savitribai Phule, Mahatma Phule, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, Immanuel Sekaran etc. Babytai Kamle, Urmila Pawar, Gogu Shyamala, Bama Faustina Soosairaj, Meena Kandasamy, Yashica Dutt, Vijila Chirappad, Pradnya Pawar, Shilpa Kamble and others represented the sound of silence, the cry of innocence and face of invisibility and expressed suppressed things against male dominated society, dominant class, social stereotypes, patriarchy, racial and gender discrimination, casteism, inequalities, injustice, violence, lack of education, poverty, sexual exploitation etc. by breaking the shackle of slavery like the Blacks in America such as Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, Benjamin and Audre Lorde through the channel of literary works.

Women were kept far away from the flow and nectar of knowledge and literary genre for the traditional thinking of elite, pompous and so-called people by asserting that writing English genre is not a cup of tea for woman. But their biased assumption was shattered by many such Dalit feminists. Meena Kandasamy is not exception to it. She showed her literary talent, innovative thoughts and ideas in postmodern period with pen keeping the thing in the mind that pen is mightier than the sword. She unfolded feminist perspective fearlessly by keeping the thought of Virginia Wolf in the mind that, “There is no gate, no lock, no bolt that you can set upon the freedom of my mind” (qtd. Harper’s Bazaar, n.p.).

Her poem named “Once my silence held you spellbound” denotes powerlessness of Dalit women. Her feminist perspective can be noticed in an interview with Horacio Castellanos Moya in *Sampsonia Way Magazine* in which she dissed that, “My poetry is naked, my poetry is in tears, my poetry screams in anger, my poetry writhes in pain. My poetry smells of blood, my poetry salutes sacrifice. My poetry speaks like my people; my poetry speaks for my people” (Moya n. p.).

She expressed various issues of marginalized communities, suppression, humiliation, anguish sufferings, casteism in the second part of *Touch*. She says,

But you will never have known
That touch- Taboo
To your transcendence (T35).

She, however, brings to our notice that how Dalit women are being exploited by landlords and other hypocrites in a number of her poems like *Prayers*, *Dignity*, *Narration*’ *Six hours of chastity* etc. having in her anthologies, *Touch* and *Ms Militancy*.

2.2 Discrimination:

One notices casteism, gender and racial discrimination in her corpus. Women are considered inferior to men. They deprive double as a woman and Dalit woman. They face the music from womb to tomb. We are enjoying the liberty after independence. Still discrimination and casteism are deeply rooted in the minds of hypocrites and higher-class people having

in the society. The best example in this regard is One eyed, a poem having in the anthology of Ms Militancy in which she showed that how a Dalit woman, Dhanam, had to lose her one eye for mere little water on account of professional's reluctance, casteism and untouchability. She says that,

the water sees a parched throat slaking thirst
but the teacher sees a girl breaking the rule
the doctor sees a medical emergency
the school sees a potential embarrassment
the press sees a headline and a photofeature
dhanam sees a world torn in half
her left eye, lid open but light slapped away,
the price for a taste of that touchable water(41).

The poems like Dignity, Fleeting, Ekalaivan, Returning Home, Liquid Tragedy: Karamchedu 1985, Maariamma etc. are other instances in this regard.

2.3 Patriarchy:

It is one of the recent trends which is deeply rooted in the society for good. Patriarchal society denied women's rights and liberation. It points out different laws for male and female. Women face inequality in every respect viz. A would-be bride is judged for education, beauty, physical fitness, clean character, chastity, submissiveness, domestic works etc. While the laws and rules for a would-be bridegroom sound otherwise and different. Meena Kandasamy's Touch, a collection of poems, is a clear – sighted, fearless and a scathing attack on the perpetuation of the social patriarchal oppression of women in general and the Dalit women in particular. A woman is regarded as a chattel by male dominated society. In Songs of summer, Meena rebukes the patriarchal society for treating woman as its slave and an object of amusement as to:

“To make her yours and yours alone, ... A slave
Who maintained your number.” (112)

Her poem entitled Ms Militancy, is based on the heroine of the Tamil Classic Silapathikaram, Kannaki. She was devoted to her husband, Kovalan, even after his return from his dancer- mistress, Madhavi. This displays patriarchal dominance. She shows the rage at the death of her husband that asserts her as a bold revolutionist. Such a militant woman is the woman that Meena dreams of.

2.4 Alienation:

Alienation is the worst grief in social context. Such trend can be seen abundantly in the post – independence the poetry. Meena's poems entitled Songs of summer and Monologue are the best example in this regard. Her earlier poem denotes loneliness as,

What mattered was how you let go
Of your hate and heat and hunger
But never had the courage to talk
To her of love or loneliness(T 112).

In Monologue, she says that, “I speak alone because ... I have exiled my heart... This is a lonely, lonely world, even with a lover.” (T 29) The loneliness of a lover is depicted in the poem.

3. Cultural Clash:

Cultural clash is known as cultural imperialism. It is an emerging trend in English literature. It is nothing but the imposition of various aspects like language, custom, rituals, pastimes, festivals, costume etc. of one's culture onto another non – dominant communities by dominant community or force by hook or by crook. For instance, US's role sounds as a cultural superpower throughout the world. Imperialism refers to the creation and maintenance of unequal relationships between civilizations, favouring a more powerful civilization.

Meena's scores of poems produce cultural clash such as Blackstreetgirls, this poem will provoke you, another paradise lost: the Hindu way, Becoming a Brahmin etc. The earlier one denotes women's independence who break all constraints. They act as per their whims and fancies. They play different roles like “sluts, gluttons, bitches, witches and shrews” (MM 14). The poem highlights women as, “we(women) are not the ones you can sentence for life” (MM14).

4. Ground Realism:

Realism seems another distinctive trend in English literature. It is a representation of how things really are or being practical and facing facts. We celebrate International Women's Day and Women's Equality Day on 8th March and 26th August respectively every year with pomp and splendor in order to keep in the mind their lofty and matchless achievements and contributions in different human domains. But the reality is otherwise. Still, she is harassed and oppressed on large scale by some hypocrites purposefully and deceitfully especially indigenous and Dalit women.

Meena introduces a different trend in realism except classical and neo-onesi.e., ground realism, in her corpus of poetic works. Her poetry is the reflection and mirror of reality. As Sharmila Rege asserts, “Dalit women's testimonies offered counter narratives that challenged the selective memory and univocal history both of the Dalit and the women's movements” (134). She shows a number of burning problems such as early marriages of girls, malnutrition, poverty, illiteracy, different dimensions of violence (domestic, physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, spiritual, cultural etc.), discrimination on different grounds, inequalities, injustice etc. through her literary works. Her poem entitled Ms Militancy shows patriarchal dominance and

restrictions on the woman. Songs of summer denotes maltreatment given to the woman and how woman is used as slave and an object of sexual pleasure. Her poem named One Eyed brings out deeply rooted casteism and discrimination with the character, Dhanam, who got little water at the cost of her left eye.

5. Autobiographical poetry/ subjectivism:

Autobiography and poetry have the kind of analysis that is the baseline for poetic articulation. Autobiographical elements are found in her some poetic works. She uses the autobiographical "I" to write in the voices of Dalit Women. In Apologies for living on, she offered a portrait of the humiliations suffered by herself and other women as, "I was a helpless girl... i was craving for security" (T 122). Likewise, her struggle for existence is noticed in the poem, Ms Militancy, where she assert, "I work to not only get back at you;... I actually fight to get back to myself". She expresses boldly like Kamala Das in Backstreet girls about sex as, "And I am a bitch with tattoos on my lusty thighs... There will be no blood on our bridal beds" (MM 14).

6. Religiosity:

It is the quality or state of being religious. It is a way to reach to spirituality and the Almighty. One can get peace of mind for it. The best religion is one which teaches humanity. Meena asserts the importance of eightfold path for one's salvation and blissful life in the poem entitled The noble eightfold path. She stressed in the poem on universal truth- right view, intention, speech, action, livelihood, effort mindfulness and concentration. She suggests the significance of the values: liberty, equality and fraternity which turned out the national motto of France and the Republic of Haiti. Therefore, our prime minister, hon. Narendra Modi asserts that- The world does not need yudha (War), but needed Lord Buddha and His Dhamma.

7. Translation:

It is one of the emerging trends in post-independence era. There are scores of ancient and classic books which are available in terms of regional languages. The nectar of knowledge can be come in handy when such books will be translated properly devoid of losing their charm, grace and said exact facts and things. Like J. Devika, N Kalyan Raman and others, Meena Kandasamy translated more than a dozen of books. She, however, translated the poetry and fable of Tamil Eelam poet KasiAnandan and works of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy. Thol. Thirumavalavan. Thus, translation plays a vital role in the post- independence era.

Conclusion:

As mutability is the principle of nature, things change in accordance with the present circumstance, time, place and human limitless needs and aspirations. Similarly, it is applicable to English literature. Novel trends arise and appear on the literary field every now and then. During last covid-19 pandemic situation, a number of readers were accustomed to digitalization became netizens out and out. The excessive use of e-sources, e-books, e-library, mobile apps, blogs, mass and social media viz. facebook, twitter, whatsapp, YouTube, google meet, zoom etc. was at the peak. No doubt, technology will dissolve all facets of discrimination. Still the works of Meena Kandasamy attracted readers and bibliophiles especially deprived women of all classes for their burning issues and her unique poetic style. She, thus, turned out a successful writer as Kamala Das for her freedom of bold expression. Her poetic corpus abounds in recent trends such as colonialism, post-colonialism, feminism, realism, violence, religiosity, cultural clash, loneliness, religiosity, autobiographical element/ subjectivism, translation etc. Despite the pros and cons, her works will remain legacy overland for these recent trends. The future of Indian English poetry will be brighter. The means and nature of poetry and other works will be changed in accordance with time, place, situation and human taste.

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Sport Biopic Cinema: A Changing Scenario of Indian Hindi Cinema

Dr. Pandharinath R. Rokade
Moreshwar College, Bhokardan
Dist Jalna MS

Dr. Kailash Ankushrao Atkare
Aurangabad

Abstract:

Films with the sports theme or genre have been able to achieve great success commercially around the globe. In Bollywood the number of films released with sports theme. The producers and filmmakers have understood that sports through films serve as an ideal backdrop for communicating many relevant social issues as it is a dynamic metaphor for reality. As a matter of fact sports narratives through films have gained a brighter space in the world of entertainment. Bollywood sports films have been able to depict varieties of sports dealing with relevant issues of the society. Sports as a subject of study have a greater importance because of its cultural significance which is very necessary for understanding a particular society. The term Bollywood which is taken to be a contraction of ‘Bombay Hollywood’ is fairly recent term used by film critics and scholars. The history of Indian Cinema goes back to the 19th century. The father of Indian Cinema is Dadasaheb Phalke who released first ever full length feature Film Raja Harishchandra in 1930. Indian Cinema took great speed after 70s decade where a lot has been contributed by Raj Kapoor; Rajesh Khanna, Dev Anand, Dilip Kumar etc. The 60s and 70s were dominated by musical romantics, predominantly shot in J & K and Shimla. The 80s saw the emergence of action via the angry young man, the 90s deals with NRI romance along with up market family dramas full of traditions and marriage rituals. The super success of sports biopic likes Bhaag Milkha Bhaag, Mary Kom and Paan Singh Tomar; Dangal, MS Dhoni: The Untold Story, Azhar, Sachin: Billion Dreams has once again resulted in a rat race. A leading corporate house is engrossed in a project based on the life of a sportsman life and their contribution in Indian sport such as most controversial Indian cricket team captain Mohd Azaruddin, India’s most successful captain Mahendra Singh Dhoni, Saina Nehwal, Dhyan Chand so on. These films helped to develop national integration, inculcate patriotic sense, fitness of the Indian youth, it is also career for the new generation and it also making money in many league such IPL, Pro Kabaddi etc.

Key words: *Bollywood, Bombay Hollywood, Indian Hindi Cinema, corporate house, cinema and literature etc.*

Cinema and Literature are connected to each other but still it has some dissimilarity in their own ways. It has always been one of the most fascinating forms of knowledge which has made a great impact on human psyche. The relationship between cinema and literature has always been closely associated. Bollywood movies consist of many genres and categories like horror, drama, suspense, thriller, comedy, action, romance, biopic, experimental, documentaries and a lot more. There are many main genres in Bollywood and more of time many genres combine to make movie.

There are two things that rule the hearts of every Indian – Sport and Bollywood. Sports and Bollywood are no less than religions in India. In a country where Bollywood and Cricket are treated on par with religion, it is inspiring to see both these themes come together. With passing time, even other sports have garnered a lot of interest amongst Indians. And Indian filmmakers noticed this growing sports frenzy and tapped the opportunity giving us some of the finest sports films in Hindi cinema. Sports and cinema may have very little in common but when put together they make one hell of a combination. The year 2015 is celebrated different perspective in Indian Hindi Cinema such as historical movie (Bajirao Mastani, Bahubali), Action and so on, but there is lot attention drawn by Sport Biopic Movies such as Bhag Milkha Bhag, Mary Kom 83, Dangal, MS Dhoni: An Untold Story, Paan Singh Tomar and so on. These movies are Sport Biopic cinema.

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language

“A film based on the life of a famous person, especially a sport person and his personal as well as sport life”

Bhaag Milkha Bhaag is a 2013 Indian biographical sports film directed by Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra from a script written by Prasoon Joshi based on the life of Milkha Singh an Indian athlete who was a national champion runner and an Olympian. The film stars Farhan Akhtar, Sonam Kapoor. The present movie is winner of several awards like BIG Star Entertainment Awards, National Film Awards, 59th Filmfare Awards etc. The film is based on the autobiography The Race of My Life. Milkha Singh and his daughter, Sonia Sanwalka, co-wrote his autobiography. The film released on 12 July 2013 and gathered a positive response from critics and audiences alike. It performed very well at the box office, eventually being declared a “super hit” domestically and hit overseas. Bhaag Milkha Bhaag is a biopic based on life of Indian sports legend Jeev Milkha Singh. The movie beautifully describes the ups and downs in his life and the struggle.

He went through to achieve his goals of becoming the best athlete in the world. The movie also has a short love story between Milkha Singh (Farhan Akhtar) and a girl in her neighbourhood (Sonam Kapoor). Farhan Akhtar has given an award-winning performance and has literally lived Milkha Singh. He has put on weight and muscles to match Milkha Singh. Sonam Kapoor is looking refreshing and was impressive in the short role she has played. The story depicts various phases of Milkha’s

life, how his family got murdered in his childhood, his fun times in the Indian army, his initial times as an athlete and his times as a sports star. The movie is very inspiring for the youth and gives us an optimistic approach to life and career. Farhan Akhtar has done a brilliant job with a role that will inevitably lead to comparisons – any biopic is difficult for this reason. The film evidently allows itself significant dramatic leeway, but the end result is a terrific film.

Mary Kom is a 2014 Indian biographical sports film directed by Omung Kumar and produced by Sanjay Leela Bhansali. The film stars Priyanka Chopra in the lead role as the eponymous boxer, with Darshan Kumar and Sunil Thapa in supporting roles as her husband and mentor respectively. The film depicts Kom's journey of becoming a boxer to her victory at the 2008 World Boxing Championships in Ningbo. Mary Kom also known as MC (Mangte Chungneijang) Mary Kom, or simply Mary Kom, is a boxer from Manipur, India. She is a five-time World Amateur Boxing champion, and the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six world championships. Nicknamed "Magnificent Mary", she is the only Indian woman boxer to have qualified for the 2012 Summer Olympics, competing in the flyweight (51 kg) category and winning the bronze medal. She has also been ranked as No. 4 AIBA World Women's Ranking Flyweight category. She became the first Indian woman boxer to get a Gold Medal in the Asian Games in 2014 in Incheon, South Korea. Mary Kom is supported by Olympic Gold Quest.

Paan Singh Tomar is a 2012 Indian sport biographical film based on the true story of the athlete Paan Singh Tomar. It is winner of National Film Award for Best Feature Film in 2012 who was a soldier in the Indian Army, he wins a gold medal at the Indian National Games, but is forced to become a notorious bandit. He was an Indian athlete and a seven-time national steeplechase champion during the 1950s and 1960s. He represented India at the 1958 Asian Games in Tokyo, Japan. Tomar also served in the Indian Army, and it was in the army where his talent was first recognized. After premature retirement from the army he settled back in his native village. Later he gained notoriety as a Chambal Valley dacoit when he resorted to banditry after a land feud in his village. He was killed on October 1st, 1981 in a police ambush. A sport biopic, Paan Singh Tomar, was released in 2012 to much critical acclaim. It was written by Sanjay Chouhan, directed by Tigmanshu Dhulia and starred Irrfan Khan as Paan Singh Tomar and Mahie Gill as his wife.

Sports and Bollywood are no less than religions in India. And when these two come together, results are worth watching. No wonders, biopic on India's most celebrated sports stars are the hottest flavour in Bollywood. The super success of sports biopic like BhaagMikhaBhaag, Mary Kom and Paan Singh Tomar has once again resulted in a rat race. A leading corporate house is engrossed in a project based on the life of a sportsman life and their contribution in Indian sport such as most controversial Indian cricket team captain Mohd Azaruddin, India's most successful captain Mahendrasingh Dhoni, Saina Nehwal, Dhyan Chand so on.

MS Dhoni: The Untold Story

Sushant Singh Rajput is essaying the role of the flamboyant cricketer, who has registered the most wins as Indian captain. Directed by Neeraj Pandey, the film will trace the trail-blazing career of the World Cup-winning captain, as well as his personal life. To prepare for his role, Sushant has been watching old matches of Dhoni and learning the nuances of the game. He also did some net practice with the cricketer, who has been helping him perfect his body language and mannerisms. He recently injured himself while practicing Dhoni's signature 'helicopter' shot. He later tweeted, "Thank you all for your wishes, the injury happened few weeks ago and I have completely recovered, and have also got the shot perfectly. Love." The latest is that film, which was to release this October has been pushed to next year.

Azhar

"Merakhudahaiek, biwianhai do aurmujh par match-fixing kearophai teen"

It is the line used by the makers in their teaser promo to bring out the essence of Mohammad Azharuddin's biopic Azhar. Emraan Hashmi is playing the dashing cricketer on screen.

Dangal

Aamir Khan turns wrestler in this film based on Mahavir Singh Phogat and his famous daughters Geeta and Babita Phogat. Mahavir is a former wrestler and women's wrestling coach who pushed his daughters into becoming world beaters. Geeta won India's first ever gold medal in women's wrestling in the 55 kg freestyle category at the 2010 Commonwealth Games and is the first-ever Indian woman wrestler to have qualified for Olympics. The film will depict their journey as well as the relationship between them. The film is an emotional journey between the father and his daughters. For his role

Gama Pehalwan

The sport biopic on one of the greatest wrestlers has been a bone of contention between two actors John Abraham and Salman Khan. Both have announced a film on Gama — John was to produce and essay the role of the wrestler, while Salman's film was to have Sohail Khan playing Gama. Gama Pehalwan was awarded the Indian version of the World Heavyweight Championship on October 15, 1910. After Independence in 1947, Gama moved to Pakistan.

SibdasBhaduri

It is based on footballer SibdasBhaduri, who led the Mohan Bagan team and won against British footballers in 1911, the film 1911, will have John Abraham playing the captain and directed by Shoojit Sircar who said, "It is a sports film and needs a lot of work. It will take time before everything is put together well on paper itself,"

Dhyan Chand

Dhyan Chand hockey player was a three-time Olympic gold medal winner and was widely popular as 'The Wizard' due to his control on the ball.

Sandeep Singh

Chitragda Singh decided to turn producer with a sport biopic on hockey player Sandeep Singh. What makes the hockey player's story inspirational is that he was seriously injured and almost paralyzed after being accidentally shot in a train, while on his way to join the national team who were about to leave for the World Cup in Germany. He was on a wheelchair for two years, but Sandeep not only recovered from the serious injury, but also consolidated his position again in the team. Under his captaincy, the Indian team managed to clinch the Sultan Azlan Shah Cup in 2009 after defeating Malaysia in the finals at Ipoh. India won the title after a long wait of 13 years.

Saina Nehwal

Another sport biopic on badminton champion Saina Nehwal. Mahesh Bhatt is contemplating making the film on the player who is the first Indian to win a medal in badminton at the Olympics.

Murlikant Petkar

Sushant Singh Rajput features in another biopic, on Paralympics gold medalist Murlikant Petkar, who won gold at the Commonwealth Games in 1970 and Paralympics in Germany in 1972. The army man-turned-sportsman Petkar, also set a world record in the 50m freestyle swimming and, at the same games, participated in javelin, precision javelin throw and slalom

Kapil Dev

Sport biopic, who won India's 1983 world cup, Kapil Dev was the captain of the team then and his role is pivotal. This historical moment also captured by screen in Indian Hindi Cinema.

Pullela Gopichand

Another badminton champion and coach Pullela Gopichand's life is all set to be showcased on screen.

Conclusion:

Cutting across all that is represented in such films, sports films generate immense energy and power and forms positive attitudes which are very necessary in real life. The game of sports filled with rules and penalties restrict human ideologies to think in the right and correct direction for the society's future improvement. Most of these themes in sports film are regeneration of the events happening around us in real life. Irony is - most of the times people do not have time to think or have ignored them for some reason or the other. But film being a popular media for the masses it uplifts the entire messages to give it a higher and immediate effect. A good sports film is not only about losing or winning on the field, it speaks about the deep meaning associated with the sports itself. Sports films appreciate the struggle of the participants by showcasing losers as the temporary pain to achieve greater rewards in the future. Sports films penetrate into human emotions which results in the positive attitude in the way we think and live in the society. The characters that depict the issues in the sports films transcend the human realities of racism, gender, policies that are very prominent in these fast moving societies of today.

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Pragmatics: A New Trend to Study a Novel ‘Train to Pakistan’

Dr. Chandrakant R. Patil

Assistant Professor in English
M.S.G.College, Malegaon Camp (Nashik)
Affiliated to S.P.P.U,Pune,

Abstract:

It is understood from the history of developmental stages of language that pragmatics as a separate branch of linguistics came in limelight in 1930s. Assertive Speech Acts, Cooperative Principle and Politeness principle are major functions in the communication. Particularly, H. P. Grice highlighted four maxims viz. quantity, quality, relation and manner in terms of Co-operative principle. These maxims are utilized by the characters in a novel in the form of conversations which need to be studied carefully from the perspective of pragmatics so that the reader arrives at convincing interpretation considering the context, speech situation, speech event and the actual utterances having locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary dimensions. In the novel Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh, one comes across varied and typical conversations of the characters in which certain maxims are either observed or violated for specific purposes. Jugga, Nooran, Hukum Chand, Iqbal Singh and Malli are the main characters of the novel. The characters either observe or violate certain maxims to fulfill their communicative goals. The observance and violation of certain maxim is an inevitable part of the Cooperative Principle. It is not true that the violation of any maxim amounts arrogance or impoliteness of the interlocutors. The present article is devoted to the study according to new trends in Pragmatics dealt with observance and violation of the Cooperative Principle.

Key Words: Assertive Speech Acts, Cooperative Principle, maxims, quantity, quality, relation, manner, observance, violation, locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary, interlocutors, intentionality, communicative goals etc.

Introduction: Theory of Co-operative Principle

During 1950s and 1960s, H. P. Grice came on the scene of pragmatics who threw light on the element of ‘meaning’ in ongoing conversations. One of Grice’s influential contributions to the study of human communication and language is his theory of meaning. He wrote a very mind blowing article on ‘meaning’ in the year 1948 which proved to be a mile stone for his further discovery of Cooperative Principle and its four maxims such as quantity maxim, quality maxim, manner maxim and relation maxim. He held that the conversational partners should contribute to the ongoing conversation as is required for current purpose of communication neither more nor less. He distinguished between natural meaning and non-natural meaning.

The present article offers an analysis of interesting conversations from Khushwant Singh’s well-known novel Train to Pakistan (1956) in which romantic experiences as well as harsh and horrific events are depicted. Khushwant Singh also talking in the similar manner unlike other partition novels, the major focus of the novel is not the killings and destruction. It is the feelings of love and compassion that we find in the novel Train to Pakistan. Here, an attempt is being made to elucidate the selected pieces of conversations of the characters involving either the observance or violation of certain maxims of the Cooperative Principle depending on the context. It is the contextual knowledge of the talk exchanges of the characters that play a pivotal role in interpreting the novel from the perspective of pragmatics. The strategy of code mixing and code switching adopted by the novelist plays a significant role in the observance and violation of certain maxims. The deictic expressions are inseparable parts of the maxims utilized by the characters.

Critical Review of the novel ‘Train to Pakistan’

Khushwant Singh, as a prolific novelist has freely narrated the true realities and incidents of the time of Partition without any partiality, emotional attachment and the village Mano Majra was the center of all happenings and totally silent. The important thing is the people of Mano Majra are very happy and sound. They don’t have any jealous or hatred towards anyone. Everyone in the village was busy in their work and the priests and Mullah’s were also busy in the praying. In addition to good brotherhood among Hindu, Muslims and Punjabi Sikhs people, eminent critics Rao and Rani (2004) state that:

Train to Pakistan is the touching tale of a village, Mano Majra, struck down by the hate and the violence that came with the division of the subcontinent when a train-load of massacred men, women and children arrive in the village. It reveals with pitiless precision a picture of the bestial horrors enacted on the Indo-Pakistan border during the days of 1947. The predominant features of the novel are its stark realism, its absolute fidelity to the truth, and above all, its trenchant exposure of the partition horrors. (Rao and Rani 32-33)

Analysis from the Perspective of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a new branch of linguistics which mainly deals with the human utterances influenced by the respective societies in the world and is very useful to recognize the intended meaning of speaker as understood by the hearer in the given speech situation and speech event. Since a fictional writer makes use of dialogues in his writing, pragmatics becomes a handy tool to interpret intended meaning. In this article, Khushwant Singh’s novel, viz. Train to Pakistan (1956) is analyzed against the backdrop of the theory of speech acts, cooperative principle and politeness principles. The analysis of selected

utterances throws light on the various characters, their behavior, relationship, attitude, intention and the authorial point of view and how the maxims utilized by the characters.

In the opening scene of the novel, Malli’s gang teases Juggat Singh’s fiancé Nooran by throwing bangles in front of her house and how they are not polite and broke the maxims of Co-operative principle is as follows.

Jugga could give the bangles to that weaver’s daughter of his They would look well with those large gazelle eyes and the little mango breasts.(Train to Pakistan 15)

The above utterance is an instance of Assertive speech act because its illocutionary force is to make the hearers laugh at Jugga’s relationship with the girl in the context. Jugga has disengaged himself from the gang of the said robbers in the vicinity. In the above speech act, the spearman asks his fellowmen to throw bangles at Jugga’s doorstep and intends to blame him by calling him a coward, and an effeminate fellow. It is true that in the Indian culture, bangles are worn as one of the ornaments by women to enhance their beauty and women are considered as an object of beauty and not of bravery. Bangles also symbolize a sign weakness since women in India are treated as subordinates to male members of the society. Consequently, the spearman explicitly teases Juggat Singh in his absence and implicitly envies him for his relationship with Nooran who is a weaver’s daughter. It is noticed that the spearman intends to poke fun at Juggat by throwing bangles.

Here, two or more people involved in a conversation are expected to be cooperative by either observing or violating one or more maxims for successful communication. The old woman introduces the girl to Hukum Chand and tells him that she has been specially raised her for his sake.

Government, she knows nothing about drink. She is hardly sixteen and completely innocent. She has never been near a man before; I have reared her for your honour’s pleasure. (Train to Pakistan 41)

In the above speech acts, the old woman explicitly states the facts about the girl and implicitly requests the magistrate not to offer her alcohol. In other words, the woman by performing the above speech acts makes an effort to explain to the magistrate that the girl is innocent and knows nothing of drinking alcohol, and even sexual activities. The woman tries to impress upon the magistrate that he is being offered the virgin girl for company and pleasure.

The following conversation is worth studying from the perspective of pragmatics in general and cooperative principle in particular:

Iqbal: Inspector Sahib, that the other cell is vacant, can’t you shift me there?

The sub-inspector: Certainly, Mr. Iqbal, we will do all we can to make you comfortable. Tables, chairs—an electric fan may be? (Train to Pakistan 137)

On careful examination, one notices that the principle of pragmatics in general and cooperative principle in particular is operative in the above short conversation between Iqbal, an educated social activist and the sub-inspector of the police station. This short piece of conversation is governed by the context in which it takes place. It is the context that plays a pivotal role in the interpretation of the utterances of the characters. The speech situation and the speech event are the two dominant factors which need to be understood. Iqbal, a highly educated left wing social activist is caught by the police and put behind the bars where Jugga and Malli, the notorious dacoits are also lodged. On noticing Jugga and Malli manhandling each other, Iqbal tries to make them peace but to his wonder they are not in a position to listen to him because they are in a spate of anger. It is remarkable that angry people fail to understand each other and unnecessarily become antagonists. Finally, Iqbal makes a request to the in-charge of the police station to make separate arrangements for him in the same prison. He brings to the notice of the sub-inspector that the other cell is empty and they can shift him accordingly. The answer provided by the hearer who is the sub-inspector involves cooperative principle. The interlocutor has violated the quantity maxim which is observed as the quality, manner and relation maxims of the cooperative principle. The violation of the quantity maxim is on the account of providing more than necessary information.

Observance and Violation of Cooperative Principle in the Novel ‘Train to Pakistan’

On close scrutiny of the utterances of the interlocutors in the glaring conversations, one realizes that they are fully loaded with pragmatic meaning. It is interesting to note that the utterances considered as speech acts fall in the category of Cooperative principle for they contain philosophy of laughing as well as violation of maxims. There are indirect forms of expressions which are used in the British society to show politeness to others. Therefore, G. N. Leech has suggested four categories of maxims to be observed by the participants in a conversation such as Tact maxim, Generosity maxim, Approbation maxim and Modesty maxim.

This maxim expects the conversational partners of the ongoing conversation to provide the required information neither less nor more to achieve communication goal. Grice H. P. (1975) has put it in the following words:

“Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.” (p.46)

Now, let us discuss Grice’s Cooperative Principle and its four maxims viz. Quantity, Quality, Manner and Relation maxims through the novel ‘Train to Pakistan’ as follows:

Malli, one of the notorious dacoit was arrested by the police. The following conversation throws more light on the mystery of the murder:

Meet Singh: Besides that, they had already arrested Malli for the dacoity....

The Youth: How do you know what they had arrested Malli for?

Other villagers: Yes, how do you know what the police know? They have released Malli. Have you ever known

them to release murderers without a trail and acquittals?(Train to Pakistan 143)

The close study of the above conversation reveals that the youth has observed the relation maxim of the cooperative principle because there is no ambiguity in the reply given by the youth. The reply of the youth is in the form of a counter question and related to the utterance of Meet Singh, the constable. The comment made by the villagers is also in tune with the counter question asked by the youth. However, the villagers seem to have violated quantity maxim of cooperative principle the reason being that they have provided more information in the form of a rhetorical question the answer of which is hidden in the question itself.

All the Muslims of the neighbouring villages had been evacuated and taken to the refugee camp near Chundun-nugger. As the meeting progresses, Imam Baksh visits the place along with two other Muslims where the meeting is being conducted. The following conversation took place:

The Lambardar: Salaam, Chacha Imam Baksh.

Imam Baksh: Salam Khair Dina. Salaam, salaam.

The Lambardar: Sat Sri Akal

The two Muslims: Sat Sri Akal.(Train to Pakistan 146)

The close study of the above conversation reveals that the interlocutors have observed the quantity maxim of cooperative principle. All the conversation partners have used the acceptable forms of greeting according to the norms of the respective religions. It is noticed that the lambardar belongs to the Sikh community whereas; Imam Baksh and other two persons who accompanied him are from the Muslim community. The form of greeting used by the lambardar is 'Salaam' which is appropriate as far as the religion of the addressees is concerned. In the same way, Imam Baksh and other two fellows use the expression 'Sat Sri Akal' to address the lambardar who comes from a Sikh community. The suitable adjacency pairs have been used by all the conversational partners while taking turns. Therefore, one can say that their utterances are culturally oriented owing to the perspective of pragmatics.

Conclusion

From the forgoing discussion it becomes crystal clear that the characters in the novel Train to Pakistan either observe or violate certain maxims of the Cooperative Principle as a linguistic strategy to fulfill the very purpose of their communicative goals. Khushwant Singh's characters occasionally use the linguistic strategies such as code mixing and code switching to show Indianness. One finds some expressions of Hindi in continuation of Indian English sentences in the novel. The contextual background helps to analyze the utterances of the characters in a more convincing way. The four maxims-quantity, quality, relation and manner are utilized by the characters for the smooth communication between the interlocutors against the backdrop of the prevailing speech situation and speech event.

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Values and Literature: In the Context of Romantic Poets

Dr. Pavan Chudaman Patil

(Assistant Professor)

Late. N. M. T. Patil Arts College Marwad

Tal. Amalner Dist. Jalgaon.425401

Abstract: -

Values set standards that help to decide priorities and preference through right course of action. The end of the values is ultimately happiness. Values are regarded desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which a person lives. Literature expresses these human values through characters, incidents, situations, speech, narration, songs, myths, legends, lyrics, epics, fairs, joys, laughter, sarcasms, pity and fear empathy and sympathy, love and hate. Literature engages us in particular situation and it arouses emotions. It provides an opportunity to look at the world from a different angle and reflect and contemplate over certain issues. The basic values of life can be seen through Romantic poets, that is Nature and human being should live harmoniously. Values such as compassion, love and sympathy can be seen through romantic poets' creation.

Introduction: -

My research paper would be divided into four parts, first about values, secondly presenting the relationship between literature and values, next part would be about how romantic poets present the values through their creations i.e., poems, lastly, I would like to sum up my research topic.

The very purpose of these human values is to have harmony and unity at personal, social, national and international levels. Values unite all the diverse interests and groups relating to human behaviour and attitudes. They are tied to emotions, feelings and way of life. The term value has different connotations; depending upon the context in which it is used. Value may mean guiding principles, ideals, standards, morals ethics and worth. Love is the at the heart of human values, while knowledge remains the attribute of our mind. We need to inculcate, cherish and cultivate human values for the betterment and greatness of people and society. Values reflects a person's sense of right and wrong or what 'ought to be' 'Equal rights of all, 'Excellence deserves admiration,' and 'People should be treated with respect and dignity' are reprehensive of values. In fact, we are guided and motivated by basic values and we influence values also. Values are those concepts, actions, objects and situations that serve our purpose. Values set standards that help to decide priorities and preference through right course of action. The end of the values is ultimately happiness.

Plato was trying to say that human values are important and not the false emotions. One can category value as religious, political, social, aesthetic and cultural and national values which may differ from person to person and culture to culture, society to society, nation to nation and so on. Values are regarded desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which a person lives. Values are like the rail that keeps a train on the track and help it move smoothly, quickly and wit direction. Values are determined and influenced by the society. The criteria of values are also decided as per the benefit, importance, desirability, goodness and so on. Values may change with the change of time, place and age etc. There has been different set of values in Romantic age than that of the Modern and Post-modern age. In a way, the values are changing and shifting, yet there are certain values which are concerned to human and they are said to be universal values that are uniform in any country and clime. Besides these, there may be other human values like patience and compassion, integrity and honesty, duty and responsibility, right conduct and right action, truth and beauty, unity and purity, divinity, courage and tolerance, impartiality and fairness, trust and faith, sympathy and empathy. There should be order throughout the world and people should behave in a right way treating everyone with respect equality and dignity. Values like love and compassion, honesty and duty, truth and beauty, sympathy and empathy console us even at the troubled time. People should lead life with peace and tranquility devoid of conflict and strife.

Literature is the patterning of language is a beautiful manner. Ezra Pound says that, "great literature is simply language charged with meaning to the utmost possible degree." Coleridge asserts that "literature is the best words in their best order." It is the fragrance of human culture. There are basically two types of literature. Of power that moves us, delights us, transports us and sways the readers. The other is the literature of knowledge that teaches us, instructs us passing and transmitting values, concepts, themes and contents. There is another function of literature that is cherishes the experience what the author feels and also it releases emotions having cathartic effect 'all passion spent'. It also imbibes in us intrinsic and extrinsic human values like aesthetic and linguistic skills besides socialization and education. Literature expresses these human values through characters, incidents, situations, speech, narration, songs, myths, legends, lyrics, epics, fairs, joys, laughter, sarcasms, pity and fear empathy and sympathy, love and hate. Literature engages us in particular situation and it arouses emotions. It provides an opportunity to look at the world from a different angle and reflect and contemplate over certain issues.

Powerful literature takes us to different landscape of imagination for a time being. One feel escaped from reality when one read the narratives, poems and so on. Sometimes one respond to the authors' points of view and also interact and contradict

with one. Literature engages one and connects, participate and dive into the sea of emotions emerging from literature. It also responds the most profound questions of our life.

Value of literature can be valuable in several ways. Literature has entertainment value which is enjoyable way to pass the time. It has political, artistic, cultural, historical, philosophical, moral and ethical value. Aesthetic values are permanent as compared to other human values in a powerful work of art. Literature, in fact connects reader with the reality of life rehabilitating the human values.

Romantic poets who visualize life in all the articles and particles including Nature. They show that all values can be seen through Nature. Nature is the best teacher. The great literature is the source of human aspiration for the highest ideals and nobility. Poetry is one of the oldest forms of literature. Poetry is a natural form and is governed by the rules of imagination. The French revolution comes up with three-fold ideals or values of liberty, equality and fraternity. The first-generation romantic poets Wordsworth and Coleridge hailed it with joy. The poets of the second-generation included Shelly, Keats and Byron.

William Wordsworth seems nature a source of joy, an animating principle, a moral teacher and a guide. He suggests contemplation of Nature and men in communion with Nature as a cure for melancholia. 'The Solitary Reaper' and 'Daffodils' gives the values of aesthetic happiness.

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass!...
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain,
O listen! For the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.
(The Solitary Reaper)

Here beautiful lonely reaper girl offers the poet the bliss of solitude. It shows feeling deeply interfused between Nature and men. Nature acts as a refreshing balm to the melancholy hearts. It blesses man with joy that springs from the sight of her beautiful objects. The joy offered by Nature is not restricted to the moment of experience, it can be experienced again and again whenever it is recollected in tranquility.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Besides the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. (Daffodils)

The moral indicates the positive values of life with which the "Ancient Mariner" by Coleridge is concerned – love, fellowship with man and the animal creation and the recognition of the mysterious forces that through divine grace bind us to the infinite life of God himself.

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all; (Ancient Mariner)

The poem treats the romantic theme of the relationship between Man and Nature and, through Nature, God. It suggests that through love and reverence for Nature, man can win the blessings of God. Next romantic poet P. B. Shelly shows philosophical values through his best poem "Ode to the West Wind" The wind is not wind only, but the breath of 'Autumn's being', the essence of seasonal change, symbolizing change itself, including social change. But the Wind, is destroying the outworn, provides for the birth of the new. It is both 'Destroyer and Preserve'

O Wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being...
Wild spirit, which art moving everywhere;
Destroyer and preserver; hear, oh, hear! (Ode to the West Wind)

Shelley explores the spiritual value as he prays to Nature i.e., West wind. It shows how ethic is embedded in aesthetic and vice-versa. Hans explains how an ethic is implicit in the aesthetic through which a writer constructs his world and work. At the same time, he argues that this ethic never tells us how to live our lives, it only presents us with a series of constructs through which we can begin to understand the nature and valuing in the everyday world. (212)

Oh, lift me as a wave, a cloud!
I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed!...
The trumpet of a prophecy! O, Wind,
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind? (Ode to the West Wind)

John Keats also presents human morality and nature's immorality through his well-known poem 'Ode a Grecian Urn' at the same time 'a thing of beauty is a joy forever, Its loveliness increases...' (Endymion)

Conclusion: -

A value has its worth and importance. Values are related to the aims of human life. They give direction to human action. It includes a sense of human, a deep concern for well-being for others and nation. It has the capacity to transfer a diseased



mind into a very young, fresh innocent, healthy, natural and attentive mind. Values satisfy our aspirations and takes towards the development. There should be order throughout the world and fairness, trust and faith, sympathy and empathy and so on. The very purpose of these human values is to have harmony and unity at personal, social, national and international levels. Literary works may educate emotionally train one's ethical understanding all into question of moral views, cultivate or stimulate imaginative skills, give significance to things, provide readers knowledge of what it is like to be in certain situation or illustrate ways how people understand the world. Literature expresses human condition and it is concerned with race, class sexuality, love, death, freedom and war.

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A Study of Banana Cultivation Practices in Jalgaon District During Covid 19 Lockdown

Dr. Hitesh Gulab Pawar

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce and Management,
KVPS Kisan ACS College, Parola Dist. Jalgaon

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the impacts of Covid-19 lockdown on Agriculture sector specifically on Banana growing farmers in the Jalgaon district. As we all were aware about that all sectors of economy were suffered from the Covid-19 lockdown except Agriculture. But still the local restrictions affect the agriculture sector. So this study focuses on impacts of lockdown on banana growing farmers and cultivation practices in Jalgaon district.

Key words: - *Banana growing farmers, lockdown, problems, and cultivation practices.*

INTRODUCTION:-

India is an agricultural country. The majority of its population depends upon agriculture. It is the largest and the most important industry in India. The Government encourages cultivation of horticultural crops like banana, mango, flowers, vegetables etc., so as to increase the contribution of agriculture to the National Income and to augment the farmers' own income.

Banana stands second only to mango in area and production among fruit crops in India. The major banana producing states are Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. More than 40 per cent of production being in Southern States of India, the producer finds its market mainly in large cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, etc. The production centers are situated in the remote villages, with less conveyance and transport facilities. The harvested produce experiences losses due to rough handling in different markets and while in transport.

In India banana ranks first in production and third in area among fruit crops. It accounts for 14.53 per cent of the total area and 37 per cent of the 18 production of fruits. The banana production is highest in Tamil Nadu (6,600 thousand MT) followed by Maharashtra (4,830 thousand MT). Within India, Maharashtra has the highest productivity of 58 metric tons / ha. against national average of 37 tons/ha. In Maharashtra banana is cultivated in 83000 hectares with an annual production of 4830 million tons. The productivity in Maharashtra is 58 tons per hectare in the year 2018-19. In Jalgaon district area under agriculture is near about 2 lakh hectare, from which 56000 hectare is horticulture i.e. Fruits. In which area cultivation under Banana stands for 51000 hectare.

On 24 March, 2020, due to Covid- 19 pandemic the lockdown was declared by Indian Government. All the activities get suffered from that lockdown. Though agriculture is exception from this lockdown, many of farmers faced problems related to transport, labour, market rate etc.

METHODOLOGY:-

For the study purpose Jalgaon district was purposively selected & within it 15 villages from Erandol Taluka was selected purposively. 10 Banana growers were selected from each village having equal number of small & large farmers.

LITERATURE REVIEW:-

1. Potekar et al. (1992) studied the marketing of banana through co-operatives in Basmath Taluka of Parbhani district revealed that the farmers were facing more problems from traders as compare to co operative society. Also co-operative societies were having lack of leadership in searching the new market area or wholesalers.
2. Gajanana and Subrahmanyam (1996) conducted a study on fruit marketing problems in Jalgaon district. they revealed that the many farmers facing problems of new techniques introduced in farming and not in mood to change the traditional sucker banana to tissue culture banana.
3. Mali et al. (2000) in their study on economics of production and marketing of banana in Jalgaon district of Western Maharashtra concluded that farmers were not maintaining books of account properly so that at the end of the year they can't able to calculate actual profit or loss from farming activity.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:-

- 1) To analyse cultivation practices of banana in study area at specific lockdown period.
- 2) To analyse the various problems faced by farmers during lockdown period.
- 3) To give suggestions for problems faced by farmers.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS:-

A) ECONOMICS OF BANANA CULTIVATION –

- 1) **COST OF PRODUCTION :-** The cost of production included expenditure on seed, manures, fertilizers, irrigation, labour etc. The average cost of production per hectare on selected farmers was Rs. 127500/- which is averagely distributed by following ways. But it was nearly more than 20% of last year average expenses. The lockdown affects on farmers in increasing the cost of labour nearly by 10% where transport cost was also increased by nearly 10%. Also there was insufficient supply of fertilizer, pesticides due to lockdown condition.

2) **YIELD & OUTPUT :-**

There was slightly decreased in yield & output in compare to last year statistics. The average yield per hectare of the sample farmers were stands at was 296.48 quintals. The average value of output per hectare came to Rs. 169989/-. It means price per quintal is 573.35.

3) **PROFITABILITY:-**

The lockdown effects on profitability of farmers as many markets were shut down the farmers won't get the good rate for their crop. Average profit per hectare of banana was stands averagely at Rs. 75000/- which is decreased by 5% as compared to last year data.

4) **PROBLEMS FACED BY FARMERS:-**

As most of the Indian farmers were always facing the natural calamities or low price for crop problems. But this paper specifically focuses on the problems faced by farmers due to lockdown conditions. There was restriction for gathering of many people at the same time so farmers were suffered most doing their financial transaction. The other problems were as follows –

- 1) **Higher Labour cost:** - 85% farmers were strongly agreed that they faced the higher labour cost as problem. After declaring lockdown conditions outsider labour were go to their native place so farmers have to organize local labour at higher price.
- 2) **Non availability of Credit finance:-** 94% farmers were strongly agreed that they faced the problem of non availability of credit in lockdown period. Most of the banks were not allowing to enter many people at same time so either farmers had to wait for their call or they were abandon the visit of banks in the lockdown.
- 3) **Increased in Private lender:-** 85% of the respondents were agreed that due to non availability of credit from banks, they were opted the option of private lender for credit at higher interest rate. The higher interest rate brings higher cost of production and may be a cause for decrease in profitability.
- 4) **Non availability of fertilizers & Pesticides:-** 80% of the respondents were agreed that they faced the non availability of fertilizers and pesticides required for banana production which affects on their yield and production quantity.
- 5) **Increased transport cost:-** 100% farmers strongly agreed that they face increased transport cost during lockdown. Many of the transporters increased their truck rent for the period of time.
- 6) **Change in the traders behavior:-** 80% of respondents were agreed that they faced the problem of behavioral changes in traders. As the lockdown declared most of the traders were not in the mood to take over stock so they were asking the crop at reduced price. Which lead to the farmers at bankrupts.

RECOMMENDATIONS:-

A summary of suggestions is as follows:

- 1) The high capital is required to grow Banana crop so, there is a need to make available the adequate, timely and low interest rate credit to Banana producers. The banks or societies should prefer the farmers to credit distribution.
- 2) The government should announce a support price in peak production period and also provide the credit facility to diversify the small farmers to increase the area under fruit crop and to safeguard the benefits of the producers.
- 3) Some processing units based on horticultural fruit production may also be initiated to provide remunerative price to the farmers for their produce and enhance their standard of living.
- 4) Banana growing area should have facilities of transportation for going to fruits market. Government should be provided storage facilities for wholesalers and retailers.
- 5) All technical, economical basic infrastructure facilities should be provided to farmers for increase their production.
- 6) The KISAN Rail project should implement at large scale.

CONCLUSION –

India is the biggest producer of bananas in the world. The pandemic Covid -19 hit just as harvest activities were beginning. Impacts were felt all along the value chain, from farmer to banana buyer. Indian banana farmers are facing huge struggle for Yield of Banana, transportation, Marketing, Labour, Consumption and all processing Mechanism. Many migrant workers returned home to their native places, leading to major losses in the field. The labour shortage also impeded the production of millions of virus-free tissue culture plants needed for the next season, compounded by transport restrictions that halted the delivery of planting material, threatening next year's yield.

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Phytochemical Analysis of Wild Wood Rotting Fungi of Fenus Phellinus from Gautala Wildlife Sanctuary of Jalgaon District.

Pawar Vishwanath

Department of Botany, S.S.V.P.S's Late Dr.P.R.Ghogrey Science
College, Deopur, Dhule.
Affiliation: KavayitriBahinabaiChaudhari North Maharashtra
University Jalgaon, Maharashtra

Borse Kishor

Department of Botany, S.S.V.P.S's Late Dr.P.R.Ghogrey Science
College, Deopur, Dhule, MS, India.
Affiliation: KavayitriBahinabaiChaudhari North Maharashtra
University Jalgaon, Maharashtra

Abstract-

The wood rooting fungi are distinct from other macro fungi as they have the ability to decompose lignin. The fungal group basidiomycetes have unlimited source of primary and secondary metabolites. Dried sample of wood rooting fungi were grinded separately to obtained powder which was then kept in a plastic bags and use for phytochemical analysis. Quantitative analysis done for phytochemicals such as alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, phenol, tannins and Vitamins. From the present research it can conceived that that the species of that genus Phellinus investigated tremendous potential as a row material for synthesis of drugs.

Key words- Macrofungi, Basidiomycetes, Phellinus etc.

Introduction-

The presence of polymers Cellulose and lignin in the wood cell wall prevents the damage of wood. The wood rooting fungi are distinct from other macrofungi as they have the ability to decompose lignin, a complex and structural polymer that have capability to decay the wood without decomposition of extensive cellulose (Blanchette, 1991). The wood rooting fungi have secondary metabolites that shows antioxidant, antidiabetic, antitumor, anti-inflammatory and anticancerous properties (Acharya et al, 2015). The number of uses of plant parts have been investigated. The plant part based drugs used for treatment of various humans ailments since ancient period of time. Many modern pharmaceuticals those we use today based on plants and plant based products. Number of scientist develop successful drug and agrochemical fungicides from fungal secondary metabolites (De Silva et al., 2013). The fungal origin antibiotics (penicillins, fusidic acid and cephalosporins), antifungal agents (griseofulvin, echinocandins and strobilurins), cholesterol-lowering agents like statin derivatives (mevinolin, lovastatin, mevinolin and simvastatin), and immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporine (Kozlovskii et al., 2013). The fungal group basidiomycetes have unlimited source of primary and secondary metabolites. The present study focuses on phytochemical screening of genus Phellinus from Gautala wildlife sanctuary of Jalgaon district.

Material and method-

This study was conducted by Department of Botany, S.S.V.P.S's Late Dr.P.R.Ghogrey Science College, Dhule (MS) India.

Collection and Preservation of samples- fungal samples were collected from August 2015 to August 2020 from Jalgaon district. Wood with fungal fruit bodies were collected and examined with a 3 fold pocket lens (15X) and set aside in the zip lock polythene bags and paper bags.

The specimens examined under a stereo-binocular to observe position of the fruiting bodies, morphology, color of the fruiting bodies, presence or absence of the appendages etc. All the specimens were labeled and deposited it in the laboratory. The collected materials was kept in brown paper folders of size 20 x 15 cm prepared from paper of 29 x 33 cm size with label. (Size 16.5 x 7.5 cm). Identification was done by standard protocols. (Leelavathy and Ganesh (2000),)

Collected samples were dried for two day to eliminate surface moisture. Samples packed into envelop and kept in oven at 55°C temperature until dried. Dried sample were grinded separately in a mortar and pestle to obtained powder which was then kept in a plastic bags for further use.

Determination of bioactive compounds

Alkaloids:

For quantitative estimation of alkaloid: The alkaloids are extracted from 20gm of dried powder polypore's sample using 100ml of 10% acetic acid is left to stand for 4hr. the extract are filtered to remove debris and then concentrate the original volume. To this concentration, 1% NH₄O added drop wise until no precipitate is formed. The alkaloid obtained is dried to a constant weight at 65°C in an oven. The percentage of alkaloid is calculated by using following formula. (Maxwell et al. 1995)

Weight of residue

Percentage of alkaloids = ----- x 100

Weight of sample

Flavonoids:

50 ml of 80% methanol added in 2.5 gm. Of sample in beaker, covered it and wait for 24 hrs at room temperature. After discarding to supernatant, the residue was re-extracted (three times) with the same volume of ethanol. Filter the residue with Whatman paper no. 42. Filtrate sample was transferred into a crucible and evaporated to dryness over a water bath. The content in the crucible was cooled in a desiccator and weighed until constant weight was obtained. The percentage of flavonoid was calculated as given formula, (Boham and Kocipai. 1994)

Weight of residue
 Percentage of Flavonoids= ----- x 100 -----
 Weight of sample

Phenol:

The Percentage of phenol will be determined by the method of Harborne (1973). 2 gm. Of the sample is defatted 100ml of diethyl ether for 2hr with the help of Soxhlet apparatus.

The fat free sample is boiled with 50 ml of petroleum ether for 15 min to extract the phenolic Component 5ml of extract is pipetteout into which 10ml of distilled water is added. 2ml of ammonium hydroxide and 5ml conc. Amyl alcohol is also added and the solution is made up to mark and left 30 min. for color development. The absorbance of the solution is read off at 505nm wavelength using spectrophotometer.

Saponins:

Saponin content of the test samples was quantitatively measured by ferrous sulphate reagent method as described by Nwali et al. (2012).

Powdered sample (200 mg) was extracted with 50 mL of 1N HCl and was boiled for four h in water bath to evaporate the solution to 10 ml. The mixture was cooled and filtered. The filtrate was treated with 25 ml of petroleum ether and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in 5 ml ethanol and used as sample extract for further analysis.

It was performed by adding 6 mL of ferrous sulphate reagent to 1 mL of sample extract, followed by pouring of 2 mL concentrated H2SO4 along the sides of the tube. The mixture was kept aside for 10 minutes and then mixed well. The absorbance was read at 490 nm in a spectrophotometer. Total saponin content was expressed as diosgenin equivalents in mg/g using a calibration curve prepared with diosgenin standard solution with concentrations ranging from 10-100 µg/mL.

Where C= diosgenin equivalents (µg/g) c= concentration from standard curve (µg/mL) V= volume of sample made (mL) W= weight of sample (mL) (Harborne 1973.)

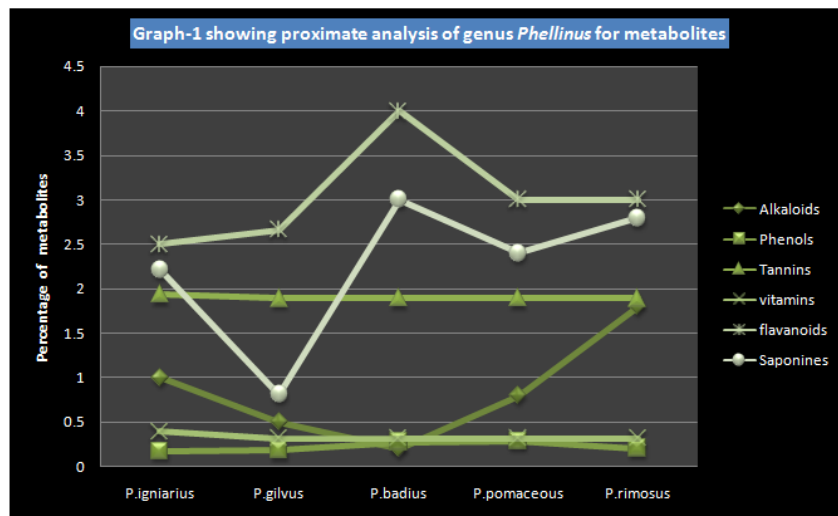
Tannins:

Take 0.5gm of sample in a test tube, 10ml of 2MHCL is added and shake well for 5 min. and transferred into volumetric flask and make up 50ml. The mixture is filtered and 5ml of the filtrate is introduced in test tube. 3ml of 0.1M FeCL3(Ferric Chloride) in 0.1N HCL and 3ml of 0.008MK4Fe (CN) 6Potassium ferrocyanide. are added. The absorbance read at 720nm within 10min. (Okeke and Elekwa 2003)

Vitamins:

The sample is extracted by EDTA/TCA extraction method, take 2.5 gm. of sample shaken with 10 ml of 0.05M EDTA solution was added to the mixture to reach 25 ml. the extract was filter through Whatman no.42 filter paper. And the extract is read off at different wavelength. (350 nm). (AOAC 1989)

Sr.No.	Bioactive compound → Name of species ↓	Alkaloids (%)	Phenols (%)	Tannins (%)	Vitamins (%)	Flavonoids (%)	Saponins (%)
1.	<i>Phellinusignarius</i>	1	0.175	1.935	0.392	2.5	2.22
2.	<i>Phellinusgilvus</i>	0.5	0.186	1.892	0.315	2.66	0.81
3.	<i>Phellinuspomaceous</i>	0.2	0.280	1.895	0.315	4	3
4.	<i>Phellinusbadius</i>	0.8	0.288	1.896	0.314	3	2.4
5.	<i>Phellinusrimosus</i>	1.8	0.209	1.891	0.316	3	2.8



Result and discussion-

The result of bioactive compound composition of genus *Phellinus* sp. is summarized in table 1. Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Tannins, Phenols, Saponins, Vitamins were detected in genus *Phellinus*. The quantity of these phytochemicals varies from species to species. Alkaloids content in *P. rimosus* and *P. igniarius* is 1.8% and 1% respectively. Alkaloids content in this two species is more than other selected species i.e. *P. gilvus*, *P. pomaceus*, *P. badius*. Alkaloid content is very low in *P. pomaceus* i.e. 0.2%. This inference is from the fact that most of the plant parts which have alkaloids are used for treatment of various diseases. (Rajula et al. 1994.) According to Herborne, 1973; Haslam, 1998; Godwin and Mercer, 1972, *Momordica charantia* and *Azadirachta indica* contain alkaloids used in the treatment of Malaria. Phenols content in *P. pomaceus*, *P. badius*, and *P. rimosus* is 0.280%, 0.288%, and 0.209% respectively. Phenol content in *P. igniarius* is 0.175% which is lower as compared to other selected species.

Tannin contents are almost the same in *P. gilvus*, *P. pomaceus*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus* i.e. 1.892%, 1.895%, 1.896%, 1.891% respectively. While in *P. igniarius* phenol content is higher i.e. 1.935%. Flavonoids content in *P. pomaceus* is 4% respectively, while *P. igniarius*, *P. gilvus*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus* is 2.5%, 2.66%, 3%, 3% respectively. Flavonoid contents are higher in *P. pomaceus* than remaining *P. igniarius*, *P. gilvus*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus*. Saponin contents are very low in *P. gilvus* i.e. 0.81% respectively, while in *P. pomaceus* is high i.e. 3% respectively, while flavonoid contents are the same in *P. igniarius*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus* i.e. 2.22%, 2.4%, 2.8% respectively. Vitamin contents are almost the same in *P. gilvus*, *P. pomaceus*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus* i.e. 0.315%, 0.315%, 0.314%, 0.316% respectively, while vitamin contents are higher in *P. igniarius* i.e. 0.392% respectively. Number of studies confirm that mushrooms are high and have a balanced nutritional value. (Sanjee et al. 2003., Dukan et al. 2011., Falandysz et al. 2013) since they are rich sources of digestible protein B, D and K and in some cases vitamin A and Vitamin C (Zocel et al. 2016, Mattila et al. 2001, Cheung 2003, Kaya et al. 2010.) The presence of high concentration of bioactive compounds of the genus *Phellinus* makes them potentially useful for pharmaceutical production. From the present research it can be conceived that the species of that genus *Phellinus* investigated tremendous potential as a raw material for synthesis of drugs.

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Pandemic and Mental Health

Ms. Pooja R. Nichole

Research Fellow, Dept. of English,
JDMVP's College of Art's, Commerce and Science, Jalgaon
Kavayitri Bahinabai North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Prof. Dr. Indira S. Patil

Professor, Dept. of English,
JDMVP's College of Art's, Commerce and Science, Jalgaon
Kavayitri Bahinabai North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Abstract-

We are going through a harsh state of Covid-19, which has its effects on many aspects of our life. It's not the thing that this world has not witnessed epidemics or pandemics. But in case of 21st century, in our age, we have come across the Novel Corona Virus known as Covid-19. And literally from the end of 2019 till date, this virus has changed the perspective of people to see life. Life was not so important before nor was mental issues. But now life has got value and so the issues like mental health. The present paper is an attempt to see how Covid-19 has worsen the issue of mental illness.

Key Words: *Pandemic, Mental Health, Covid-19, Isolation.*

Introduction

According to medical conditions, Covid has direct affinity towards Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 receptor (ACR -2R) . From there it enters your cell, replicates the RNA and then the host cells are released. This suppresses the T-cell, lowering the immunity. The virus can move to any part of the body now. Further it directly impacts on HPA axis. Covid virus directly affects the sympathetic activity and decreases the serotiny level. This increases vulnerability towards stress related conditions. The study shows the stress and the covid viruses directly affects to the pituitary glands. From there, release of cortisol release of hormone and also ACTH, further increases the cortisol and again the vulnerability of stressful situation increases.

As per the studies, there will be various waves having different levels of intensity. Generally, pandemic takes a long time to get all things under control. And studies show that, longer the duration of covid, higher will be the mental health morbidity.

Actually, we know that our generation is always in stress, and stress is always not a new thing for us. We should study the pre-covid situation before we go to see the mental vulnerability in covid and post-covid phase. First understand the National Mental Health Survey conducted in between 2014 – 2016 (Pre-pandemic phase). In 2014 and 2016, there was a study conducted by The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This study was executed by Nimhans (The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences), Bangalore. This was the largest study about mental health across the country. This study claims that, 10 % of population is suffering from mental illness at any given point that means, if we have 140 crores of population, we have 14.0 crores cases of psychiatric morbidity. There is one more study i.e., National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India (2019) commissioned by The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Govt. of India and this study was done by All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi. This is one of the largest studies in the world. The result of the study has shown many reasons of stress:

1. Alcohol use (2.9 crore is dependent on Alcohol)
2. Cannabis use (25 lac dependent on Cannabis)
3. Opioid use (28 lac is dependent on Opioid)
4. Inhalant use (8.5 lac inhalant users)

The study done in 2014 on Prevalence of child and adolescent psychiatric disorders in India: a systematic review and meta-analysis by Savita Malhotra and Bichitra Patra clearly states that 6.46 % of the children are suffering from one or the other mental illness. If we see the Geriatric population (population of above 60 years), 10% of the geriatric population have depression and anxiety commonly, according National Mental Health Study.

If we got through the above data, we can easily understand that the pre-covid condition was not good too. One another issue is of suicides. India has a larger number of suicides. National Crime Report Bureau published a report in 2020. It clearly suggests that, a total of 1,39, 123 suicides were reported in the country in 2019. The average of suicide is 381 suicides per day.

In this pandemic period of Covid-19, people have gone through many challenges:

1. Financial loss
2. Job loss/ livelihood loss
3. Domestic violence/ sexual abuse
4. Relationship issues
5. Children and adolescents – halted
6. Female children school/ college dropout
7. Death of a family member (grief)
8. Relapse of symptoms in pre-existing illness
9. Precipitating of psychiatric illness in vulnerable population

At present, we do not know the long-term impact of covid on our brain. A hundred years back, we have seen “Influenza Pandemic” (1918). At that time, the rough estimate said that, five times of the mental health morbidity occurred within five

years of Influenza Pandemic. Imagine, we already have 105 of population who had pre-covid mental illness. If even the percentage doubles, the actual number is horrible. And this is the rough estimate. We do not know how our population is going to deal with this.

There are some solutions too. National Human Rights Commission has come out with 2.0 advisory with regard to mental issue named as “Human Rights Advisory on Right to Mental Health in view of the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic (31 May, 2021). This advisory plays a very important role across the country and it needs to be implemented earliest. The clear ten points in this advisory are given below:

1. Access to Mental Health Care
 - a. Accessibility and affordability
 - b. Availability of services
 - c. Availability of in-patient treatment
 - d. Availability of psychotropics medication
 - e. Universal availability of mental health
 - f. Trained Human Resources
 - g. Access to vaccination
 - h. Provisions of Funds
2. Dissemination of information
 - a. Awareness of Covid to PWMI
 - b. 24*7 Helpdesk
 - c. Sharing of health statue with caregivers
3. Awareness
 - a. Display of list of authorized MHPs (Mental Health Professionals)
 - b. Preventive and curative measures
 - c. Sensitization of frontline workers
 - d. Automated messages
4. Grievance Redressal and Review Board
 - a. Grievance Redressal Mechanism
 - b. Functioning of Review Board
5. Extending Outreach of Mental Health Support
 - a. Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) Training
 - b. Telepsychiatry and tele psychotherapy
 - c. Substance abuse prevention and intervention
 - d. Counselling for patients recovered from Covid
6. Support for Special Groups
 - a. Mental Health Support for Frontline Workers
 - b. Homeless Persons with Mental Illness- covid testing, ration, pensions and other welfare
 - c. Child Care Institutions
7. Suicide Preventions
 - a. Steps for prevention of suicide
 - b. Presumption of stress
8. Health Insurance
9. Media Sensitivity in reporting about the pandemic and greater attention to mental health
10. Promoting Research

All State government and Union Territory should implement MHCA (Mental Health Care Act), 2017. This should occur on priority basis. Investment in mental health should be increased. We should come up with innovative solutions such as task shifting and task sharing (CHC (Community Health Care)/ PHC (Primary Health Care)/ Wellness centres should be prepared). Innovative solutions like training of all healthcare professionals, leverage digital technology to reach the unreached.

Psychiatric illness too needs attention rather more than any other illness. Innovative solutions are the need of the hour. We do not know the long-term impact of Covid-19 on brain but we cannot take risks too. Situations like lockdown, social disturbance and many situations can increase the vulnerability of the problem. So, we should be ready to solve it before it becomes difficult to handle.

As we know, “Precaution is always better than cure”.

Mental disorders are among the leading causes of the global health-related burden. The Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study (GBD) 2019 showed that the two most disabling mental disorders were depressive and anxiety disorders, both ranked among the top 25 leading causes of burden worldwide in 2019. (Global prevalence and burden of depressive and anxiety disorders in 204 countries and territories in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, *The Lancet*, P. No. 02) (1)

In the period of lockdown, there were some articles published in the newspaper. One article was from “The Hindu” as “Don’t let the ‘social recession’ ruin your mental and physical health” and the second was from “The Indian Express” as

“Why the lockdown has heightened our anxieties”. From the articles we come to know about the severity of Covid-19 on mental health of people. WHO had announced Covid-19 situation as public health emergency. The situation got worse when there happened a prolong lockdown. It increased the stress factor by affecting various aspects of one's life. The uncertainty regarding life has increased the tension at such a level that it becomes too difficult to cope up with the situation. The Central University of Orissa had initiated “Bharosa Helpline” for the students who are suffering for mental disturbance. The problem of Isolation has given birth to the problem of “Social Recession”.

History has witnessed the fact that it's not just the physical loss that happens when society goes through pandemic or any emergency situation. Covid-19 situation is not the exemption too. In this pandemic situation, mental health is affected by three reasons:

1. The fear of increasing rate of Covid-19 patients.
2. Insecurity regarding jobs/work.
3. Social recession due to lockdown.

According to the analysis of Indian Psychiatric Society (IPS), there is a straight increase of 15-20% in mental patients in lockdown period. Mental health consists of emotional, psychological and social well-being. According to WHO, Depression will be the second most hazardous problem in the world.

Other countries have always thought about 'mental issue' as an important one. But our Indian society is having quiet pessimistic view about mental issues. There is a taboo that we should not discuss about mental health at all. Indian government has put forth some programmes for the same issue.

1. Initiated National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in 1982
2. Implementation of Mental Health Act, 1987
3. Implementation of District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) in 1996
4. National Mental Health Programme of 2014
5. Implementation of The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

There are certain obstacles for implementing such programmes from our society itself. We think that mental illness is a situation that is not reversible. They see mental illness as a curse. Even the person who is recovered fully will not get the same respect and care from our society. It is very ironical that our society which gives the message of forgiveness don't accept a mentally ill person throughout his/her life even though he/she is fully cured. There are some cases who hide their mental illness just for the sake of thinking of others. Almost 80% of people don't follow proper medications because of the same issue of what will this society say. Once he/she gets that stamp of mental illness, he/she cannot be accepted by our society in a good manner. Even there is no availability of psychiatrist on local level. Again, everyone cannot afford the medications due to their high costs.

There should be implementation of special help for such mentally challenged persons. Any type of depression should not be ignored easily. The propaganda of counselling, yoga, meditation should be given emphasis. Some of the given points can help us in this vicious situation.

Take care of your body

1. Get enough sleep
2. Participate in regular physical activity
3. Eat healthy
4. Avoid tobacco, alcohol and drugs
5. Limit screen time
6. Relax and recharge

Take care of your mind

1. Keep your regular routine
2. Limit exposure to news media
3. Stay busy
4. Focus on positive thoughts
5. Use your moral compass or spiritual life for support
6. Set priorities

Connect with others

1. Make connections
2. Do something for others
3. Support a family member or friend

Conclusion

Mental health is not a latest issue. Actually, it should be studied on a regular basis. It is implacable till we have civilization. Mental health issue is not an issue that can be seen in pandemic period only definitely, its severity has increased in pandemic period. This was an attempt to show that how mental health is important and the severity of mental health in this pandemic period.



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“Female Characters in Ladies Coupe: The Representation of Indian Woman”

Dr. Pravin S. Borse
Head Dept. of English
A.C.S. College, Dharangaon (MS)

Jayant Pandit Ingale
Research Scholar
M.J.College, Jalgaon, (MS)

Abstract:

Feminism is a movement for the struggle of woman for equality and empowerment in male dominated society. It primarily aims to discover ‘self’ and justifies the freedom and opportunity in all the circles of society. The subordinate position of woman in the society provokes woman to show her identity in every area- is the base of feminism. The place in every opportunity, honour, socio-economical and political scenario as equal to men- is the basic principle of feminism. The feminists have the strong belief that the ignorance to the woman marginalises her existence and identity. It weakens her potentials. Anita Nair exposes all the mental, physical and social problems through her novel Ladies Coupe.

Keywords: *Self-discovery, Seeking identity in male dominated society, struggle for empowerment of a woman, Patriarchal system and Freedom*

Introduction:

Anita Nair is a Post Modern Indian writer. Anita Nair was born at Mudakattakurissi, near Shoranpur in Kerala. She has sought her education in Chennai and moved to Kerala. She completed her graduation in English Literature. She received a job as a Creative Director of an advertise company in Bangalore. Nair’s major works are The Better Man, Ladies Coupe, Mistress, Cut like Wound, Lessons in Forgetting and Alphabet Soup. She has also written a collection of poems entitled ‘Malbar Mind’ and ‘Where the rain is born’. She has published a collection of essays deal with her own experiences under the title ‘Goodnight and God Bless’. Her children’s fiction ‘Living Next Door To Alise’ (2006) and ‘Adventures of Nonu, the Skating Squirrel’ (2007) are appreciated throughout the literary world.

Ladies Coupe by Anita Nair portrays the problems of Indian woman. She has taken the situation from South Indian backdrop. There are six female characters which represent the Indian woman’s issues. The secondary position of woman in Indian society is the major theme of the novel. The female characters have been taken from the different strata of the society. Their lives deal with Indian socio-cultural rules and regulations framed by the male dominated society. Ladies Coupe exhibits the exploration of the ‘self identity’. The six women’s stories begin with the different situations, but ends in a same meeting point of sufferings. Akhila is the protagonist of the novel. Janaki, Sheela, Margaret, Prabhadevi and Marikolanthu are the other six women. They confront the same socio-cultural background.

The Six Women’s Stories: A Complete Circle of Indian Women’s Problems:

Anita Nair depicts the female characters in Ladies Coupe as the representation of the Indian woman. Ladies Coupe has been structured with the six stories shared by the six women in Ladies Coupe. These stories show the predominant existence of feminism. Akhila is a character which is underprivileged by her own family and society. She is entirely pressed by the inevitable responsibilities. She attempts to discover herself under the burden of these responsibilities, but can’t come out of it. Her sternly father’s treatment impacts on her psychology at depth. She even doesn’t pronounce a word against him. Her demand was rejected by saying that her father couldn’t fulfil it. It shows a woman can’t move forward without the will and permission of a man. Feminists depict and spell out a woman as a tool in the hands of the male dominated society. Anita Nair endeavours to present how a woman is being caught by the patriarchal system. Akhila has been trying to perceive her incomplete desires since her childhood. She carries out the responsibilities being an elder daughter whose demands aren’t being completed, a provider whose own dreams can’t be fulfilled and a sister whose interest has been rejected. In spite of being an elder sister, she has to depend upon her small brother’s permission. One incident is there wherein Padma, her younger sister, opposes her to go out without the permission of her brothers. This exhibits dependency of Akhila upon male dominated principle for making decision and behave by her own. In upbringing her siblings and caring the responsibilities of family, her most enthusiastic portion of life has gone lost. Her thoughts don’t allow her to come to the final decision for Kanyakumari trip.

She finds herself into the dilemma of thoughts while making decisions as she doesn’t have the experience of taking her own decisions. She had to depend upon other people to have her own decision. Padma is also under force of male dominated thoughts. She doubts on Akhila whether she has an affair. This doubt seems a woman in society is always considered with the relationship with a man. A woman is considered a feeble that she doesn’t has own independent identity. She can’t live by her own, with her choice or she can’t go anywhere lonely. She is supposed to be an insecure person. The shadow of the male dominated society never allows her to disclose her own identity. Akhila is suppressed by the influential patriarchal thoughts by her own family members. Her mother’s expression about a man called, ‘husband’ - ‘the world of woman is incomplete without man’ shows dependency of woman upon man. She opines that a woman should be loyal to her husband.

Amma refutes the men-women equality in the society. Amma is also obsessed with the patriarchal principle. Amma accepts the orthodox norms of the society that 'women are women. She should live within the boundary'. The child's behaviour depends upon the impressions given by the parents. The impressions of Akhila's family mould up her mind since her childhood and she inevitably follows these rules. When middle aged Akhila wants to escape from this entangled life, the stories of five women gives a new panorama to her life.

Margaret's story tries to ponder her that men use women as a part of indulgence in their lives. She justifies her unmarried life. Her break up with Hari seems her motif to be freed from an element of male domination. During her journey to Kanyakumari, she unfolds her own problems along with she lives. She finds herself in the stories of Janaki, Sheela, Margaret, Prabhadevi and Marikolanthu.

Janaki, an old aged woman, suffers with the conventional principle-'a woman can't live without a man'. She accepts the social principle and continues her life. She admits the situation and incidents happened in her life. John Stuart Mill opines in 'The Subjection of Women' (1869) 'marriage is the root cause in the freedom of women'. Janaki didn't have any choice while choosing man for her. Gradually she accepts the social and male inclined rule that no woman has a choice, she has to accept what she got. She consoles herself and avoids the disliked social thoughts in her life. Janaki carries out herself in the system.

Sheela is another girl who is overprotected by her grandma. She is a girl considered helpless and immature. Grandma always pays attention to her as she might not be a prey of any unknown man. Woman has to protect herself against a man's consideration as a part of indulgence.

Margaret is a wise and a highly educated woman. Her hesitance while taking the decision of her abortion displays her dependency over her husband. She has to obey her husband. Feminists believe that women are 'thoughtful' and 'prudential', but male dominated society never admits this fact.

Wollstonecraft spells out on women's situation-

"Women are systematically degraded by receiving the trivial attentions which men think it manly to pay to the sex, when, in fact, men are insultingly supporting their own superiority."

Margaret, in spite of her educated, is considered as a hesitant character. Margaret was an intelligent girl. She would have been a greater person in her life but her parents decide her marriage with a teacher without her choice. She could have the choice of a well deserved boy for marriage. Prabhadevi is also a character which experiences a bitter incident. She wants to enjoy her life without any hurdles. Prabha changes her life-style after coming from abroad tour. She attempts to fascinate male person towards her by her look. She expects admirations of the people. Her endeavours attract Pramod. But it gives her a bitter experience that Pramod instead of sharing true attraction wants to seduce her physically. This is an experience that gives her the awareness of social reality. She comes to know the fact that her change in life-style can't be accepted on moral terms only. On the contrary it is taken wrong by the male oriented attitude. It shows that a woman is considered as a toy in the hands of a man.

Marikolanthu is a socially marginalised character who has been treated against her emotions and feelings. Her 'self' has been crushed as she is raped by her owner's relative. A woman has always her own emotions and sentiments, the male dominated society rejects to accept this reality. Her rape and pregnancy through it show Marikolanthu trodden her emotions and sentiments. In spite of exposing the name of rapist and seeking the justice, her mother blames to Marikolanthu for the rape. The injustice done by the male dominated society to the women not only easily be hidden, but women have to bear all these injustices. Feminists attack on such brutal principles imposed on women in the society. Women have been inevitably tolerating the undeserved and unaccepted actions of men over them. The subordinate treatment to the women erodes the psychological, physical and social progress of women. Nair has successfully depicted women's factual situation through her writing.

Conclusion:

Mary Wollstonecraft quotes,

"I do not wish [women] to have power over men; but over themselves."

Thus according to Mary, Women need to overcome the situation for their strength. It is not a battle between men and women, but a need of inculcation of power within women is stimulus.

The female characters presented by Anita Nair are entangled in a net of relationships under the pressure of male domination. The stories of these women are intermingled and well connected to each other. Each character is in the search of self identity, freedom and existence. They are bound with an unwritten and an imposing socio-cultural rule framed by male dominated society. Women characters in Ladies Coupe represent the Indian Woman. Nair has succeeded in presenting it with the drastic reality. Their problems and sufferings are the problems and grief of the Indian woman in the current Indian scenario.

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Al₂O₃ thick films: Preparation and Characterization

Rajendra. S. Khadayate
G. D. M. Arts, K. R. N.
Commerce and M. D. Science
College, Jamner

Chetna Vanarase
G. D. M. Arts, K. R. N.
Commerce and M. D. Science
College, Jamner

Priyanka Deshmukh
G. D. M. Arts, K. R. N.
Commerce and M. D. Science
College, Jamner

V.R.Khadase
M. J. College, Jalgaon
(corresponding author)

Abstract:

Thick film of fine powdered aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) were prepared on electrode patterned PCB. The electrical conductivity of prepared Al₂O₃ thick films was investigated with the help of a simple lab prepared two probe I-V characteristics set up. The gas sensing properties of the prepared Al₂O₃ thick films for the exposure of Ethanol fumes, Acetone fumes and water vapours was also investigated at room temperature. Humidity sensing properties of prepared Al₂O₃ thick films was also investigated.

Key words: Al₂O₃, thick film, electrical conductivity, gas sensing, humidity sensing etc.

Introduction:

In recent years many researchers are working in field of quick detection of acetone or ethanol fumes as a basis of breath sensor as well as humidity sensors [1-14]. Hence a sensor element with low operating temperature and fast response to fumes of acetone and ethanol as well as humidity is desired. Most of the researchers working in the field oxide gas sensor and humidity sensors, prepared a well adhered film of suitable oxide material on glass plate or alumina substrate.

In our work we used the most popular oxide material i.e. Al₂O₃ (aluminium oxide). The new thing in our work is that, we prepared a thick film of Al₂O₃ on electrode pattern PCB. Then the I-V characteristic of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film was investigated by simple lab prepared two probe method. Also the prepared Al₂O₃ thick film was exposed to fumes of acetone and ethanol and water vapours and their sensing properties was investigated. Also, humidity sensing properties of the prepared Al₂O₃ thick film was also investigated.

Experimental:

1) Preparation of electrode pattern PCB

A Comb type structure is drawn and painted on a suitable size copper clad and etched with concentrated FeCl₃ solution to obtain a microelectrode pattern.

2) Preparation steps of Al₂O₃ thick film

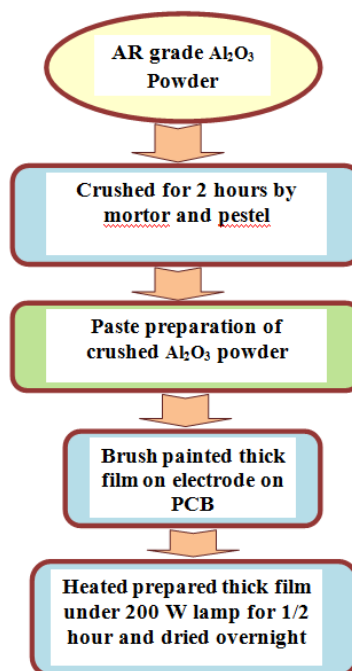


Fig.1: Preparation steps of Al₂O₃ Thick film on PCB

AR grade titanium oxide (Al_2O_3) powder was taken and crushed for two hours to obtain fine powder. One gm of grinded powder was taken in petry dish. Few drops of distilled water were well mixed to pre-weighted grinded powder to form a paste. The paste so obtained was applied on comb type micro electrode in 4 x 2 cm dimension by using a suitable brush to form a thick film. The prepared Al_2O_3 film was heated under 200 W lamp for ½ hour and dried overnight. Fig.1 shows flowchart of preparation steps of Al_2O_3 thick films. Fig. 2 shows photograph of the prepared thick film.

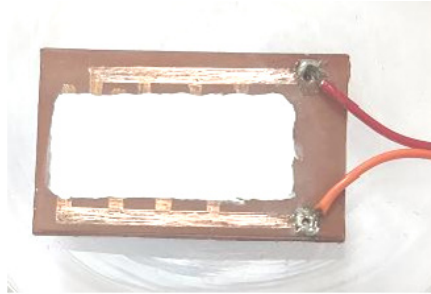


Fig.2. Photograph showing thick film of Al_2O_3 on electrode printed PCB

3) I-V characteristics of prepared Al_2O_3 thick films

The I-V characteristics of prepared thick film of TiO_2 were investigated with simple two probe method as shown in the photograph (fig.3).

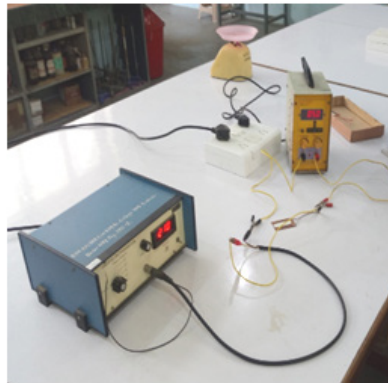


Fig.3. Photograph showing I-V characteristics set up (two probe method)

4) Acetone fumes, Ethanol fumes and water vapour sensing performance of prepared Al_2O_3 thick films at room temperature

The Acetone and Ethanol fumes and water vapour sensing experiment was performed in indigenously developed static gas sensing unit operating at room temperature. The static gas sensing unit is shown fig.4. The prepared thick films of Al_2O_3 were exposed to 10 ml fumes of acetone, ethanol and water vapours and its sensitivity each one was recorded.



Fig. 4: Photograph of indigenously developed static gas sensing unit operating at room temperature.

5) Humidity sensing performance of prepared Al₂O₃ thick films at room temperature



Fig. 5: Photograph of developed humidity sensing unit

The humidity sensing properties of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film was investigated in lab prepared humidity sensing unit. It is shown in fig.5. The prepared Al₂O₃ thick film was kept in humidity chamber. The humidity inside the chamber is varied and corresponding change in the resistance of the prepared thick film was investigated.

Characterizations and Results:

1) I-V characteristics of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film:

The I-V characteristics of prepared thick film of Al₂O₃ investigated with the help of simple lab prepared two probe method is shown in fig. 6.

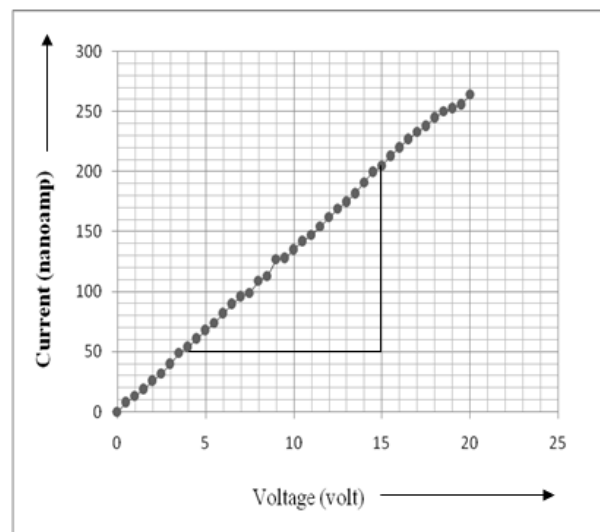


Fig. 6: I-V characteristics of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film

From the slope of the graph, the resistance of the prepared Al₂O₃ thick film was found to be ~ 73.33 MΩ. It is observed that film shows linear relationship between current and voltage during the experiment. It confirms the ohmic behaviour of the prepared Al₂O₃ thick film.

2) Acetone fumes, Ethanol fumes and Water vapour sensing properties of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film:

The prepared thick film of Al₂O₃ was exposed to 10 ml fumes of acetone and its sensitivity is recorded. It was found that the film shows 13.5 % sensitivity to fumes of acetone in closed chamber with response time of ~10 sec and recovery time of ~50sec.

The prepared thick film of Al₂O₃ is exposed to 10 ml fumes of ethanol and its sensitivity is recorded. It was found that the film shows 44.19% sensitivity to fumes of ethanol in closed chamber with response time of ~10 sec and recovery time of ~55sec.

The prepared thick film of Al₂O₃ is exposed to 10 ml water vapours and its sensitivity is recorded. It was found that the film shows 23.34 % sensitivity to water vapour in closed chamber with response time of ~10 sec and recovery time of ~45sec.

The formula used to calculate sensitivity is,

$$S\% = \frac{\text{Resistance before exposure} - \text{Resistance after exposure}}{\text{Resistance before exposure}} \times 100$$

Fig. 7 shows that the prepared Al₂O₃ thick film shows very high response to fumes of ethanol compared to fumes of acetone and water vapours.

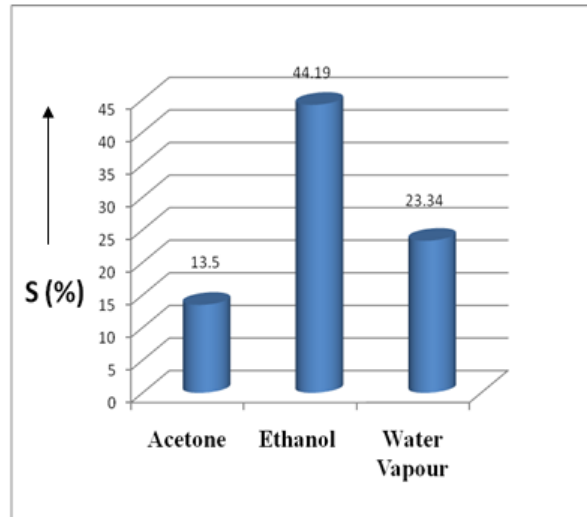


Fig. 7 Response of the prepared Al₂O₃ thick film to fumes of Acetone & Ethanol and Water vapours

The breath of diabetic patient or drunkard mainly consists of acetone fumes, ethanol fumes and water vapours [14-15]. By suppressing the sensing properties of ethanol and water vapour the prepared thick film can be used as a sensor element for acetone sensing to detect diabetic patient. By suppressing the sensing properties of acetone and water vapour the prepared thick film can be used as a sensor element for ethanol sensing to detect drunkard.

3) Humidity sensing properties of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film

In the humidity chamber, humidity is varied between 15% to 77%. The prepared thick film of Al₂O₃ was kept in this humidity chamber and corresponding resistance changes of the film was noted. The prepared thick film of Al₂O₃ shows excellent and quick response to changes in humidity. The resistance value of prepared thick film changes from ~ 120 MΩ to 6 MΩ in response to variation in humidity from 15% to 77%. Following fig. 8 shows Relative Humidity (%) versus Resistance (MΩ) graph.

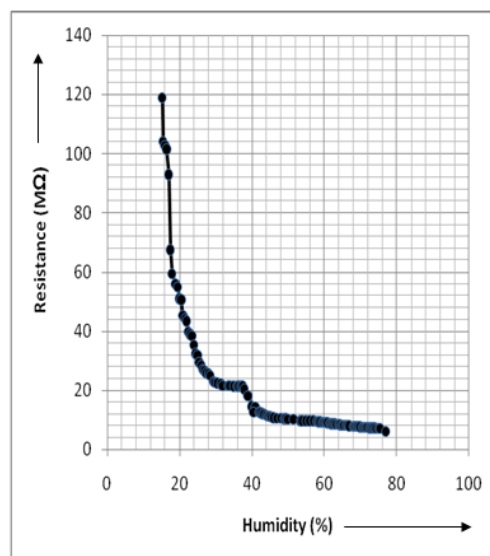


Fig. 8: Variation in resistance (MΩ) of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film versus Relative Humidity (%)

Conclusions:

1. Thick films of Al₂O₃ can be prepared on preprinted electrode PCB.
2. The I-V characteristics prepared Al₂O₃ thick film can be investigated by simple lab prepared two probe method.
3. From graph it was concluded that the film resistance is very high in the range of (MΩ).
4. The acetone, ethanol and water vapour sensing properties of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film can be investigated. Al₂O₃ thick film shows very high sensitivity to ethanol fumes as compared to acetone fumes and water vapours.
5. Suitably treated prepared Al₂O₃ thick film can be used as breath sensor either as an alcohol sensor or as diabetic patient detector.
6. The humidity sensing properties of prepared Al₂O₃ thick film can be investigated in the lab prepared humidity sensing chamber.
7. The prepared Al₂O₃ thick film shows excellent and quick response to changes in humidity from 15% to 77%. Hence prepared thick film can be used as a basic sensor element for humidity sensing.

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**Psychosomatic exploration of women characters in Marsha Norman’s
‘Getting Out’ and ‘night, Mother’**

Rajendra Mahajan
Assistant Professor,
Atharva College of Engineering Malad, Mumbai

Dr.D.D.Girase
Professor,
GTP Arts, Com. Sci. College Nandurbar

Abstract:

Through the ages literature has been playing a very important role in mirroring the culture and societal values. Playwrights not only use the stage to merely entertain people but also reflect existing standards and common practices of the generations. In the post colonial era people struggled with many issues like alienation, identity crisis, nihilism, psychic disorder, unemployment, frustration in relations, etc. Marsha Norman is one of the prominent names in women literature who uses the stage outstandingly to explore women’s issues. Despite many revolutionary movements of women, certain sections of society from all parts of the world believe that women are not worthy for same facilities and opportunities as men. The disparities in all the major fields lead to the subordinate position of women in the society. The patriarchal mindset becomes responsible for women’s subjugation and exploitation. The prime focus of this paper is to examine the assorted perspectives of psychological development of major women characters of Marsha Norman. She endeavors to unravel the subconscious of her women characters through her plays ‘Getting Out’ and ‘night, Mother.’

Key words: struggle, psychology, exploration, subjugation, patriarchy

Introduction

The Twentieth century bangs with many psychological theories. Psychological theories prove their valuable contribution in almost all the fields where human behavior is involved. Literary analysis is also not an exception. These theories attract many literary critics to understand the psychological analysis of the text, author or characters of the text. Modern psychology facilitates the evaluation of different aspects of text and characters which are generally neglected. The theories of Carl Jung, Alfred Adler, Otto Rank and above all Sigmund Freud help people to interpret literature and characters thoroughly.

Literature is a reflection of society as it presents many themes and issues prevalent in the society. Psychosomatic analysis involves the mind (Psyche) and body (soma). Female psyche and female autonomy are almost neglected notions from centuries. But many writers from the twentieth century give priority to psychological aspects of characters, especially female characters, because despite many attempts of liberation women are restricted and subjugated in androcentric society. Many women struggle for self-actualization and self-identity. The psychosomatic exploration of women depicts many hidden aspects of literary analysis. It gives importance to emotional and physical regression of characters.

Many feminist activists strongly raise the voice of voiceless. Women understand the pain and agonies of women more deeply as compared to men. Marsha Norman is one of the prominent names in women literature. An American playwright, she presents the inner turmoil of her female protagonists as they are frustrated creatures. She strongly conveys her message about common women and their confrontation. Marsha Norman focuses on many issues which are gender specific. Female characters in ‘Getting Out’ and ‘night, Mother’ are victims of patriarchal society. Their behavior and their actions are the result of their psychological exploitation from society. Marsha Norman’s female characters are representatives of women who are victims of multiple issues. The playwright highlights many post modern issues and their impact on females. She endeavors to present physical and psychological exploration of her characters. The journey of female characters in both the plays is markedly shaped by alienation, identity crisis, nihilism, psychic disorder, unemployment and frustration. She is quite an experimenter as she deals with many existentialist problems and predicaments. As a female she tries to give proper justification to all the issues of women through her writing. She asserts:

The appearance of significant women dramatists in significant numbers is a real reflection of a change in women’s attitudes toward themselves. It is a sudden understanding that they can be, and indeed are, the central characters in their own lives... (Burke 203-204)

Arlene and Arlie: Dissociative Identity

The play ‘Getting Out’ was a maiden play of Marsha Norman which was produced in 1979. It arouses enormous attention from critics all over the world. It became successful to give recognition to Marsha Norman in the literary world. The play is divided into two acts and the title itself is very symbolic which bears various interpretations. Getting Out is a story of Arlene Holsclaw, a twenty-year old girl who has been released on parole after 8 years of imprisonment for robbery, kidnapping and homicide. The title symbolizes two different interpretations, first Arlene Holsclaw getting out from prison and her endeavors to get out from her past. Though she is released from the prison, life outside the prison is no different from inside. She tries to forget her past and reconcile with her family, but society doesn’t allow her to do so. Arlene modifies herself to get rid of Arlie the younger and the dark version of her past. She changes her name and insists everyone to call her Arlene instead of Arlie. She decides to go away from everything which reminds her of past life. But it’s not easy for anyone to forget the past and start a new life as society hardly permits us to forget it. Though Arlene was released from the prison, she experienced the

same kind of suffocation and felt victimized. She struggles for self-identity and real liberation, but the oppressive institutes like religion, society, family completely oppress her. Marsha Norman very tactfully presents Arlene's past and her present simultaneously on the stage through two different characters. The hide and sick of the past and present on the stage prove that the past is so dominant and one cannot leave it easily. Marsha Norman clearly explains in her stage directions:

Arlie is the violent kid Arlene was until her last stretch in the prison... There must be hints of both physical type and gesture that Arlie and Arlene are the same person, though seen at different times in her life. (Norman 3)

Arlie's existence on the stage is nothing but an aspect of Arlene's psyche which sticks with her. The playwright tries to highlight the consciousness of her characters. She focuses on the difference of thinking of Arlene and Arlie under the dominance force of patriarchal society. Arlie's action, attitude and behavior recall all past emotions of Arlene. Marsha Norman asserts, 'Arlie, in a sense, is Arlene's memory of herself, called up by fears, needs and even simple word cues. The memory haunts, attacks, and warns. But mainly, the memory will not go away. (Norman, 3) Marsha Norman's use of split characters on the stage illustrates the impact of androcentric society on women characters. The behavior of Arlie is nothing but her reactions against patriarchal society. She was abused at home and in society. The limited and restricted liberty suffocates Arlie and as a result she breaks all rules and does notorious activities. Her rebellious nature leads her beyond bars. But after getting parole, a new version of Arlie comes out. Arlene has changed and strives hard for a new identity, she insists everyone to call her 'Arlene' and not 'Arlie'.

The playwright demonstrates a role of society in one's psychological development. Arlene expects to start a new life and regain her son who is now in foster home. Her son doesn't know her, but she desperately wishes to meet him. But her past becomes an obstacle in her new journey of life. Her past constantly haunts her. Bennie, her prison guard accompanies her to her residence and declares to stay permanently in the city. His presence reminds Arlene of her past. He knows her background and calls her Arlie which irritates Arlene. His sexual advancement reminds her of childhood memories. Arlie was rebellious and criminal because she wanted to take revenge from society. She was a victim of childhood abuse as her own father raped her and made her silent. Sexual exploitation and threats of power created a deep impact on her psychology. Marsha Norman demonstrates victimization of women on the stage to change the situation. Violence and exploitation make women meek and fragile.

Arlene wants to visit her own house, but her own mother denies the possibility as she wants to keep her other children away from Arlene. Arlene explains her modified version but mother doesn't accept her change and believes that Arlie will never change. Arlene knew her mother because from childhood she ignorantly supported her father and his beating of Arlene. The role of mother is also responsible for the mutinous nature of Arlie because as a child she needs support from her mother which she hardly gets from her. Carl, a former pimp of Arlene and a partner in various crimes reappears in her life and insist her to resume prostitution. He tries to convince her by tempting her with all the lavishness of life, but she refuses to join him again. He forces her by using his physical strength but she rejects all the possibilities. Marsha Norman focuses on the fact that instead of supporting her changed personality, how people in the society make her helpless. But finally Arlene gets the confidence and realizes her self-identity with the help of Ruby, her neighbour. Marsha Norman's depiction of the inner thoughts of a woman's psyche reveals women's sufferings and their lives in a very distinctive way.

Jessie, an epileptic resolute individual

'night, Mother' is the fifth play of Marsha Norman which was written in 1981 and staged on Broadway in 1983. The play was acclaimed widely and received favorable responses from the audience. The play was awarded with many reputed awards including the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1983. The world class one- act play 'night, Mother' is about Jessie Cates, a girl of late thirties or early forties and her mother, Thelma Cates, a widow in her late fifties or early sixties. The play focuses on a variety of emotions and the special relationship between mother and daughter. The playwright Marsha Norman emphasizes on various issues of a post- modern woman like loneliness, depression, unemployability, emotional gaps, emptiness in relationships and many more.

Jessie and Thelma, the main characters of the play, live together isolated in a remote corner of the country. Jessie is a perfect example of a postmodern individual who suffers through multiple issues. Jessie's personal and social life is completely frustrated. She is separated from her husband and stays with her mother. She suffers from epilepsy; her son is involved in robbery; her profession is also not satisfactory. All the predicaments lead towards Jessie's announcement of suicide which is quite unbearable for her mother. The playwright endeavors to demonstrate the psyche of women characters who are the victims of patriarchal society. Women in the society fight against the cruel traditions and adjust accordingly. They try to challenge the system but their efforts go in vain against the deeply rooted androcentric system. Finally, they give up and prefer to commit suicide. Jessie also proposes her plan to kill herself and asks for her father's gun. Jessie is completely exhausted with her present situation and has lost all hopes of improvement. She understands the roots of her misery and determines to commit suicide. Her mother tries to convince her to change her mind through all possible ways, but there is no concrete point which can change her resolve.

Though Jessie decides to quit she tries to arrange all essential things for her mother. Despite her mother's strong urge Jessie completely neglects her talk and tells her how to handle the household chores, how to order groceries and when to keep out garbage after her death. She even prepared a list of Christmas gifts for her. Loneliness, frustration, unemployedness, repetitive attacks of epilepsy, failure in relations and hopelessness are the prime reasons of her decision to commit suicide.

Her mother tries to involve her in other activities and becomes emotional. Jessie knows the fact that her mother stops her not because she loves her but to kill the loneliness of her old age.

Jessie finally embraces death by committing suicide to free herself from all the problems. The dramatist focuses on an individual's right to prefer death rather than to live a miserable life. Jessie represents the unbearable journey of a despondent life of many women in the society who do not have any option but to embrace death. Marsha Norman depicts Jessie's psychosomatic exploration on the stage to raise her voice against all evil practices prevalent in the society.

Conclusion

In both the plays of Marsha Norman the main characters undergo oppressions. They struggle for self-identity and self-realization. Their behaviour is always controlled by the patriarchal system of the society. Many women in the society blindly accept an identity which is determined by existing power systems. But both the characters of Marsha Norman 'Arlene' and 'Jessie' are subversive in their own way. They insist on their self-identity by rejecting existing ideologies. Arlene changes her name and rejects all which remind her past while Jessie chooses death to show her authoritative control on her life. Jessie says, "I can't do anything either, about my life, to change it, make it better, make me feel better, make me feel better about it. Like it better, make work. But I can stop it It's all I really have that belongs to me and I'm going to say what happens to it. (Norman 36) Thus, Marsha Norman attempts to encourage women in society to fight back against all adverse situations actively in one or other way.

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Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic on Online Marketing in India

Prof. Rajendra Vasant Rao Deshmukh

HOD & Vice-Principal, Department of Commerce,
Shri SS Patil Arts, Shri Bhausaheb TT Salunkhe Commerce & Shri GR Pandit Science College
(Nutan Maratha College), Jalgaon.

Abstract

Covid19's global pandemic while with its impact on different fields has a significant impact on online. Marketing and advertising also global, regional and local. However, this effect on most games is one Positive, instead of what was seen in many other areas such as the economy and human resources. Although the virus has created a lot of uncertainty between customers and marketers, for health, social life, Stable economic, employment and the same thing has led to changes in behavior like remote work, spending a lot, inside time, apply at home at home, learn new Internet recipes, increase attention to health and hygiene, avoiding congestion areas, increasing social media participation, online content, there is a big impact on marketing and advertising efforts.

The change in behavior is primarily for online platforms and online content, which is true opportunities for experts and marketing brands to connect with more online than ever. Enhance social media and desire for online content, online means provides marketing experts with a lot opportunity to withdraw cash. At the same time, it also makes marketing experts take action with force and social responsibility while implementing online marketing strategies. This article is made with the aim of highlighting, analyzing and understanding the impact of the covid19 pandemic on onlinemarketing and advertising in general.

Keywords : Online Marketing, Covid-19 Pandemic, Online Marketing.

Introduction

Online Marketing is the exercise of leveraging web-primarily based totally channels to unfold a message approximately a company's logo, products, or offerings to its capacity clients. The techniques and strategies used for on-line advertising encompass email, social media, show marketing and marketing, seek engine optimization (SEO), Google AdWords and more. The goal of advertising is to attain capacity clients via the channels in which they spend their time reading, searching, purchasing and socializing on-line.

Widespread adoption of the net for commercial enterprise and private use has generated new channels for marketing and marketing and advertising engagement, together with the ones noted above. There also are many advantages and demanding situations inherent to on-line advertising, which makes use of in general virtual mediums to attract, have interaction and convert online site visitors to clients. Online advertising differs from conventional advertising, which has traditionally blanketed mediums like print, billboard, tv and radio advertisements.



Source:-<https://www.brainminetech.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/online-marketing.png>

Before on-line advertising channels emerged, the value to marketplace services or products become frequently prohibitively expensive, and historically tough to measure. Think of countrywide TV advert campaigns, which can be measured via patron attention organizations to decide ranges of logo awareness. These techniques are historically now no longer well-perfect for managed experimentation. Today, all people with an internet commercial enterprise (in addition to maximum offline businesses) can take part in on-line advertising via way of means of growing an internet site and constructing client acquisition campaigns at little to no value. Those advertising services and products additionally have the capacity to test with optimization to fine-music their campaigns` performance and ROI.

While online marketing and advertising are growing steadily, the Covid19 epidemic brings unexpected aspects, allowing everyone to stay home with little or no work, online platforms, online media, and affects the rapid change in behavior towards online. content. Align advertisements to different buyers and different devices, rather than online marketing strategies related

to different platform ad capture efforts, and large audience.

Objectives of Study

The Pivot objectives of the study are:

1. Examine the concept of online marketing.
2. Analysis of the effects of Covid19 on online marketing.
3. Analysing the future role of online marketing post Covid19.

Research Design

Research based on secondary sources of data. Secondary data is collected through published sources such as textbooks, journals, magazines and through blogs and articles published on the web.

Limitation of Study

1. The study was limited to secondary data only.
2. Time constraints on data collection secondary data.
3. Generalize all the data of this learning is not a priority.

Literature Review

Kamaljeet Kalsi (2020) located in observe that “Free delivery” become the pinnacle manner survey respondents suggested shops and eating places could earn their commercial enterprise, with almost 1/2 of all respondents deciding on this option. 41% of respondents highlighted “Take-out” and “Easy on-line ordering” as a manner to earn their commercial enterprise. Curb-aspect pickup” become a carrier preferred through 38% of customers.

While “Commitment to neighborhood jobs” become decrease at the list, with simplest 30% of respondents bringing up this as a manner to earn their commercial enterprise, it’s far still precise to look customers taking notice. 73% of customers use proximity-primarily based totally seek to locate neighborhood corporations once they need them. Proximity-primarily based totally seek become the pinnacle purchaser choice through a huge margin. In fact, customers have been 121% much more likely to use the proximity seek to locate neighborhood corporations than they have been to visit a neighborhood commercial enterprise website.

Dr. James Seligman (2020) concludes that recognize the patron base and the way they assess purchases of gadgets in difficult times. Allocate finances to least threat areas, redefine and push cost and trust.

Shruti Agrawal (2020) concludes that the impact of Covid-19 on Indian financial system and deliver chain is studied. This observe additionally suggested approximately the Covid-19 impact on worldwide production and deliver chain. Covid-19 has affected the producing companies and their deliver chain over the world. COVID-19 is affecting our deliver chains and daily production operations.

Abeda Shaikh (2020) from this study, it can be seen that there is a change in people’s consumption habits, it is believed that there is a will continue even after returning to normal. It was also concluded that when people spend more time at home and become bored to the outbreak, the virus will lead to a continued increase in the number of consumers shopping online. Availability management to minimize inventory equally important. There has been a delay among consumers purchasing products online. Consumers have changed their buying behavior after Covid.

Mohammad Waliul Hasanat (2020) concludes that the Research Article here covers the impact of corona virus on e-commerce Malaysia. Analyzing it, it is found that online businesses are severely hampered due to this pandemic disease.

Online Marketing

Online marketing is a part of marketing that uses the Internet and other online technologies and platforms to promote a company’s products and services. As the definition suggests, it seems like a simple way to market and generate leads for your products and services. After all, you need an internet connection, computer equipment and you can start promoting products and services.

Online marketing is not rocket science. All you need is to understand the different components of online marketing and have plenty of hands-on experience. Online marketing knowledge can be obtained through online sources. However, hands-on experience is crucial to understanding the great basics of online internet marketing for success.

Components of Online Marketing

Online marketing is a term that encompasses a wide range of techniques. As a marketer, you need to focus on all the ingredients and figure out which type or set of ingredients gives you the best results.



Source:-<https://www.himtyagi.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/diagram-of-online-marketing-components-300x285.png>

We can divide online marketing into the following components:

1. Web Design
2. Content Marketing
3. Social media marketing
4. Advertising via e-mail
5. Search Engine Marketing or SEM
6. Search Engine Optimization or SEO

1. Website Design

To do business online, you need a website or an app. But it's not as simple as it seems. Back then, having a website was enough to impress your customers and grow your business. However, now the look and feel of your website design is just as important. Web design is also important in terms of conversion rate optimization. The color scheme you use, consistency of your design, user traffic, how easily customers can find information on your website, and other factors play a huge role in online success.

The reason you choose web design as the first component of online marketing is because its success determines whether other components of online marketing will be successful for your website or not. Remember that web design is the most important element of online marketing, you should always strive to make it intuitive and engaging.

The loading speed of your website is also very important. Pages that load in under 3 seconds deliver a positive user experience and reduce bounce rates and increase conversion rates. According to the latest announcement from Google, page experience will soon become a ranking factor, so you should focus on this department as well.

2. Content Marketing

Content marketing is a strategy to earn leads and profits using a content management system. Simply put, you can create content like blog posts, comments, and any other type of content that describes the usefulness of your product. Looks like you write about your product and people start buying it just by reading it. But it is not that simple. You will have to provide value-added services with the content in which you describe your product.

Let's understand content marketing through an example of an organization that provides SaaS, Serosoft Solution. The company sells SaaS services to academic institutions. Let's say we read two articles by Serosoft and we have to decide which article is motivating us to buy their services.

The answer is very simple. Blogs that give us more useful information on how to solve our problems will inspire us to take more action. Conversely, if we only have blatant product sales and advertising information, we will look for other SaaS service providers.

So, when marketing online, using a consistent content marketing strategy is essential. You should try to provide value or information to your target audience, enticing them to buy your product or service.

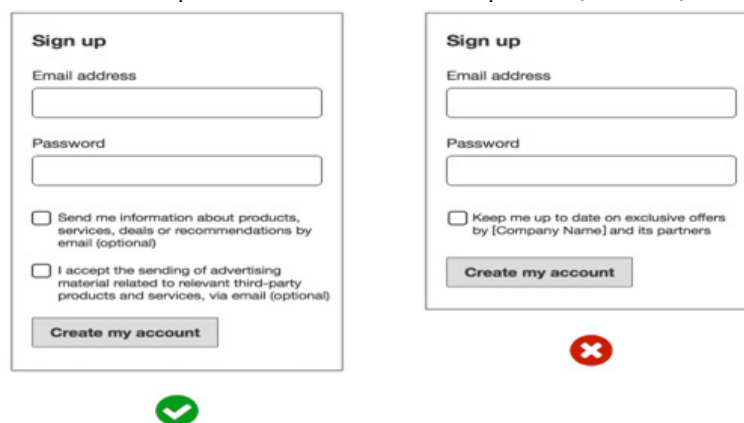
3. Social Media Marketing

Today, more than 2 billion people use social networks worldwide. The many people on the platform make social media a great choice for sharing your products and services as a potential buyer.

Social media may have a buying pool, but finding the target audience can be crucial. You can't talk about technology in a group where people come to discuss recipes. Targeting your audience should be done carefully.

4. Email Marketing

You must have received a few emails from e-commerce sites like Amazon or Flipkart regarding product discounts and online sales. If so, you already know about email marketing and the economics of online marketing to engage with potential customers and convert them into long-term loyal customers. According to sources, email marketing can make you \$44 for every dollar invested. Online marketers know the importance of email marketing. Major companies, including Google, have begun offering the option to ask users to opt-in to receive emails about products, services, and offers.

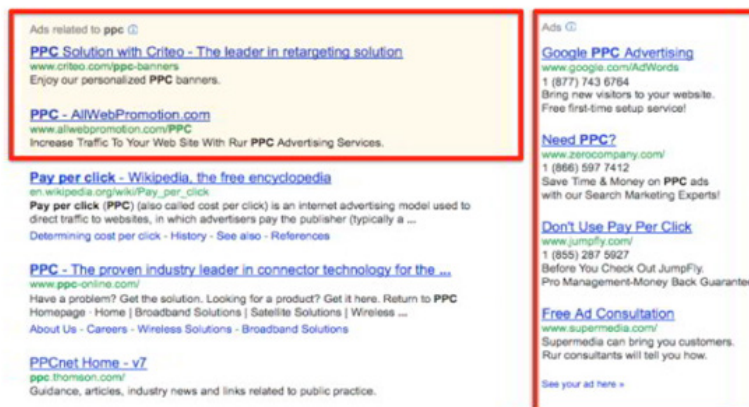


Source: -<https://www.himtyagi.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/email-marketing.png>

We now know we can increase brand awareness or generate leads using email marketing. How should the content of the email be attractive so that customers or email subscribers are enticed to do it? Well, you can create email newsletters, invite users to value-added seminars related to your product or service, create interactive communication to get to know them better. When using email marketing, you should always try to provide information about your product or service, and you should also explain how your product can solve your customers' problems.

5. Search Engine Marketing

Search engines are where customers find the products or services they need. Search engine marketing is a great but expensive strategy to maintain a presence in search results and attract those customers to your website. Search engine marketing or pay-per-click (PPC) campaigns can quickly generate leads for your business. The general idea is to bid on profitable business keywords to collect leads and then close them by solving customer problems by contacting them through different channels.



The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of search engine results for the query 'PPC'. The left screenshot shows results from Criteo, AllWebPromotion.com, Wikipedia, and PPCnet. The right screenshot shows results from Google PPC Advertising, Need PPC?, Don't Use Pay Per Click, and Free Ad Consultation.

Source:-<https://www.himtyagi.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/search-engine-marketing.jpg>

You can purchase paid search services from search engines like Google, Bing and Yahoo to rank in the top results and ultimately generate brand awareness or potential customers. Before investing in SEM campaigns, it's a good idea to first perform an analysis of your landing pages and see if their process includes unnecessary steps, such as forms with lots of information, unnecessary fields and other factors from the point of view of the CRO.

6. Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

The foundation of online marketing is to get the message across to as many people as possible in a cost-effective way. Search engines can play an important role in connecting visitors to your web platform. Today, almost 75% of users click on the first Google search result, so it is essential that it is at the top of the search results.

Search engine optimization itself is an important area and involves a number of activities, from basic on-page SEO to technical testing of a website to building authoritative backlinks. Unlike SEM, SEO is a long-term strategy for profit. Here, the SEOs work to rank your website on the first page of the SERPs (search engine results pages) on the most important business or monetization keywords. Search engine marketing is different from search engine optimization because SEO requires a lot of effort in different areas like finding useful keywords, getting backlinks to improve brand trust.

Effects On Online Marketing of Covid-19 Pandemic

The spread of Covid19 has had a dramatic impact negative impact on field marketing activities, mainly due to confinement. However, this has opened the door to online marketing as a people have moved to online media faster predict in advance. The following points explain impact of covid19 on online marketing and the advertisements.

I. Increase engagement on social networkspaved the way for the rise of social media marketing:

Caused by Covid19, confinement and work from home, people have a lot of free timewhich they spend on social media. Hence, this offers traders the opportunity to capitalize and connect better with customers through various social media sites, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram.

II. Moving from K.P.I Expectations to Lifetime evaluate:

Online marketing is traditionally based on analysis and key performance indicators (K.P.I) to measure effectiveness and effectiveness of online marketing campaigns.However, the outbreak of Corona Virus has underestimate the importance and emphasis on K.P. I and increase the importance of customer lifetime value.

III.Growing demand for video and micro-video content:

While the Internet revolution led by Reliance Jio made the Internet cheaper, the introduction of Covid19, has made people so free now they've got plenty of time to spend. The result is, request video content in Video streaming platforms like YouTube have greatly increased. Likewise, in the case micro video content platforms already have a demand increased greatly.These things, gave traders the opportunity to bet on Video and Micro Video content to advertise and promote their products and service.

IV. The growing importance of AI-based Chatbots:

While people's online activities have increased during the quarantine period and for the most part of the work-from-home workforce status, companies have accepted A.I based on Chatbots, will provide the necessary things customer support through a pre-programmed chat room. The use of these types chatbot customers appreciate the bots also increased unexpectedly and like as a result, these chatbots have become a customer support.

V. Emphasis on experiential marketing:

As people spend more time online during this limited time, marketers can focus on bringing customers online exciting experience or else the odds are that customers can quickly get bored, if website, landing page or virtual environment not a good experience. Candlestick marketers place great emphasis on production online customers have a pleasant experience once they visit the site, attend webinar, curated content hub access, landing page access pages.

VI. Increasing demand for O.T.T. content centre:

The Covid19 lockdown period has also seen an increase Over-the-top. Needs and Audiences Content hubs like Netflix and Amazon First. High demand for these O.T.T online marketer supply platform opportunity for promotion and marketing products and services through these platforms.

The future of online marketing after Covid19

There is no doubt about the impact of Covid19 on aggressive online marketing for most party, but in the future, please post vibrant era, marketers need to maintain or instead of improving the current online opportunity to build customer loyalty basis thus obtained during the Covid period.

I. Be socially responsible in society media:

Although the company has achieved great success customer interaction on many social media platforms, ahead in future, companies must maintain this committed while ensuring that they act with responsibility.

II. Maintain an online reputation:

With the increase in customers' time online increased costs and activity on social networks, any trademark or company fault can in part lead to a faster spread of negative effects information and can cause backlash. Therefore, maintaining an online reputation will very difficult and necessary.

III. Web traffic management:

Post Covid, when everyone returns home normal lifestyle and habits, the challenge of in front of marketers will get quantity and quality of web traffic on websites and landing pages. Businessman must continue to create online interaction content and virtual environment the same post Covid to manage and maintain web traffic.

IV. Invest in AI-powered Chatbots:

As the use of chatbots increases in length of detention and client observation as a useful service, moving forward into the future. The responsibility of marketers will be to invest more in such AI-based technology while ensuring good U.I and UX and sure to have no more technical problems.

Conclusion

In the current scenario, online is at the heart of every business and online marketing is one indispensable tool in the hands of brands and marketers to carry out marketing pandemic strategy. When the field of marketing in general is Strong impact, online field marketing has evolved a lot. Covid19 has brought online marketing on fast-track and pave the way for further development and improve online marketing activities.

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“Dividend Policy Impact on Stock Price of Nationalised Banks Listed in Bse”

Dr. Rajalakshmi Shetty
Principal
Vidyarashmi First Grade College, Savanoor, Puttur

ABSTRACT

This study attempts to explore the dividend policy and stock price volatility of Indian nationalized Banks. For this purpose, twenty nationalized banks in India are studied. Financial data for the same was retrieved for 5 years from the Bombay Stock exchange website, Financial Ratios and from Fact sheets of banks. Hence this study analyses the performance of the banks through various financial ratios which help the investors to know about the financial performance of the particular bank impact of dividend policy determinants and stock market price taking into account the variables like, Dividend Per share, Earning per Share, Return on Equity, P/E ratio, Return on Asset, Dividend yield and Dividend pay-out.

The result of the empirical study carried out revealed that the earning streams of banks in India have a greater impact on their dividend pay-outs in shaping the price of their shares in the market.

Key Words: *Dividend Policy, dividend pay-out, Share price, Return on Equity*

INTRODUCTION

The dividend policy framed by the firm is one of the crucial issues in corporate finance since it may have an impact on the firm's value and shareholder wealth maximisation. Dividend policy implies that the management formulates a policy plan or pattern of dividend distribution or payment. At the highest level of decision making, companies have two basic options regarding apportionment of their profits: retain or distribute the earnings. The retention of profits allows them to use for various business functions, including additional investing in expansion and growth. The distribution of excess profits to the shareholders can come in the form of either share repurchases or dividend distributions.

The most significant factor affecting dividend policies are Policy of the company, stability in earnings, liquidity of the company, past dividend rates, market expectation, taxation, Legal restrictions, nature of business, cost of capital, trade cycle, bonus issues etc.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To study the various conflicting factors which influence Dividend Policy.
- To provide guideline for investors, banks and all institutional investors to know the relationship between dividend policy and stock price volatility.
- To study which variable is more or less volatility in price of stock.
- To determine the effect of dividend payout and Dividend Yield on share Price of listed Commercial Bank listed in BSE.
- To analyze the effect of earning per share on share Performance of listed Commercial bank in BSE.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dividend distribution and its policy is always an important area of concern for every business organization, investors, researchers, and funding agencies etc. Over the year's financial economist have propounded different theories on dividend. Some are of the view that dividend is an important factor in influencing the value of firm while some are of the opinion that dividend is irrelevant factor.

A number of dividend theories exist that attempt an explanation of the influence of corporate dividend policies on stock prices. These theories include the clientele effect, the information or signaling effect, the bird-in-hand theory and the rate of return effect.

Lintner, (1956) was the pioneer to observe the impact of dividend policy on share prices. His theory suggests a direct relationship between a firm's dividend policy and its market value. Their "bird-in-the-hand" argument states that existing and potential investors consider current dividends less risky than future dividends or capital gains.

Campbell and Shiller (1988) found a relationship between stock prices, earnings and expected dividends and he drives a conclusion that earnings and dividends is powerful in predicting stock returns over several years.

Nissim and Ziv (2001) did a study to investigate the relation between dividend changes and future profitability, measured in terms of either future earnings or future abnormal earnings.

Azhagaiah & Priya (2008) they conclude higher dividends increased the market value of shares while lower dividends reduced the market value of shares since shareholders preferred current dividends to future income.

Chijoke (2011) studied the impact of Dividend Policy on Stock Prices. Results of their study show the positive relation between Dividend Yield and Stock Price Changes and negative relation between Dividend Pay-out Ratio and Stock Price Changes.

Benjamin I. Ehikioya (2015), The findings revealed a significant positive impact of dividend payout on the performance of firms, measured as return on assets and return on equity. The finding confirms the proposition that dividend policy is an important determinant of firm performance.

The researcher Chaabouni, (2017) has studied the stock prices response to dividend announcements of ten companies in Saudi Arabia in the year 2014-15. The methodology of finding the abnormal returns has been adopted by the author. It was found that there is a positive impact of the dividend announcements on the stock prices.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify select, process and analyse information about the research topic. Since this study is primarily based on secondary data, the annual reports of the selected banking companies and their fact sheet were approached and calculations were made out of it. The study is based on secondary data analysis. In order to achieve of this study there are 25 commercial banks listed in BSE are considered for this study and data were analysed from the year 2013 to 2018. The top gainers & top losers banks are selected for the study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Financial ratios are widely used to analyse a bank’s performance, specifically to gauge and benchmark the bank’s level of solvency and liquidity. A financial ratio is a relative magnitude of financial variables taken from a business’s financial statements, such as sales, assets, investments and share price. Ratio analysis is used to draw a conclusion regarding the impact of dividend policy on Market share price.

DIVIDEND PER SHARE (DPS)

The amount of dividend that a shareholder will receive for each share they hold in the company is called as Dividend Per Share. Dividend per share (DPS) is calculated by dividing the total dividends paid out by a business, including interim dividends, over a period of time by the number of outstanding ordinary shares issued.

Sl No	Banks	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance
1	Allahabad Bank	0.826	1.1721	1.3739
2	Andra Bank	0.72	0.8468	0.717
3	Bank Of Baroda	5.18	9.2164	84.942
4	Bank Of India	2.00	2.7386	7.500
5	Bank Of Maharashtra	0.36	0.498	0.248
6	Canara Bank	4.50	5.7228	32.75
7	Central Bank	0.1	0.2236	0.05
8	Corporation Bank	1.63	2.9257	8.5595
9	Dena Bank	0.62	0.9654	0.932
10	IndusInd Bank	5.1	1.6355	2.675
11	Indian bank	3.28	2.4591	6.047
12	Indian overseas bank	0.44	0.6066	0.368
13	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	2.32	3.2491	10.557
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	0.89	0.9952	0.9905
15	Punjab Nationalised bank	2.66	4.3449	18.878
16	SBI	2.34	1.3594	1.848
17	Syndicate Bank	2.04	2.8077	7.883
18	UCO Bank	1.00	1.4142	2.00
19	Union Bank	2.39	2.6097	6.8105
20	Vijaya Bank	1.24	0.7503	0.563

Interpretation: Increasing DPS is a good indication for a company to signal strong performance to its shareholders. The above Table shows that in the financial year 2013-14, the DPS of Bank of Baroda (21.5) is highest. There is an increasing trend in case of IndusInd banks’ DPS. It shows that the investment in IndusInd bank is profitable to the investors. It is also highlighted that IndusInd Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, SBI and Vijaya Bank recorded high DPS. The DPS is very low in case of Central Bank (0.1) is not attractive to the shareholders.

EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Earnings Per Share (EPS) is a market prospect ratio that measures the amount of net income earned per share of stock outstanding. In other words, this is the amount of money each share of stock would receive if all of the profits were distributed

to the outstanding shares at the end of the year. Earnings per Share show how profitable a company is on a shareholder basis.

Sl.No	Bank	Mean	Standard deviation	variance
1	Allahabad Bank	-7.878	31.3879	985.2032
2	Andra Bank	-2.494	22.3574	499.8523
3	Bank Of Baroda	22.85	55.48466	3078.5466
4	Bank Of India	-13.108	41.1163	1690.5489
5	Bank Of Maharashtra	-1.09	6.9302	48.0276
6	Canara Bank	1.924	60.5145	2929.6000
7	Central Bank	-9.646	8.7720	76.9478
8	Corporation Bank	1.422	25.5899	654.8456
9	Dena Bank	-3.702	10.5882	112.1095
10	IndusInd Bank	41.754	12.907	166.5905
11	Indian bank	23.596	5.6179	31.5612
12	Indian overseas bank	-11.304	12.1987	148.8083
13	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	-27.88	82.4352	6795.5594
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	2.906	9.4037	88.4295
15	Punjab Nationalised bank	8.212	55.4774	3077.7446
16	SBI	10.394	10.2636	105.3407
17	Syndicate Bank	-0.404	28.1919	794.7822
18	UCO Bank	-6.782	21.0006	441.0285
19	Union Bank	3.018	41.3227	1707.5667
20	Vijaya Bank	6.318	1.4632	2.14087

Interpretation: This above table reveals that Earnings per Share has the maximum mean value graded at 41.75 in case of IndusInd bank and minimum mean value stays at -27.88 of Oriental Bank Of Commerce. The value of standard deviation can show the divergence in datasets. The largest standard deviation value is 82.43 for Oriental Bank of Commerce. It indicates a great change in the stock trading prices of Oriental Bank Of Commerce. The lowest standard deviation value belongs to Vijaya Bank causes smallest change in the share market values.

DIVIDEND PAY-OUT RATIO

The dividend pay-out ratio measures the percentage of net income that is distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends during the year.

MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND VARIANCE

Sl.No	Banks	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance
1	Allahabad Bank	5.32	7.3821	54.4950
2	Andra Bank	8.002	8.5941	73.8586
3	Bank Of Baroda	13.162	12.0915	146.2044
4	Bank Of India	6.24	8.9636	80.3424
5	Bank Of Maharashtra	8.812	12.2715	150.5891
6	Canara Bank	8.162	11.1798	124.9872
7	Central Bank	2.734	6.1134	37.3738
8	Corporation Bank	8.04	11.0092	121.2034
9	Dena Bank	7.806	10.6960	114.4046
10	IndusInd Bank	9.932	5.5719	31.0456
11	Indian bank	2.34	2.6698	7.128
12	Indian overseas bank	0.64	0.9209	0.848
13	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	2.32	3.2492	10.557
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	0.45	0.7194	0.5175
15	Punjab Nationalised bank	6.268	9.2399	85.3775
16	SBI	16.232	9.0755	82.3648
17	Syndicate Bank	2.04	2.8077	7.883
18	UCO Bank	7.116	9.7755	95.5613
19	Union Bank	9.266	9.3992	88.3444
20	Vijaya Bank	23.97	14.7144	216.5131

If we observe the above table it is clear that Dividend Pay-out ratio over a period of 5 years there will be good record by Vijaya Bank (23.97), SBI (16.23), Bank of Baroda (13.16) and Bank of Maharashtra (8.81) which implies that there will be a positive relationship between dividend pay-out ratio and share price. In case of Punjab & Sind Bank (0.45) and Indian overseas bank (0.64) shows very low mean value which highlights that the banks are not paying dividend regularly. This will through negative impact on share prices of these banks.

DIVIDEND YIELD (DY) RATIO

The Dividend Yield Ratio shows the proportion of dividends that a company pays out in comparison to the market price of its stock. To calculate the ratio, divide the annual dividends paid per share of stock by the market price of the stock at the end of the measurement period.

Sl.No	Banks	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance
1	Allahabad Bank	0.52	0.7155	0.512
2	Andhra Bank	1.14	1.2442	1.548
3	Bank Of Baroda	0.9	0.9669	0.935
4	Bank Of India	1.38	1.3755	1.892
5	Bank Of Maharashtra	0.8	1.1045	1.22
6	Canara Bank	1.26	1.5549	2.418
7	Central Bank	0.334	0.5252	0.2758
8	Corporation Bank	0.9	1.2369	1.53
9	Dena Bank	1.44	1.4809	2.193
10	IndusInd Bank	0.58	0.1304	0.017
11	Indian bank	2.24	0.7301	0.533
12	Indian overseas bank	-	-	-
13	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	0.58	0.6658	0.367
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	1.28	1.5770	2.487
15	Punjab Nationalised bank	5.08	0.6870	0.472
16	SBI	0.72	0.6611	0.437
17	Syndicate Bank	1.48	2.0315	4.127
18	UCO Bank	-	-	-
19	Union Bank	1.4	1.4612	2.135
20	Vijaya Bank	3.78	1.3443	1.807

Interpretation: From the above table it is clear that the highest Average value of Dividend Yield is Punjab National Bank 5.08 and lowest value is Allahabad Bank 0.52. As we can see from the above table that if the banks pay dividend then its Dividend Yield is high whereas the banks like Indian Overseas Bank and UCO Bank which does not pay any dividend for 5 years then its dividend yield is Zero.

CONCLUSION

The study provides both empirical and statistical evidence on the relationship between dividend payment and market share prices of banks. The results revealed that dividend pay-out ratio, Earning Per Share and Dividend Yield have a positive and significant effect on the market prices of shares of banks. This paper further shows that long term investments give due consideration to dividend announcement and Dividend Policy of banks. It is advisable for banks to fix dividend per share which the shareholders are comfortable with and will be very competitive in the market. Thus, the research paper concluded the existence of a positive relationship between dividend policy and share price of Indian nationalized banks listed in BSE.

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Recent Trends in GIS, GPS and RS: A Review

S. A. Gaikwad

Associate Professor, Department of Electronics,
JDMVPS Nutan Maratha ASC College, Jalgaon

Abstract:

A geographic information system [GIS], is a system which provides spatial data entry, management, and retrieval, analysis, and visualization of different aspects in a particular application. To enhance the capabilities of GIS system and increase the geographic range of coverage generally satellite communication is used. GIS is roughly synonymous with geoinformatics and part of the broader geospatial field, which also includes GPS, remote sensing. The Global Positioning System [GPS] is also a satellite and ground-based radionavigation system. GPS technology provides an indispensable tool for management of most of natural resources and enables the user to determine very accurate locations on the surface of the Earth. The most popular application of GPS is navigation systems fitted in modern vehicles and in smart phones. Remote sensing [RS] is used to gather information above and below the surface of the earth or an ocean from a distant platform, usually a satellite. In RS receiving sensors are installed on satellites that detect and record the reflected or emitted energy from earth's surface. This sensed data is used for mapping and spatial analysis. The GIS, GPS and RS are closely related to each other and use the communication enabled devices and satellites for their operation and can cover geographically entire earth planet and are being used for wide range of applications. Present paper takes the review of recent trends in these systems and explores their wide application areas.

Keywords: *spatial data, geoinformatics, geospatial field, radionavigation, satellite*

A Geographic Information System [GIS] is a complex methodology designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage, and present all types of geographic data with the help of electronic communication devices. A GIS is a system which provides spatial data entry, management, and retrieval, analysis, and visualization of different aspects in a particular application. The implementation of a GIS is often driven by geographic area under implementation, purpose, or application requirements. Generally, a GIS implementation requires use of high-speed advanced computers, communication devices and soft wares to run these devices. To enhance the capabilities of GIS system and increase the geographic range of coverage generally satellite communication is used. GIS is a type of database containing geographic data (that is, descriptions of phenomena for which location is relevant), combined with software tools for managing, analysing, and visualizing those data. GIS is roughly synonymous with geoinformatics and part of the broader geospatial field, which also includes GPS, remote sensing, etc. Geographic information science, the academic discipline that studies these systems and their underlying geographic principles. Geographic information systems are utilized in multiple technologies, processes, techniques, and methods. They are attached to various operations and numerous applications, that relate to engineering, planning, management, transport/logistics, insurance, telecommunications, and businesses. For this reason, GIS and location intelligence applications are at the foundation of location-enabled services, that rely on geographic analysis and visualization.

GIS provides the capability to relate previously unrelated information, through the use of location as the "key index variable". Locations and extents that are found in the Earth's spacetime, can be recorded through the date and time of occurrence, along with x, y, and z coordinates, representing, longitude (x), latitude (y), and elevation (z). All Earth-based, spatial-temporal, location, and extent references, should be relatable to one another, and ultimately, to a "real" physical location or extent. GIS uses space-time location as the key index variable for all other information. Just as a relational database containing text or numbers can relate many different tables using common key index variables, GIS can relate otherwise unrelated information by using location as the key index variable. The key is the location and/or extent in space-time. Any variable that can be located spatially, and temporally, can be referenced using a GIS. These GIS coordinates may represent other quantified systems of temporo-spatial reference. Some examples are highway mile-marker, building address, street intersection, entrance gate, water depth sounding, POS. Units applied to recorded temporal-spatial data can vary widely, but all Earth-based spatial-temporal location and extent references should, ideally, be relatable to one another and ultimately to a "real" physical location or extent in space-time domain. Related by accurate spatial information, an incredible variety of real-world and projected past or future data can be analysed, interpreted, and represented. This key characteristic of GIS has begun to open new avenues of scientific inquiry into behaviours and patterns of real-world information that previously had not been systematically correlated.

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite and ground-based radionavigation and locational system owned by the United States Government. which maintains and controls it and makes it freely accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver. It is one of the global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) that provides geolocation and time information to a GPS receiver anywhere on or near the earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. GPS enables the

user to determine very accurate locations on the surface of the Earth. Obstacles such as mountains and buildings can block the relatively weak GPS signals. GPS technology has provided an indispensable tool for management of most of natural resources. Although GPS is a complex and very advanced technology, user interfaces have been developed to make it very accessible to the non-technical user. Simple and inexpensive GPS units are available with accuracies of 10 to 20 meters, and more sophisticated precision agriculture systems can obtain centimetres level accuracies. The most popular application is navigation systems fitted in modern vehicles and in smart phones. Navigation is a field of study that focuses on the process of monitoring and controlling the movement of a craft or vehicle from one place to another. The field of navigation includes four general categories: land navigation, marine navigation, aeronautic navigation, and space navigation. It is also the term of art used for the specialized knowledge used by navigators to perform navigation tasks. All navigational techniques involve locating the navigator's position compared to known locations or patterns.

The GPS does not require the user to transmit any data, and it operates independently of any telephonic or Internet reception. though these technologies one can enhance the usefulness of the GPS positioning information. The GPS provides critical positioning capabilities to military, civil, and commercial users around the world. the latitude of a place on Earth is its angular distance north or south of the equator. Latitude is usually expressed in degrees ranging from 0° at the Equator to 90° at the North and South poles. The latitude of the North Pole is 90° N, and the latitude of the South Pole is 90° S. Like latitude, the longitude of a place on Earth is the angular distance east or west of the prime meridian or Greenwich meridian. Longitude is usually expressed in degrees ranging from 0° at the Greenwich meridian to 180° east and west. The latitude is a geographic coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on the Earth's surface. Latitude is an angle which ranges from 0° at the Equator to 90° (North or South) at the poles. Lines of constant latitude, or parallels, run east-west as circles parallel to the equator. Latitude is used together with longitude to specify the precise location of features on the surface of the Earth. Longitude is a geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on the Earth's surface, or the surface of a celestial body. It is an angular measurement, usually expressed in degrees and denoted by the Greek letter lambda (λ). Meridians (lines running from pole to pole) connect points with the same longitude.

The GPS is a space-based radio-navigation system consisting of a constellation of satellites broadcasting navigation signals and a network of ground stations and satellite control stations used for monitoring and control. Currently 31 GPS satellites orbit the Earth at an altitude of approximately 17,703 Km providing users with accurate information on position, velocity, and time anywhere in the world and in all weather conditions. Satellite Navigation is based on a global network of satellites that transmit radio signals from medium earth orbit. Users of Satellite Navigation are most familiar with the 31 Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites developed and operated by the United States. All providers of GPS have offered free use of their respective systems to the international community. All providers have developed International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices to support use of these constellations for aviation. The basic GPS service provides users with approximately 7.0-meter accuracy, 95% of the time, anywhere on or near the surface of the earth. To accomplish this, each of the 31 satellites emits signals that enable receivers through a combination of signals from at least four satellites, to determine their location and time. GPS satellites carry atomic clocks that provide extremely accurate time. The time information is placed in the codes broadcast by the satellite so that a receiver can continuously determine the time the signal was broadcast. The signal contains data that a receiver uses to compute the locations of the satellites and to make other adjustments needed for accurate positioning. The receiver uses the time difference between the time of signal reception and the broadcast time to compute the distance, or range, from the receiver to the satellite. The receiver must account for propagation delays or decreases in the signal's speed caused by the ionosphere and the troposphere. With information about the ranges to three satellites and the location of the satellite when the signal was sent, the receiver can compute its own three-dimensional position. An atomic clock synchronized to GPS is required in order to compute ranges from these three signals. However, by taking a measurement from a fourth satellite, the receiver avoids the need for an atomic clock. Thus, the receiver uses four satellites to compute latitude, longitude, altitude, and time.

A satellite navigation device, GPS receiver or simply a GPS. This device can receive information from GNSS satellites and then calculate the device's geographical position. Using suitable software, the device may display the position on a map, and it may offer routing directions. Using satellite information and installed software's, a GPS device can be used as an automobile navigation system. Navigation devices can indicate, the roads or paths available, traffic congestion and alternative routes, roads or paths that might be taken to get to the destination, if some roads are busy the best route to take. The location of food, banks, hotels, fuel, airports or other places of interests and the shortest route between the two locations. A GPS navigation system is a GPS receiver and audio/video (AV) components designed for a specific purpose such as a car-based or hand-held device or a smartphone app. The GPS technology has become common in cars, boats, cell phones, mobile devices, and even personal heads-up display (HUD) glasses. GPS technology works in almost any condition and is accurate to within 3-15 meters, depending on the number of signals received, the spread of satellites in the sky and the technologies used in the receiver.

Remote sensing [RS] is used to gather information about the surface of the earth from a distant platform, usually a satellite. Remote sensors fitted in satellites provide a global perspective and a wealth of data about Earth systems, which enable data-informed decision making based on the current and future state of our planet. This remotely sensed data used for mapping and spatial analysis is collected as reflected electromagnetic radiation, which is processed into a digital image that can be overlaid with other spatial data. Reflected radiation in the infrared part of the electromagnetic spectrum, which

is invisible to the human eye, is of particular importance for vegetation studies. For example, chlorophyll strongly absorbs blue (0.48 μm) and red (0.68 μm) wavelength radiation and reflects near-infrared radiation (0.75 to 1.35 μm). Leaf vacuole water absorbs radiation in the infrared region from 1.35 to 2.5 μm . The spectral properties of vegetation in different parts of the spectrum can be interpreted to reveal information about the health and status of crops, rangelands, forests, and other types of vegetation. Remote sensing is used in numerous fields, including geography, land surveying and most Earth science disciplines like hydrology, ecology, meteorology, oceanography, glaciology, and geology. It also has military, intelligence, commercial, economic, planning, and humanitarian applications, among others.

Satellites can be placed in several types of orbits around Earth. The three common classes of orbits are low-Earth orbit (approximately 160 to 2,000 km above Earth), medium-Earth orbit (approximately 2,000 to 35,500 km above Earth), and high-Earth orbit (above 35,500 km above Earth). Satellites orbiting at 35,786 km are at an altitude at which their orbital speed matches the planet's rotation and are in what is called geosynchronous orbit (GSO). In addition, a satellite in GSO directly over the equator will have a geostationary orbit. A geostationary orbit enables a satellite to maintain its position directly over the same place on Earth's surface. Low-Earth orbit is a commonly used orbit since satellites can follow several orbital tracks around the planet. Polar-orbiting satellites, for example, are inclined nearly 90 degrees to the equatorial plane and travel from pole to pole as Earth rotates. This enables sensors aboard the satellite to acquire data for the entire globe rapidly, including the polar regions. Many polar-orbiting satellites are considered Sun-synchronous, meaning that the satellite passes over the same location at the same solar time each cycle. A medium-Earth orbit satellite takes approximately 12 hours to complete an orbit. In 24-hours, the satellite crosses over the same two spots on the equator every day. This orbit is consistent and highly predictable. As a result, this is an orbit used by many telecommunications and GPS satellites. While both geosynchronous and geostationary satellites orbit at 35,786 km above Earth, geosynchronous satellites have orbits that can be tilted above or below the equator. Geostationary satellites, on the other hand, orbit Earth on the same plane as the equator. These satellites capture identical views of Earth with each observation and provide almost continuous coverage of one area.

There are many applications of Remote Sensing. Conventional radar is mostly associated with aerial traffic control, early warning, and certain large-scale meteorological data. Doppler radar is used by local law enforcements' monitoring of speed limits and in enhanced meteorological collection such as wind speed and direction within weather systems in addition to precipitation location and intensity. Laser and radar altimeters on satellites have provided a wide range of data. By measuring the bulges of water caused by gravity, they map features on the seafloor to a resolution of a mile or so. By measuring the height and wavelength of ocean waves, the altimeters measure wind speeds and direction, and surface ocean currents and directions. Ultrasound (acoustic) and radar tide gauges measure sea level, tides and wave direction in coastal and offshore tide gauges. Light detection and ranging (LIDAR) are well known in examples of weapon ranging, laser illuminated homing of projectiles. LIDAR is used to detect and measure the concentration of various chemicals in the atmosphere, while airborne LIDAR can be used to measure the heights of objects and features on the ground more accurately than with radar technology. Vegetation remote sensing is a principal application of LIDAR. Radiometers and photometers are the most common instrument in use, collecting reflected and emitted radiation in a wide range of frequencies. The most common are visible and infrared sensors, followed by microwave, gamma-ray, and rarely, ultraviolet.

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