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RELATION OF SOCIOLOGY WITH OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

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Abstract – Social sciences concern people's relationships and interactions with one another. Sociology, with its emphasis on social life, falls into this category. A multidisciplinary field, sociology draws from a variety of other social sciences, including anthropology, political science, psychology, and economics.

Sociology is a science of society. As a social science, it attempts to study social life as a whole. But for the understanding of social life as a whole sociology requires the help of other social sciences which studies a particular aspect of society. Economics studies the economic aspects whereas political science studies the political aspects.

According to Simpson – "Social science is a unity but is not fictitious unity, it's a dynamic unity of operating parts and these parts are indispensable to each and all others".

Keywords- Social Sciences, Sociology, Political science, psychology, economics, geography, Society.

Introduction –

Science is mainly divided into two categories: natural science and social science. Natural science includes physics, chemistry, biology, botany, etc. while in social sciences, economics, political science, philosophy psychology, sociology, anthropology, etc. Under the natural sciences, the physical world or related phenomena are studied, while in social sciences, human activities, society, and social phenomena are studied. It is only natural for each of the different social sciences to have an interrelationship among them because of a study of some aspect of social life. Social science derives a lot from other social sciences and other social sciences from sociology. Sociology has its own independent existence despite being closely related to various social sciences. There are many things or topics related to social life such as the structure of society, institutions, social control, social change, competition, social interaction, conflict, progress, group, mob, crime, etc., which only sociology studies.

Every social science studies a specific aspect of society and not the entire society. But society cannot be divided into first and foremost parts, it can only be understood with totality or wholeness and this work is done by sociology.

There are some differences among scholars regarding sociology's relationship with other social sciences. Some scholars consider sociology to be the only science of society. Some consider sociology to be the result of coordination with other social sciences. While some value it as a separate science like other social sciences.

Some scholarly opinions about sociology's relationship with other social sciences are as follows.

(1) **Auguste Comte's view** --_____ French scholar Comte rejects any relation of sociology with other social sciences. You have not only considered the existence of other social sciences. You say that society is a totality and because of this social phenomena cannot be divided into different parts. Only sociology can only provide scientific information about social life and various social phenomena through the scientific study of society as a whole.

(2) **Spencer's views** -------- British sociologist Herbert Spencer considers sociology to be an independent science and not co-ordination of various social sciences. Has accepted the existence and importance of psychology, history, etc. According to you, sociology integrates the results of various social sciences as a general principle of society.

(3) **According to Ward**, the American sociologist does not consider ward sociology as the only social science, nor do you consider it to be a coordination of other social sciences. You consider sociology as an independent science like other social sciences. Just as many chemical substances make a new chemical, similarly, various social sciences are manufacturing units of sociology.

(4) **Sorokin's views** ___ You believe that there is a close relationship between sociology and other social sciences and they take a lot from each other and hence they are interdependent.

Sociology's relation to other social sciences-

Sociology and Economics-

Economics studies the economic activities or economic behavior of man. Economics has also been called the study of the production and distribution of goods and services. Under sociology, social activities or activities of human beings are studied. It is especially interested in various forms of scripture, tradition, institution, culture, social relations, social processes, social patterns, social structures, and different types of groups. keeps. Sociology seeks to understand human behavior and society as a whole.

According to Prof. Thomas -- "Economics is actually a new branch of the broader science of sociology. Both these scriptures study the human and its functions. It is so important that in economics human Economic activity is studied in sociology when all aspects of social life are studied. "

On the basis of this, some scholars have considered economics to be a branch of sociology but the reality is that both in terms of their field of study and subject matter Is independent science. No one can be considered more or less important than anyone. These two social sciences are intimately related to each other. This is the reason that in many universities there used to be only one department of both sociology and economics. Apart from being a very scholarly economist, he has also been a sociologist. Scholars like August Comte, JS Mill, Pareto, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Mahatma Gandhi, etc., made it clear through their creations that these two sciences are complementary to each other, they cannot be studied abstractly.

Economic conditions have a definite influence on the social actions and behavior of a person, and social conditions on economic actions and behavior. These two scriptures also help in broadening each other's study as well as providing certainty. In fact, the traditions of the particular society, practices, institutions, and public beliefs greatly affect the economic activities and the economic actions themselves affect the social structure a lot.

Today economics and sociology study some of the problems that come under each other's fields, such as industrialization, urbanization, labor problems, unemployment, poverty, rural problems, etc. until both economic and social perspectives are considered. Till then neither

can they be understood properly nor can they be solved. Many good schemes have failed because human and social factors have not been attempted.

 Difference ---------

Apart from relationships, there are some differences between the two subjects.

(1) Sociology is a general science while economics is a specialized science.

(2) Sociological studies are quite comprehensive while The outlook of economics is limited economically and comparatively.

(3) The nature of sociology is groupist and the nature of economics is individualistic.

(4) Difference is found in the study methods of both

(5) In sociology all aspects of social life are studied whereas in economics only economic aspects of human life are studied.

Sociology and Political Science --

  There is a close relationship between sociology and political science. Until some time ago there was no distinction between state and society and for this reason, sociology and political science came under the same subject. In the 18th and 19th centuries, there was a distinction between state and society, and the study of the state through political science and the study of social family religion and law, etc. through sociology. Grillcrest has stated --that in political science we must accept the facts and principles of human relations which are the responsibility of sociology to study and render. Sociology tries to make a person a social animal and political science a good citizen.

Presently, the relationship between these two scriptures has increased so much that political sociology has developed as a new branch of sociology.

Political science considers man a political animal. But why and how he became a political animal, only Sociology provides this information. To understand political behavior, for example, to know the voting pattern or voting behavior, information regarding social facts, various social institutions like the caste system, joint family system, the status of women, etc. is necessary. On a sociological basis, we can get this information only from sociology.

Laws passed by the state greatly affect practices, practices, institutions, and values.

 Difference ---

(1) Sociology studies all sides of society.

(2) Whereas political science confines itself prominently to the study of power prevalent in formal   organizations.

(3) Sociology is a general science while political science is a special science.

(4) Society developed before the state and from this point of view sociology is more ancient than political science.

(5) There are differences in the study methods of bot

Sociology and History

There is a close connection between sociology and history. History describes specific events of the past. History depicts the major events of human life from the beginning to the present time. From this point of view, history is a systematic and systematic study of past or past events.

Sociology is the study of present society against the backdrop of the past. This is why history was called sociology of the past and sociology is the present history of society. At one time, history was the story of King Maharajas, major dates and wars. But now it presents a critical account of social events. This social phenomenon is related to sociology.

Sociology and history study both civilization and culture. The only difference is that the historian studies them according to the order of time, while the sociologist studies the civilization and culture of the present time. Both these scriptures study the struggle revolution and war, but from different perspectives. There is a clear impression of history on the studies of famous sociologists August Kamte and Spencer etc. Sociologists are greatly helped by the presentation of their theories and the material presented by history in the formulation of concepts and patterns, as is evident from Durkheim's theory of "division of labor" and suicide.

Historical sociology was developed only as a result of the influence of history in sociology. Similarly, social history could develop in history as a result of the influence of sociology.   Historians like G.G.Coltrane, Jacob, Tynby etc. wrote a social history that is related to the gradual development of social relations, social norms, stereotypes, and important institutions.

Difference -

(1) History is a special science that deals with historical events whereas sociology is a general science that deals with all kinds of relations.

(2) History is primarily concerned with the past while sociology is with the present.

(3) History is the study of the tangible and the sociology the intangible.

(4) The events of history cannot be re-tested. It is possible to test and revisit the findings in sociology.

Sociology and Anthropology-

Social anthropology and sociology are intimately related to each other. Evans Pritchard said that social anthropology can be considered a branch of sociological studies.

Kroeber --- considered them to be twins on the basis of the close relationship found between sociology and anthropology. Societies are studied by both sciences. It is important that primitive societies are studied by social anthropology, while by sociology modern complex civilized societies are studied.

Social anthropology studies the economy of primitive people, their family and kinship organizations, and their technology and arts as parts of social systems. On the other hand, sociologist study first-hand problems such as divorce, prostitution, crime, labor dissatisfaction, etc.

Difference-

Although a close relationship is found in these two sciences, there is no significant difference between the two, which is as follows—

(1) Difference is found in the subject area of both the sciences.

(2) Study methodological differences are found in both.

(3) The anthropologist studies mostly small, self-sufficient groups or communities, while the sociologist studies large or broad organizations and social processes.

Sociology and psychology-

Sociology and psychology are intimately related to each other. Social psychology has brought sociology and psychology even closer. Psychology has been considered the science of the brain or mental processes.

Just as the central theme of sociology is society and social order, similarly the central theme of psychology is personality. Psychology is interested in the individual, not his social circumstances.

Social psychology studies mental elements such as meditation, imagination, the nervous system, intelligence, emotion, memory, brain's naturalness, and deformity. Psychology predominantly studies the behavior of a person. In those mental processes such as emotions, motivators, drivers, direct perception, learning etc. are studied. Which encourages a person to behave in a certain way. These mindset processes in the individual form a certain paradigm in an organized form called personality. Studying the personality system is the major task of psychology. The relationship between psychology and sociology is associated with the relationship between the individual and society. Three types of perspectives are found about the relationship between individuals and society ---

(1) The believers of the first opinion give more importance and priority to the person of society. Fried and J.S. Mill are prominent among those who follow this view. (2) Gives more importance and priority to society than the one who follows the second opinion. August Comte and Durkheim are prominent among the supporters of this vote. (3) Those who believe in the third opinion neither give importance nor priority to the individual nor to the society over each other. Scholars related to this opinion are Max Weber, Ginsburg, McIver, etc. who consider the individual and the society as complementary to each other. In fact, these two sciences take a lot from each other. Most modern social scientists agree with this third view. Social relations and social situations cannot be understood properly by disregarding the mental elements or symptoms of a person. Also, by neglecting social relations and social conditions, the development of personality traits and personality also cannot be known properly.

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FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENTS' WITH SPCIAL NEEDS USE OF DIGITAL RESOURCES IN LIBRARIES: THE CASE OF STUDENTS AT THE FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (TECHNICAL), BICHI

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Abstract- *This paper investigates the information-seeking behaviors of students with special needs, such as their ability to retrieve and use digital resources, their reading methods, the time it takes to retrieve a single digital resource, and the frequency with which they use digital resources. It also investigates the availability of adequate assistive technologies in the library and identifies some of the factors influencing the use of digital resources among students with special needs, such as a lack of training on how to use adaptive technology, an inaccessible library website, and a lack of adequate adaptive technology in the library. The study recommends that adequate adaptive technologies be provided in the library, as well as adequate training and awareness on how to use digital resources for students with special needs. The study included 40 students with special needs. Data was gathered through individual interviews with every member of the workforce. The surveys were distributed to 37 of the 40 students who were sampled. When the data was collected from the school, three students were absent. In total, 32 of the questionnaires distributed were collected. This indicated an 86% return rate. Despite some difficulties for the researcher due to the nature of the respondents, data collection was successful. The research materials must be made available in a variety of costly formats, such as Braille, soft copy, and extra-large print for people who require magnifying glasses.*

Keywords: digital resources, factors, affecting, students with special needs.

I INTRODUCTION

The information environment is rapidly changing all over the world. Libraries face new challenges as information technologies and communication systems advance. Printed materials are being converted to digital formats. Librarians have evolved to meet the needs of their customers. Librarians must adopt new tools and techniques to satisfy modern users as they transition from human-dependent to machine-dependent operations, from stand-alone systems to network computing, and from print resources to digital resources. Libraries are one industry that has benefited from advancements in information and communication technologies. Libraries have raised their barriers to wider access to their resources and services with the introduction of digitization in library resources and services. This means that libraries have gained access to a larger number of users from all over the world since the advent of digitization. Aside from increased digital services and resources, information technologies have provided other advantages. To name a few, these include increased efficiency, improved durability of digitized resources and services, and increased use of digital library services. Despite the advantages of technological progress, digital library services and resources were underutilized. One might wonder why, but the reason is simply a lack of technical skills and support needed to access digital services and resources. Today's libraries should have a special needs section that caters to users with visual, hearing, learning, and physical disabilities. As a result, it is critical to ensure that such electronic information resources are accessible to all types of users, including students with special needs. To be able to access a specific digital service or digital resource, every library user must be equipped with operational skills on how to use the library's associated technologies. That was why ICT applications had recently been introduced into the library science curriculum. This was done to ensure that all library staff and users had a basic understanding of how to use these technologies to further the library's goals. According to recent research, students with special needs underutilize library digital resources and services for a variety of reasons, which this study intends to investigate.

II Literature Reviews

Research Questions

The research would be based on the following questions:

(i)   Which factors affect digital information seeking behavior by students with special needs?

(ii)   What kinds of accessibility challenges are encountered by students with special needs in retrieving and using digital resources?

(iii)   How do students with special needs receive training in accessing digital resources?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

i)   To establish the factors that affect information seeking behavior by students with special needs

ii)   To identify the challenges that students with special need face in accessing digital resources.

iii)   To find out whether adaptive technology affect students with special needs in accessing digital resources.

iv)   To describe the training offered to students with special needs on accessing digital resources.

SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

The study's goal is to provide information and data to those interested in the use of digital resources in libraries by students with special needs, such as educators and trainers, researchers, students, practitioners, policymakers, civil society, and international development partners. Furthermore, it is hoped that this research will influence how library policies regarding the use of digital resources by students with special needs are developed, as well as assist the institution under study in improving its services, particularly its library services, in order to better serve students with special needs who require digital library services.

FINDING OF THE STUDY

Information Seeking Behavior of Students with special needs

The initial goal of this study was to identify the factors that influenced how students with special needs behaved when looking for information online at the Federal College of Education (Technical) Bichi library. The findings of the investigation into various aspects were presented, interpreted, and discussed in the following ways:

Ability to retrieve and use digital resources

The researcher was curious whether the participants could access and use online resources on their own.

The responses are as presented in table 1

Ability to retrieve and use e-resource	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	4	13%
NO	28	87%
TOTAL	32	100%

The majority of respondents (87%) were unable to find and use online resources on their own, according to the responses in table 1. This could be due to extremely low levels of literacy when using online resources. A lack of formal training in the use of adaptive technology may also contribute to the large proportion of students who cannot access online information. These findings are consistent with those of Shukla and Tripathi (2016), who discovered that students with visual impairments relied on social contacts such as friends, librarians, and counselors to ensure access to information. As a result, the students' information-seeking behavior was lackluster. According to Adin and Kerry (2019) research, people with disabilities are more likely to be at risk of being excluded from access to digital resources in libraries, and in particular, people who are blind or visually impaired.

Time used to retrieve a single digital resource

The students were asked to indicate the length of time it took them to retrieve a single digital resource. Their responses were as shown in table 2

Table 2 Time used to retrieve a resource

duration of time used to retrieve a single resource	Frequency	Percentages
Long time	27	84%
Short time	5	16%
TOTAL	32	100%

Table 2 shows that slightly fewer students took a short period of time rather than a long period of time to retrieve a single resource. However, the majority of participants, or 84% of the students,

was those who arrived late. The difficulties that this group of users encountered when accessing digital resources could explain why the majority took so long to obtain a single resource. These findings are comparable to those of Michal, Irena, et al. (2020), and Chigwada and Phiri (2021), which discovered that students with visual impairments seek information in a different way, requiring more time to ensure that the material is accessible.

III Methodology

Means of Reading

After the retrieval of an e-resource, the researcher sought to find out how the students read the retrieved resource. The findings were as indicated in table 3

Table 3: Reading means

Means of reading	Frequency	Percentage
Using other students	14	44%
Using library staff	3	9%
Using screen reader or screen magnifier	15	47%
TOTAL	32	100%

A higher percentage indicated that they were read to by other students. This was in contrast to those who used assistance, screen readers, and magnifying screens. However, nearly half of the students (47%) said they used adaptive technology such as screen readers or magnifiers. This shows the students' desire to be self-sufficient. To further motivate students and make it easier for them to access the knowledge bank in electronic resources, the librarian must provide appropriate electronic facilities as well as the necessary software for speech and magnification. It's also worth noting that only 9% of respondents said they read the retrieved resource with the assistance of the section's staff. A user with a visual impairment can use assistive technology (adaptive, enabling, or access technology) to access on-screen information and receive output that is appropriate for their needs. According to the study's findings, the majority of respondents preferred the use of assistive technology. As a result, it is critical that library administration encourage independent learning by making more enabling technologies available.

Frequency in using digital resources

The frequency of the students' with special needs use of the college library's digital resources was elicited from them. They were given the options of very often, frequently, seldom, and never. The results are presented in table 4

Table 4: Frequency in using e-resources

Frequency in using digital resources	Frequency	Percentage
Very often	0	0%
Often	5	16%
Not at all	27	84%
Total	32	100%

The study found that 84% of students never used the college library's online resources. This sets the stage for library administration to consider how to best support these users' access to digital resources in terms of infrastructure, tools, and personnel. This suggests that the difficulties in gaining access could be caused by a number of factors. Another indicator that students with special needs dislike using digital resources, do not know how to use them, or have difficulty obtaining them is the large number of students who said they rarely used them. However, only 16% of special needs students used the college library's digital resources. People are increasingly doing because of the Internet's near-universal availability and the rapid advancement of information technology. People are increasingly reading and gathering information on computers rather than in printed books.

Challenges in accessing digital resources by students with special needs

The study's second objective was to identify the difficulties that students with visual impairments encounter while trying to use electronic information sources. The researcher looked at the Following areas to help her reach her goal:

Table 5: Challenges of Accessing Digital Resources

Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate staff	2	6%
Internet inconsistency	8	25%

Lack of awareness & training	10	31%
Lack of assistive technology skills	12	38%
Total	**32**	**100%**

The findings in table 5 show that learners with special needs face a variety of challenges when it comes to accessing digital resources. These are the difficulties that many users with disabilities face when using the college library for research purposes. The information extracted from the data above could be used by college librarians and other policymakers to design strategies to overcome challenges that affect multiple users before addressing the more specific challenges identified in the study's findings. However, the majority of respondents stated that the main factors influencing the use of digital resources in the library under study are a lack of assistive technology skills, a lack of awareness and training, and internet inconsistency

Use of Adaptive technology in accessing digital resources

Finding out how using adaptive technology affects students' with special needs access to online resources at Federal college of education (technical) Bichi library was the third objective of the study. Several factors were investigated in order to accomplish this goal, and the results are presented, analyzed, and discussed below:

Presence of adequate assistive technology

The researcher thought it was crucial to determine whether the assistive technology available at the library was sufficient to meet the demands of users with special needs in terms of information access. Table 6 findings are shown as follows:

Table 6: Presence of adequate assistive technology in the library under study

Presence of adequate assistive technology	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	13	42%
Disagree	17	53%
Uncertain	2	6%
Total	32	100%

Students agreed that assistive technology was insufficient to meet their needs for digital resource access, according to the findings. The majority of respondents, or 53%, disagreed with the

statement that "adequate assistive technology was available in the library" and thus supported it. This explains why students with disabilities rarely use digital resources in college libraries. As a good policy, the library administration should make sure that there is enough screen reading and screen magnification software for the facility's visually impaired patrons to use. The findings of this investigation are consistent with those of a previous study. Students with special needs require expensive assistive technology as well as accessible content, such as well-known books and textbooks. (Alabi and Mutula 2020).

Training and awareness in Assistive Technology

As was mentioned earlier, knowledge of assistive technology does not necessarily imply proficiency with it. The researcher wanted to know if the students received any instruction on how to utilize assistive technology in order to determine whether they were able to use it. The results are shown in table 7 as follows:

Table 7: Training in assistive technology

Training in assistive technology	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	17	53%
No	16	47%
Total	32	100%

More over half of the students got either official or informal instruction in the use of assistive technology, according to the findings. This can be explained by the students' backgrounds from elementary or secondary school or by the parents' capacity to help their children receive assistive technology training prior to enrolling in college. This may also be a result of people who already possess the necessary abilities providing peer instruction in assistive technology. However, a significant portion of respondents acknowledged that they lacked assistive technology training. Nearly half of the students that took part in the study were included in this sizeable group. This suggests that the administration could think about setting up official training sessions because the library is a crucial resource for information searching. This is consistent with findings from Singh and Chaurasia (2022), that appropriate device and technology selection, followed by training, is essential for ensuring proper use of such technology in the libraries.

Provision of information literacy in accessing digital resources

The study's fourth goal was to explain the user education on digital resource access provided to students with special needs. The researcher looked into a variety of areas to try to achieve this goal, and the results are presented, interpreted, and discussed as follows:

Presence of training on e-resources to students with special needs

The study investigated whether users with special needs received user instruction specific to using digital resources in order to achieve the aforementioned goal. Table 8 displays the results.

Table 8: Presence of training on Digital resources to students with special needs

Training in assistive technology	Frequency	Percentages
Yes	14	44%
No	18	56%
Total	32	100%

More than half of the students said they had received no user training on how to use digital resources. These findings back up previous research by Kumar and Sanaman (2015), which found that students generally have a poor understanding of the fundamentals of research and database searching. However, Burke (2013) proposes that academic virtual librarians can provide students who use assistive technology with training sessions on how to use library resources.

Reasons for not attending the training

For those who had not received training, the researcher attempted to determine why they had not attended or obtained user instruction on how to access digital resources. The outcomes are detailed below.

    (i)   The majority claimed that they had no idea such training was available at the library.

    (ii)   Many students claimed that there was no planned instruction in the section for users with special needs.

Others who were blind claimed that the user education was delivered through a projector and that they were unable to benefit from it.

The low rate of digital resource access literacy may be related to the following reasons for not obtaining user education on accessing resources: This type of training includes logistical considerations that may help library patrons with special needs. As a result, library

administration should ensure that training provided to users with disabilities is delivered by personnel who are adequately trained in both digital resource access and assistive technology.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to identify the factors influencing the use of digital resources by students with special needs at the Federal College of Education (technical) Bichi library. The following four key conclusions can be drawn from the study's findings: First, the study concluded that students with special needs lacked independence in using digital resources because they couldn't find and use the resources on their own. This conclusion was reached after realizing that it took a long time for students with special needs to obtain a single resource and that even after retrieval, they still needed to rely on other students to read and write for them. Second, in terms of access issues, the study concluded that the aforementioned information-seeking behavior was caused by the difficulties that students with special needs face when using online resources. Inaccessible websites, low literacy levels for using digital resources, and a lack of adequate assistive technology in the library were the most significant factors. Third, in terms of assistive technology, the findings of the study revealed that both staff and students had low levels of literacy in the field, limiting their access to online resources. However, the study discovered that assistive technology is a critical component of how people with special needs use online resources, so it should be prioritized. Finally, the study discovered that students with special needs had significantly lower reading levels. This was primarily due to a lack of knowledge and competence among both training personnel and students learning to use assistive technology. As stated in the conclusions section, recommendations were made to address the issues.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(i) The study thus suggests that library administration promote learners' independence by providing them with self-sufficient skills such as information literacy and AT knowledge. By doing it this way, they will be able to retrieve a resource in the shortest amount of time possible.

(ii) This study suggests encouraging and facilitating activities in which students who have received AT training can help others in their spare time.

(iii) More funds should be provided by the government to acquire new assistive technology for students with special needs.

(iv) Staff and student training and retraining should be encouraged through remuneration and other incentives. Furthermore, library managers should develop digital resource awareness strategies for students with special needs.

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DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF A VIRTUAL CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN YOBE STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract: The purpose of this research paper was to explain the development and deployment of a virtual classroom management system in yobe state education to facilitate interactive and engaging learning while also providing a safe environment. According to the paper, there is still a technology and qualified teacher shortage in the state's education sector, particularly in rural areas. The paper also mentioned establishing a virtual classroom in each of its three geographical zones, ensuring full virtual classroom system standards, and being classified as a "global village" full of dreams and sustainability. It has also aided in the transformation of a teaching environment into one that is learner-centered. Because students are actively participating in the learning processes in virtual classrooms, the teacher delegated authority to them to make decisions, plans, and other decisions.Furthermore, by learning from other experiences and identifying information and communication technology concerns, the yobe's education can be significantly improved. ICT has also altered many learning processes for intermediate and finished goods, as well as the relationship between students and teachers across states. Finally, the role of the virtual classroom in education is evident in our school, where we have ICT departments in the Ministry of High Education and Technology, Education resource center to facilitate proper consultation between schools and teachers located in different locations.

I INTRODUCTION

Nigeria views education as an instrument for national development, as evidenced by the National Policy on Education, which was revised in 1977, 1981, 1998, 2004, and 2005. Throughout the years, the Nigerian government's reform and development agenda has relied on education as a springboard for advancement and development. In the early days of modern education in Nigeria, the student-to-teacher and student-to-classroom ratios were both low. While an individual was considered educated if he or she could read and write in the previous millennium, an individual is considered educated in the current millennium if he or she can read, write, and

compute using computer tools and devices. As a result, information and communication technology (ICT) is a major tool that can be used to address the issues of the Nigerian education system (Akinyokun, 2010).It is clear that new ways of learning are some ofthe next challenges for every industry.E-learning refers to the use of various kinds of electronic media and information communication technology (ICT) in education E-learning is an inclusive technology that encompasses all form of education technology that electronically or technologically support learning and teaching. Depending on whether a particular aspect, component or delivery method is given emphasis, e-learning may be termed technology –enhanced learning (TEL), computer – based training (CBT), internet-based training (IBT), Web-based training (WBT), online education, virtual education, or digital education collaboration. Aydin,C.C.,& Tirkes, G. (2010)

E-learning including numerous types of media that deliver text, audio, images, animation and streaming video, and includes technology application and processes such as audio or video tape, satellite TV, CD-ROM, and computer-based learning as well as local intranet/extranet and Web-based learning. Arellano & Camera (2017) Information and communication systems, whether free-standing or based on either local networks or the internet in networked learning, underlay many e-learning processes. E-learning can occur in or out of classroom. It can be self-paced, asynchronous learning or may be instructor-led, synchronous learning. E-learning is suited to distance learning and flexible learning, but it can also be used in conjunction with face-face teaching, in which case the term blended learning is commonly used.It is commonly thought that new technologies make a big difference in education. Many proponents of e-learning believe that everyone must be equipped with basic knowledge of technology, as well as use it as a medium to reach educational goal.

II Literature Reviews
Virtual Class room

A virtual classroom platform enhances interactive and engaging learning while also providing a safe environment. Virtual classrooms, on the other hand, offer advantages that go beyond the in-person experience. The use of information technology tools to distribute or share knowledge among groups of learners will occur electronically rather than physically. Instructors can connect

the classroom prior to the lesson to prepare for the material.After class, instructors and participants can refer to this material as well as the session recording. Participants can use any device that can connect to the Internet to access virtual classroom platforms. Participants can consume content regardless of their geographic location thanks to this level of adaptability. Another significant advantage of virtual classroom software is the ability to track student progress. Data such as class attendance and student activity can be consulted by instructors. They can track a participant's progress using online polls and analytics. Finally, many virtual classroom platforms can be integrated into an existing learning management system at a school or company (LMS). Learning Tools Interoperability (LTI) is supported by advanced platforms Aldrich, (2005)the virtual classroom system and the learning management system can communicate with one another, resulting in a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts.

E-LEARNING

It stands for "electronic learning." It is an aspect of the virtual classroom concerned with the electronic sharing of knowledge through the use of text, video, the web, or any other IT toolsAlonso et al., (2005).E-learning refers to all forms of educational technology that support learning and teaching electronically or technologically. Arellano & Camera (2017). In addition to "electronic," Bernard Lusk believes that the letter "e" should be interpreted to mean "exciting, energetic, enthusiastic, emotional, extended, excellent, and educational" adelabu et al., (2014). This broad definition is concerned with new applications and developments, as well as learning and media psychology. E-learning has made data more accessible; data from e-learning can be found almost anywhere. There are numerous types of mobile devices available, as well as numerous ways in which these devices can benefit people all over the world. This can improve interactions between students and instructors in their classes, as well as provide students with tools they can use for a variety of purposes and independently to support problem-based actions. Tools to support collaborative and problem-solving activities are essential in e-learning approaches.

VIRTUAL CLASSROOMIN YOBE STATE

During Boko Haram attacks, the insurgents set fire to classrooms, dormitories, libraries, laboratories, and other structures. Because multibillion-naira facilities were destroyed, the

government was faced with the Herculean task of rebuilding at a high cost in the face of dwindling resources. Despite Yobe State's efforts to build new schools, renovate dilapidated ones, provide infrastructure materials to improve teachers' productivity and effectiveness, implement sustained free tuition, and recruit new teachers, there is still a technology and qualified teachers gap in the state's education sector, particularly in rural areas. "Qualified teachers play a key role in ensuring the quality of education, provided the pupil/qualified teacher ratio is considered an important determinant of learning outcomes," (UNESCO 1997).Students/pupils across the state have big dreams of becoming successful entrepreneurs and fulfilled professionals when they grow up, but that dream could be dashed if the education system is left to the state government's meager resources of virtual classrooms. The Yobe State Government has decided to establish an Education Appeal Fund to work with the people of the state and Yobe's state friends across the country to address the appalling situation in Yobe schools and give the state's education sector the much-needed boost. The appeal became necessary in order for the government to focus on increasing access to virtual classrooms and equity in basic and secondary education by establishing more schools, particularly for girls' children and people with disabilities; renovating existing structures; and building more classrooms with modern (ICT) virtual classroom facilities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Virtual Classroom is one of the most significant explosions brought about by the internet transformation. Although it cannot handle all functions of the institution, such as some courses that require practical skills and supervision, it does increase interaction between students and teachers, which leads to achievement of learning goals because students can access it anywhere and at any time (Aroyo et al. 2010).In recent years, the use of ICT for education has grown, particularly in the field of education. Technology has been discovered as a tool for promoting lifelong and global learning in education. It is also viewed as a replacement for traditional face-to-face teaching and learning, allowing for open distance learning in the context of continuing education.Aldrich, (2005)Electronic base training is also known as e-learning, according to Stephen et al. (2001), in which students learn the instructional content using electronic technology. As a result, e-learning provides a diverse set of learning strategies and technologies.

CD-ROMs, Video Conferencing, TV Lectures, Virtualclassrooms, zoom, and Google classes are examples of technology used in virtual classroom systems. Virtual classes have the potential to improve educational quality, create a more competitive workforce, increase literacy levels, and lower the cost of education training in institutions.However, according to Saleh Ibrahim Jauro&Suleiman Ayuba. (2022), the development of ICT has impacted every aspect of human life, and nearly every aspect of our lives now has a digital component. ICT has played a significant role in promoting social inclusion and a higher standard of living. Moreover, according to Salisu (2010), ICT can be used in education to improve literacy programs and provide learners with quality materials and access to information in their respective homes, workplaces, and public libraries.According to Charlie et al. (2010), ICTs are comprised of a wide range of product and service technologies, including computer hardware, software, and services, as well as several telecommunications functions, including wired or wireless, satellite, and wireless products and services. The rapid spread of ICT has resulted in significant changes in the creation of goods and services, as well as how and where they are produced, how they are brought to market, and how they are distributed to consumers.According to Aduwa-Ogiegbaen & Iyamu (2005), more than 90% of Nigerian public schools do not have computers in their classrooms. This means that in most Nigerian secondary schools, the chalkboard and textbooks continue to dominate classroom activities. According to Akuiolu & Olibie (2007), ICT facilities include phones, projectors, fax machines, video conferencing equipment, and electronic whiteboards. These resources should be made available because they have a significant impact on teaching and learning. These may be critical factors in improving educational outcomes. Many young people are technologically literate when it comes to social networking and using mobile technologies as everyday tools, but they may be neophytes when it comes to understanding how to use them in purposeful and educationally oriented ways (Edyburn, 2000).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Yobe state public schools should have access to a prototype web-based hybrid Virtual Classroom System (VCS) for teaching and learning in a school setting, complete with real-time audio and video, a whiteboard, application sharing, hand raising, and a mobile messaging system.

A facilitator and instructor guide will be developed by Yobe State Education trust fund and yobe state appeal fund. If you plan to use facilitators or instructors, you should create a guide for them to use to moderate the virtual classroom training experience. Be as specific as possible so that they have a step-by-step guide for how to conduct each virtual training session, their role, and what the employees should ultimately gain from the overall training experience. They can conduct virtual training sessions without the assistance of an e-learning professional if you create an effective and thorough guide. Include expectations for the facilitators, such as a schedule outlining their preparation and class hours, as well as an outline of the training activities.

CONCLUSION

There is enormous potential for yobe state education to fully exploit the deployment and establishment of a virtual classroom across three geographical locations (zonal A, B and C). This technology has the potential to propel the Yobe state education sector forward. The scope and extent of transformation in schools today are both exciting and frightening, especially as we consider how we will manage the many streams of technological innovations pouring into our schools and networked information world.

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FEASIBILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT INTEGRATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

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Abstract *Information and communication technology refers to various forms of information and various means of communication used to share information. In present scenario, life cannot be imagined without ICT. Every aspect of life and society is driven by ICT in one or the other way. Education is no exception in this regard. Traditionally, Education refers to a learning process where knowledge is shared among two entities namely, teacher and student. In today's technological environment it is not simply give and take, but ICT has changed the entire scene. Education has been enriched by different means of ICT. The present paper is based on non-experimental survey and study on use of ICT in higher education in India. This study will eventually help to understand the feasibility and effectiveness of ICT usage to impart knowledge in such colleges where students come from both urban and rural areas of India. This study will help educators, researchers, and policymakers to establish more reasonable ICT integration practices so as to make education process keep pace with the technological development.*
Key words: Feasibility, ICT, Integration, Modern Educations

I INTRODUCTION

Technology is not a new concept in today's world; rather it is woven in our lives in such a way that life cannot be imagined without it. Education is one area where new advancements in technology are integrated with the existing process for the betterment of teaching learning process. Education process is in a transition phase where the traditional practices have been challenged by researchers in favour of adoption of modern information and communication technology in teaching and learning process.Education process will become more effective when ICTs- internet, video, audio, graphics, text, images, etc. combined in teaching. Governments of developed and developing countries are investing huge amount of money for establishment of ICT environment and training work force to perform efficiently with ICT integrated in education. When used appropriately, different ICTs assist in expanding access to

education, strengthening the relevance of education to the increasingly digital workplace, and raising educational quality. In spite of the rapid development of ICT, improved access to ICT-based educational technology, and the financial investments of educational institutions, faculty members do not always take advantage of modern ICT. Technologies are not always effectively integrated into instruction to improve teaching and learning.Studies have shown that despite the rapid advancement of ICT, they are not always used effectively in the classrooms Sometimes, students do not know how to use the Internet effectively, and even teachers do not see the value of integrating the Internet into the curriculum or using it on a daily basis in the classroom Sahin and Thompson (2019) found, "While technology is used more often in administration and research, its use is less frequent in instruction because the integration of computer technologies into teaching experiments the traditions and practices of faculty members and universities" Schrum, Skeele, and Grant (2012) stated that the rapid development of technology has failed to shape teaching in higher education and that many instructors do not systematically integrate technology into their curriculum. They stated, "Typically, professors use software tools, like word processors, but hardly use technology for teaching or require students to use it for assessment purposes" It is found that, the effective integration of ICTs into the educational system is a complex, multifaceted process that comprises not just technology – indeed, given enough initial capital getting the technology is the easiest part – but also curriculum and pedagogy, institutional readiness, teacher abilities, and long term financing.

II Literature Reviews

MODERN EDUCATIONS INTEGRATED WITH ICT IN INDIA

ICT has the potential to enhance information distribution, learning, teaching and managing of educational services and make them affordable and available anytime, anywhere. For developing countries ICTs have the potential for increasing access to and improving the relevance and quality of education. As with changing times and technologies, education has equipped itself with various tools and methodologies. It almost goes without saying that the Web provides extensive links to information on ICTs in education; platforms for educators to exchange knowledge, read and publish articles and lesson plans; and connections to support material.The role of the teacher in the classroom is being transformed from that of the font of knowledge to an instructional manager helping to guide students through individualized learning pathways, identifying relevant learning resources, creating collaborative learning

opportunities, and providing insight and support both during formal class time and outside of the designated 50 minute instruction period.

III Methodology Difference

PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF ICT IN EDUCATION

Like any other educational tool or mode of education delivery, ICTs do not work for everyone, everywhere in the same way. To study the frequency of the usage of ICT in higher education, author has done a non-experimental survey based study. The faculty members of an computer application were surveyed, where students come from both urban and rural areas. The questionnaire was designed in two parts; first part was to evaluate the frequency of usage of various ICT tools as taken by faculties in their teaching and second part was to consider the feeling or perception of the faculties about the usage of ICT.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this non experimental study was to examine the relationship between ICT integration into teaching and students' perceptions of ICT use to improve teaching. The study was designed primarily to capture the frequency of ICT integration in college and estimate instructors' perception about ICT use for teaching purposes. The major objective of the study was to determine the instructors' perception of ICT use in the classroom and the impact of their perceptions and feelings on teaching practices.

SCENERY AND SAMPLE

The sample included faculties of different departments from an school of computer application at career point university,kota (Raj.), India. A total of about 8 and above faculty members were included in the survey. Members from different departments like Computer science,Engineering and technology, information Technology, Master of Computer Applications, Agriculture Sciences,Arts and Humanities were surveyed**.**

FINDINGS & DATA RESULTS

The survey result of the research revealed the fact that most of the faculty members are using only popular ICT tools like internet, communication tools like email, mobile phones and productivity tools , like word, PowerPoint or multimedia tools frequently. The tools related to more of the content and practices on subject data are not frequently used by most of the

faculty members. Faculty members from non-technical backgrounds do not feel themselves much competent and confident in using ICT tools. The second part of the survey revealed the fact that most of the faculty members have faith in ICT tools that these helps in imparting education in a better way and teaching learning is not much hampered by technological barriers and issues related to it like congestion in network, system crashes or inability to deal with ICT tools. But they lack the practice, comfort and ease in using ICT tools.

EFFECTS OF THE STUDY

We have seen that education have become a collaborative effort where traditional education practices were combined with new advancements in technology. As clear by this study, all the faculty members of different departments are not equally efficient in using ICT in their methodology, but they are trying to make use of most of these. Even if they are not trained or competent to use these ICT tools, they have an inner feeling of using this in their methodology. They agree for most of the times that education process when combined with technological advancements or tools of ICT gives better results. When teachers are trained in using ICT tools, they can better prepare their pupils to take challenges of the workplace of modern world where technology is embedded in many forms.

The results may help ICT designers and developers to understand current trends and issues related to the use of ICT for teaching purposes. From an educational aspect, the knowledge gained from this study may support an academic environment that will help faculty members integrate ICT into the teaching environment.The findings of this study will help researchers to understand how faculty members use ICT in their teaching and what they feel and think about ICT usage in education process. Software developers may use the result of this study to design new software that will help faculties to increase the usage of ICT in their teaching in more powerful ways. The perception of educators actually gives an insight into the current scenario of practices involved and future demands and expectations from the technology.The results indicated that the college instructors perceived ICT as a useful tool to foster effective teaching and learning environments, regardless of their teaching technique.The results also indicated that although the college instructors may have recognized the potential of ICT as an instructional tool, they were unable to integrate emerging ICT into teaching and learning. These promising conclusions could be the foundation for implementing professional development and training programs to promote the integration of ICT into the classroom and to help faculty members build confidence in their use of emerging ICT.The findings also may

raise awareness about the importance of the effective use of ICT and help to reduce the digital divide among college instructors at different colleges and in different disciplines. The results could motivate college faculty and administrators to pay more attention to their ICT integration and technology planning processes as well as consider how to have an impact on the instructional delivery process through professional learning and other support activities.Effective integration programmes could be designed by the administration and academia so that teachers could include ICT in more effective ways and students could be benefitted by this plan in more versatile ways. The present scene in Indian colleges reflects the implementation status of ICT which says that despite the advancements in technology colleges are not much benefitted.

IV Result & Implementation

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT INTEGRATION

Most of the teachers included in the survey feel that technology is a tool by which teaching can be made more effective. This forms the basis for effective programme design to have ICT integration in education. There is a need for awareness, training and implementation of ICT integration in higher education. If content specific tools are available then instructors from different streams would include more of ICT into their teaching.The findings say that content specific tools and applications are used by those whose experience in teaching is more. This presents a need of training programme for teachers with less experience. As faculty members gain more control of the logistics of teaching and become more comfortable with the content, they are more likely to introduce such innovative teaching practices as technology integration into their teaching. These findings can be used by administrators, technology planning committees, and faculty development teams as the basis for the development of future technology planning and training that may help instructors overcome the barriers to integrate emerging technologies.

FEASIBILITY OF ICT INTEGRATION

ICT use in the classroom in developing countries is still in its fancy. Its overall effectiveness needs to be enhanced by better software and hardware as well as greatly increased availability of each. The rate at which ICTs will be used to enhance education depends mainly upon state and national monetary commitment, followed by the willingness of individual institutions to

provide good in – service programs. Though there is no one formula for determining the optimal level of ICT integration in the educational system, creative teachers at all levels of education have always found ways to incorporate innovative teaching aids and strategies in their classes. In India, government is investing lot of money in establishment, training and usage of ICT so ICT usage is expanding every day, and growing exponentially. The need is to make it available for every student in every possible way and to make teachers competent in integrating ICT in their teaching methodologies.

V CONCLUSIONS

The survey conducted and the study with respect to the ICT integration in Education revealed the fact that though participants feel that technology helps in the process of delivering education yet they do not feel comfortable in using tools of ICT. So, the need is to modify and upgrade the education system to adapt to modern requirements and incorporate new technologies. By introducing modifications and ICT integration in educational system better education can be provided to a larger segment of population thereby creating generation of students who will be up-to-date for the modern world and its demands.

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"MICROFINANCE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMERS – A STUDY IN RURAL AREA"

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Abstract: - Financial position of Farmers is the important role in the Indian Economy to growth for GDP and reduce unemployment rate. Main aim of financial position of Farmers in the Agriculture sector is to improve the economies of scale. A financial position means ability to purchase powers of individual for their living standards. During the financing by microfinance and banks to farmers how farmers use these funds for their developments and generate incomes for their living standards? On the other hand financing means provide loans to farmers for use in agriculture work or agribusiness.

Financing are playing important role for farmers development in agriculture sector. They imply farmers can develop themselves in the term of agriculture works, create jobs for others and reduce unemployment in their areas according to village wise or block wise. The processes of financing for farmers are not new in the banking and microfinance industries.

Keywords – Microfinance, Farmers, Finance, SHG, Sustainable Development

I. INTRODUCTION

Microfinance is a category of financial services targeted at individuals and small businesses without access to traditional banking and related services. Microfinance includes financial savings and checking accounts, micro insurance, and fee structures. Microcredit is the provision of small loans to underprivileged customers. The goal of microfinance programmes is to reach out to underserved customers—typically poorer population segments—who may also be socially or geographically marginalized—and help them become self-sufficient. The goal of the larger movement known as microfinance is "a world where everyone, especially the poor and socially marginalized people and families, have access to a wide range of affordable, high-quality economic goods and offerings, including not only credit but also savings, insurance, and other financial products and services payment options, and money transfers. Micro-finance is the provision of a wide range of economic services, including deposits, loans, fee arrangements, cash transfers, and insurance to low- and irregular-income households and their microenterprises. The definition of micro-finance is "financial offerings, such as

savings, insurance, money, credit, etc., given to clients with low and erratic incomes to help them increase their profits, so improving their standard of living." The National Micro-finance Taskforce, established in 1999, stated that "the poor live poorly, no longer because they are lazy but rather because they have no access to capital." "Micro-finance strategy offers credit rating, savings, and other very tiny business economic products and services. Amounts to the poor in rural, semi-urban, or urban areas for enabling them to raise their income levels and living standards.

II Literature Reviews (Background Information)

Key Microfinance Elements

1. Microfinance is important to rural finance.

2. It mostly caters to low-income people and primarily deals in modest loans.

3. It is provided through NGOs, also referred to as self-help organizations (SHGs).

4. It is among the most effective and ethical methods for eradicating poverty.

5. It encourages those with low incomes to take advantage of opportunities for self-employment.

6. It is more concerned with offering services than with making money.

7. It strives to aid manufacturers and owners of small businesses.

8. Because they live simply and are devoted to God, poor borrowers rarely miss loan payments.

9. India needs to have several microfinance organizations set up.

III. The Impact And Importance Of Microfinance

The following are some ways that microfinance helps the country's social and economic development:

1. Poor people are unable to acquire financial services due to their low income and incapacity to manage banking procedures and documents. Low-income households and micro businesses can access a variety of financial services through microfinance, including insurance, deposits, loans, payment services, and money transfers.

2. Through their NGOs, microfinance institutions urge the underprivileged to save money. Members of Self Help Groups are given loans and advances using the money generated through savings and microcredit obtained from banks (SHGs). Microfinance organizations help to mobilize and use savings in this way.

3. Because poor people cannot provide collateral or a counter guarantee, traditional banking systems do not grant loans to them. Once more, exorbitant interest rates and onerous procedures and documentation

requirements discourage the poor from applying for bank loans. By giving rural and underprivileged people low-interest loans, microfinance eliminates all of these obstacles.

4. Through the use of microfinance, the less fortunate members of society can access loans with lower interest rates, enabling them to launch and expand their own small companies, escape poverty, and establish independence and self-sufficiency. It encourages self-sufficiency by helping the less fortunate members of society achieve long-term financial independence.

5. Self Help Groups serve as an intermediary via which microfinance is made available (SHGs). More than half of all Self-Help Groups are made up of women (SHGs). They now have more economic and financial resources at their disposal. It represents an improvement in female security. Thus, microfinance gives underprivileged women an economic and social boost.

6. Non-institutional organizations frequently provide financial help to the rural sector, and they are abused in a number of ways. Microfinance has demonstrated success in taking.

IV. Micro Finance In India

The word "microfinance" first appeared in the 1970s as companies like Bangladesh's Garmin Bank and microfinance pioneer Muhammad Yunus launched and shaped the current microfinance sector. Even microfinance in India can be traced back to the early 1970s, when the Gujarati Self Employed Women's Association ("SEWA") established the Shri Mahila SEWA Sahakari Bank, an urban cooperative bank, with the aim of offering banking services to low-income working women.

The first thing that is done in a self-help group model is to pool together an initial principle from the savings of the group's members, who range in number from 5 to 20 and are homogeneous. It is evident that the majority of these groups are dominated by women, which paves the way for women's empowerment. The groups are formed based on mutual interests that lead to common aims. The NGOs follow the SHG group model for operation.

Government-sponsored microfinance programmes like NABARD, or the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, are also available.

The microfinance institutions have come a long way, from being an emerging industry in the 1970s to being acknowledged by the Reserve Bank of India in the 2000s.

V. Key Facts about Microfinance in India

In India, microfinance is crucial in providing credit to those at the base of the economic pyramid. Due to its connections at the grass-roots level, it can influence livelihoods in both rural and urban geographies

and promote activities that generate money. In addition, Microfinance: Reaching out to the Bottom of the Pyramid, a September 2020 report from the Reserve Bank of India, functions as a formidable tool for empowering women who up a large portion of its borrowing base.

Smaller, shorter-term, no-collateral loans made through microfinance organizations have higher loan payback frequencies than regular commercial loans do. Usually, these loans are employed for profitable endeavors.

In India, microloans increased by 10% sequentially from the quarters ended in December 2020 to January-March 2021 (Q4FY21), from Rs 2.31 trillion.

The percentage of loans with 90+ day dues increased from 3.8% in December 2020 to 4.4% in March 2021, citing the credit reporting agency's CRIF data.

The increase in microfinance book in Q4FY21 was the result of de-growth in Q1 and Q2 and marginal growth of 1.5% in Q3 of FY21. 42 percent of the market is still dominated by banks.

Geographically speaking, 67% of the loan portfolio of MFIs is split across East, North-East, and South India, while the remaining 35% is distributed across West, North, and Central India. The majority of microloans are distributed among the states, with Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Bihar following.

VI. India's Rural Development Through Micro Financing And Poverty Reduction

India has a population that is more than 25% poor. India has between 260 and 290 million impoverished people, according to the World Bank, and this number grows to almost 390 million if poverty is defined as those who live on less than one dollar per day, which is the worldwide benchmark. Around 133 million people, or nearly half of India's poor, reside in the three states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh. India has a rural poor population of 75%, which is made worse by expanding urban-rural inequities. The Indian government's approach for reducing poverty is heavily reliant on infrastructure, social development (especially in the areas of education and health), and rural livelihoods. The improvement of rural livelihoods is a facet of poverty.

The Microfinance Institutions Network (MFIN), a self-regulatory organization (SRO) of the microfinance sector, asserts that over the past ten years, microfinance has significantly advanced financial inclusion by providing doorstep access to credit and insurance services as well as employment through the growth of microenterprises.

- The industry's gross loan portfolio increased from 17,264 crore to 2,51 trillion rupees between March 2012 and December 2021, while the number of borrowers increased from 200 million to 570 million.

- There are now 37 states covered, up from 27 previously.

- It also claims that during the past ten years, the number of persons employed in the industry has increased from 69,000 to at least 400,000.

- According to MFIN, the microfinance industry generated over 12.8 million jobs in 2018–19, both directly and indirectly, citing a report by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

- In addition, at least 120 million people are covered by life and credit insurance.

- In addition, women make up about 98% of microfinance customers.

- Lastly, 90% of loans are disbursed straight into bank accounts, and digital technology is also being used more and more for collections.

- Sa-Dhan, another industry SRO, reports that since March 2010, the number of MFI branches has virtually doubled from 11,459 to 20,065 even though the number of MFIs has decreased from 264 to 208.

- In the meantime, the average loan amount rose from 9,766 to 35,106.

- The central bank published a consultative report on microfinance regulations in June 2021, proposing significant reforms.

- It is proposed to waive the restriction that only two NBFC-MFIs may lend to a single borrower, and the maximum loan amount would be determined by a household's debt-to-income ratio.

- It seeks to limit a borrower's total interest and principal payments on all open loans to a maximum of 50% of family income.

VII. Self Help Groups (Sghs) And Microfinance For Rural Development

A total of 67 lakh credit-linked SHGs had loans outstanding as of March 31, 2022, totaling R1, 51,051.30 crore, or R2.24 lakh per SHG throughout all of India. As of 31 March 2022, the Southern area has the most loans outstanding across all SHG positions and collectively.

The credit linkage status of SHGs as of March 31, 2022, is shown state-by-state. Overall, 57% of the 118.93 lakh SHGs with linked savings had unpaid loans to banks. Credit linkage percentages in nine states are higher than the national average. With 90% of its SHGs having loans outstanding, Andhra

Pradesh is in the lead, followed by Bihar (89%) and Karnataka (87%). Along with Tripura, states from the South and East dominate the list. In comparison to the situation on March 31, 2021, the average size of loans outstanding on March 31, 2022, has increased in all States. Chandigarh (432%) has the largest rise, followed by Jharkhand (155%) and Manipur (139%).

Over the past decade, the number of SHGs with credit links has increased at a CAGR of 10.8%. (2012-13 to 2021-22). By 2024–2025, 46 lakh SHGs are anticipated to be credit-linked at this growth rate. Similarly, during the same time period, credit disbursement per SHG increased at a CAGR of 5.7%. It is therefore reasonable to anticipate that by 2024–25, the average credit disbursement per SHG will likewise rise, from the current R2.93 lakh to R3.46 lakh. With the help of all stakeholders, this progress must be accelerated due to the shifting economic landscape and rising ambitions.
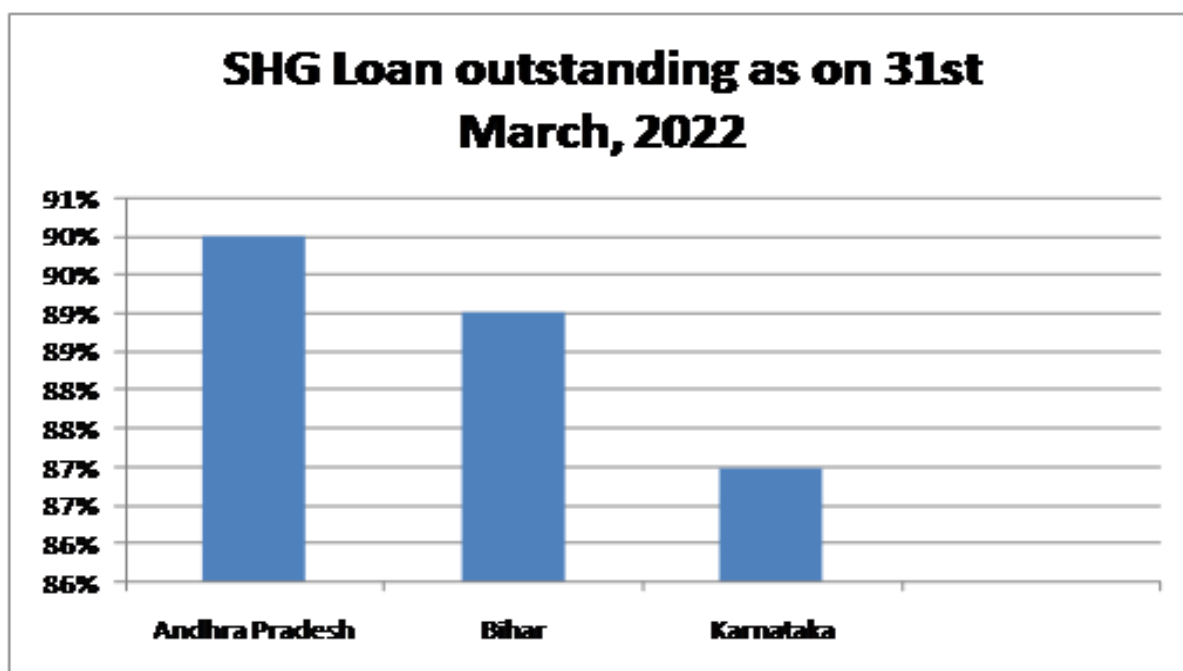
VIII. MFI Operations Progress In 2021–2022

Portfolio:

After the chaos of the pandemic, the sector completed the fiscal year 2021–22 on a high note and is gradually returning to its pre–COVID level. At the conclusion of the financial year 2021–22, the sector's total portfolio—which includes banks and SFBs—was R2, 62,599 crore, representing a 5% year-over-year gain. The combined MFI portfolio (for-profit and not-for-profit) accounts about 44% of the sector's

total revenue, or R1, 15,917 crore. The Not-for-Profit MFIs displayed a stunning rise of 30% in the most recent financial year 2020–21, followed by the NBFC–MFIs with a 19% Y–o–Y growth rate. The top 5 states in terms of MFI portfolio share are Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh, and they account for 59% of the MFI portfolio.

Disbursement:

The total amount disbursed in 2021–2022 was R2, 49,675 crore, a 27% increase over the prior year. MFIs contributed R1, 01,949 crore of the total payout, a 43% increase from the prior year. Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Maharashtra are the top 5 states for MFI disbursement, accounting for 60% of the total. The constant assistance provided by the government in the form of special liquidity funds, TLTRO funds, and the Credit Guarantee Scheme may be responsible for the MFIs' startling increase in the amount of disbursement. Indicators of the economy opening up and the return to normalcy of the lives of MFI borrowers include an increase in the number of active loans and the total portfolio, a surge in disbursement, and an improvement in collection efficiency.

Portfolio Quality:

As the Portfolio at Risk (PAR) 30+ decreased from 9.01% at the end of March 2021 to 5.27% at the conclusion of the fiscal year 2021–22, the sector's overall portfolio quality improved. Additionally, PAR 90+ has increased and was 2.43% at the end of March 2022 as opposed to 4.10% at the conclusion of the previous fiscal year. While Bihar, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab have PAR values that are greater than the national average, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Madhya Pradesh have PAR levels that are lower. Despite the recovery, the sector has an NPA of about R33 billion and about R7 billion in write-offs from 2021 to 2022.

Employee status of MFIs:

There are 1.61 lakh MFI employees in 28 States, 5 Union Territories, and 595 districts in India, with 10% of them being female and 61% working in the field. However, a higher attrition rate presented a new problem for the sector last year. This has caused MFIs to refocus on the necessity of strategically allocating funds for employee welfare, employee motivation, and employee training.

Digitization:

The MFI operation's focus on digitization during 2021–2022 saw another significant change. As a result of the epidemic, MFIs are now considering digital collection strategies utilizing a range of technologies and partnering with Payment Banks, Payment Wallets, and other payment technologies. Data shows that volumes under digital collections are rising steadily. Even for client acquisition, loan processing and monitoring, as well as the structure and management of groups, technology use has increased.

New Regulations:

In the upcoming years, MFIs' growth trajectory will be maintained by the RBI's release of the new Regulatory Framework for Microfinance Loans. MFIs are already preparing to implement the new requirements in the field by establishing the necessary interest rate policies and providing training on correct family income assessment, among other things. Since the RBI has granted MFIs the freedom to set loan pricing and other modifications, SROs now have a bigger responsibility to oversee client protection and responsible lending.

IX CONCLUSIONS

Through enhanced knowledge and awareness of financial security during economic crises, etc., micro finance institutions provide a good platform to improve farmers' financial health. It engages in a lot of activities that generate income. Microcredit is the practice of making extremely small loans to people in need with the intention that they will utilize the money to start their own enterprises or expand existing ones. People without collateral, a credit history, or a reliable source of income are frequently granted loans made through microcredit.

Self-Help Groups are unofficial organizations where people gather to discuss how to improve their living circumstances. They aid the underprivileged, particularly women, in developing their social capital.

Self-Help Groups have shown to be the most efficient method for providing microfinance services to the underprivileged. A variety of financial services may be offered, including insurance, loans, deposits, and money transfers.

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A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE KARL MARX THEORY OF DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

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Abstract: *This paper is a theoretical review of the Critical Study of Karl Marx's Theory of dialectical materialism. Marx was a German economist, sociologist, philosopher, journalist, and historian. He was one of the founding fathers and theorists of sociology. On May 5, 1818, he was born in Trier to a middle-class Jewish family. Among his numerous contributions in sociology was dialectical materialism: where he borrowed the idea of Hegel on dialectic. Marx believed that dialectic should be used in understanding the historical changes in human society, and such changes should be understood from the perspective of the economy. He believed that economy is the basic or the infrastructure, while other institutions such as politics, religion, and family are the superstructure. Alienation according to Marx is the situation where workers are becoming alien to the goods they produced in the industries, and as a result of that, there are non-producing owners and non-owning producers. Marx believed that the relationship between the masses and the bourgeoisie in the industry is an exploitative one. On the idea of religion as the opium of the masses, Marx was with the opinion that workers have been exploited and as a result of that they will go to religion to receive solace, where religious leaders will make false promises to them, and in turn, the religious leaders are nothing but puppets of the capitalists. Marx suggested that the best way to deal with exploitation is to revolt against the capitalists.*

Key Words: Dialectical Materialism, Alienation, Bourgeoisie, Proletariat, Religion.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Karl Marx was a revolutionary, economist, sociologist, philosopher, journalist, and historian. On May 5, 1818, he was born in Trier to a middle-class Jewish family, but because of business reasons, his father converted to Lutheranism (Protestantism, following the ideology

of Martin Luther King) when Marx was young (Ritzer, 2011). His father, Henrich Marx, a lawyer, privately schooled him till the age of twelve. In 1830, he went to Trier High School. Marx attended the University of Bonn in 1835 to study philosophy and literature. His academic performance at the University of Bonn started to decline after the first term, so his father pushed him to transfer to the University of Berlin, where he started studying law in 1836 (Marx, 1867/2020).

However, at the University of Berlin, Marx became influenced by the work and philosophy of Hegel, more especially his idea of historical materialism. According to Maheshwari (2003), Marx was under the intellectual influence of Hegel. Adding that, he got a doctorate in philosophy in 1841 and wanted to become a lecturer, but he was denied because of his radical idea. Shankar (2012) Maintained that Marx was unable to teach at the German University because of his association with Hegel.

II. Literature Reviews Dialectical Materialism:

Marx and Engels established the scientific approach known as dialectical materialism to interpret history. Marx has often referenced his forebears in this area, particularly the German philosopher Hegel. A very old way of finding truth by identifying inconsistencies and contrasting opposing viewpoints is called dialectics (Gahatraj, 2018). Hegel used dialectic to analyze the development of human society, with an emphasis on the intellectual sphere. The dialectical flow of human ideas and thinking, in his view, was what caused historical transformations. According to Hegel, society is fundamentally an expression of ideas. Marx, however, disapproved of Hegel's idea. He maintained that contradictions, specifically those seen in the economic system and society overall, are the root of change. And because he places so much emphasis on the economy or the material world, his theory is known as dialectical materialism (Haralambos & Martin, 2000).

Hegel was deeply interested in the idea, and he believed that the idea is enough to understand human society. While for Marx, he believed that Hegel puts the idea upside down. For him, it is the economy that matters more than the ideas. Therefore, we can say Marx is Materialist, while Hegel is an idealist in understanding human society. As suggested by Gahatraj (2018),

Hegel argues that ultimately, the idea is what counts and everything else is merely its reflection. Marx substituted matter for the concept. Marx claimed that the concept is a part of the superstructure while the material or economic forces are in the substructure. The reflection of material forces is thought. The idea is determined by economic forces, not the other way around. Marx has therefore flipped the roles of thought and matter. He claims that "in Hegel, it was upside down and I have fixed it" for this reason. The forces of production and the relations of production make up the basis or the substructure. Together, these two make up the manner of production. Changes in the forces of production brought about by technological advancement also affect production relations. As a result, as the mode of production changes, so does the superstructure. The mode of production shapes the society, polity, religion, morals, values, and other aspects of society that make up the superstructure.

Marx, who believed that the material and the ideal are not only different but also opposed and that they form a unity in which the material is primary and the mind (idea) secondary, utilized Hegel's dialectics, which were used in the sphere of ideas, to explain the material conditions of life. In light of this, he contends that social economic development is the primary factor influencing how human history will ultimately turn out (Yadav, 2021).

III. Methodology Theory of Alienation:

Marx's work on alienation was a criticism of capitalism (Dawson, 2016). Understanding that the mind is what makes us human is vital in comprehending alienation. Marx believed that what makes us human is our capacity for creativity and our ability to work with nature to create things that improve the quality of our existence, whether it be the places we dwell, the objects we use, or the food we consume. Humans can only conceptualize, design, and produce for long-term requirements as opposed to animals, who only produce for urgent needs (Marx, 1992). As society progresses, there is the development of the means of production that led to the increase in human control over resources. As such the class of Bouurgeosie and Proletariats emerged. The Bourgeoises have the means of production, while the proletariats are the Workers in the industries. The alienation happened as the result of separating or distancing the workers from the goods they produced in the industries. These

Workers do not have power over the goods they produced, nor do they decide the price of the goods. That means, there are non-producing owners and non-owning producers (Haralambos & Martin, 2000).

However, in *The Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844*, Marx outlines four types of alienation:

- Alienation from the Product of labor: this is a situation where workers in an industry are alienated from what they produced. When they go to work, they produce something which does not, nor will it in the future belong to them. These may be cars or computers that are been produced by companies. In no circumstances, are these things produced, and as the fruit of the labor of the working class belong to them. It is rather owned and controlled by the owners of the industries. Therefore, to Marx, the product the workers produced will remain 'alien' to them Marx, 1992).

- Alienation from the Labour Process: under capitalism, workers are compelled to do work to survive. Work, therefore, became a means to an end. Workers will be productive not because they wanted to be, but because they have to do it for survival. As Marx put it: 'labor is external to the worker....who feels miserable and not happy, but does not develop free mental and physical energy, but mortifies his flesh and ruins his mind' (Marx, 1992). Therefore, instead of finding joy in the human activity of productive labor, they turn out to be something else.

- Alienation from our Species-being: when a worker is working freely in their animal function, eating, drinking, and procreating, while losing his human sense, and will closely be nothing but an animal. People are working tirelessly like animals without a sense of being (Marx, 1992).

- Alienation from other People: in this alienation workers will be distanced from each other. They are attached to a different tasks in the industry. Some will be making applying paint, while others will be attaching tires or designing to make the car. The workers will be isolated from other people. They mainly interact with themselves in the

work spot (Marx, 1992).

IV Result & Implementation

Bourgeoisie and Proletariat Relationship:

As explained in the previous segment of the paper, the proletarians are members of the working classes who are employed by the bourgeoisie, who are capitalists who own the means of production. The bourgeoisie had virtually complete control over society as a result of their money, whereas the proletariat had little to no influence over political decisions. Marx predicted that as the population of proletarians grew, they would rise in revolt against the capitalists. The proletariat, according to Marx, has nothing to lose but its chain (Marx and Engels, 1848). However, in line with this explanation, the relationship between the two is an exploitative one. The masses, otherwise known as the proletariats work mainly in the industry for survival. While the Bourgeoises, otherwise known as the rich, are the owners of the means of production. And that, whatever they do is for their material gain also. Therefore, the relationship between the bourgeoisies and the proletariats is that of the parasitic one.

V RELIGION AS THE OPIUM OF THE MASSES:

Marx's idea of 'religion as the opium of the masses was a reaction to how workers in industries were alienated. Ojo et al (2016) maintain that Karl Marx was moved by the great inequality, oppression, dehumanization, exploitation, enslavement, and intense suffering of the masses in the society of his day. He began investigating alienation as a result, and this eventually led him to study religion, particularly Christianity. Marx thought that the ruling class or the bourgeois were manipulating Christian notions of submission to authority, politeness, humility, and other related ideas to hold the masses in permanent servitude. Therefore, he thought that religion was a tool for tyranny over the populace and the populace's opiate. He denounced the idea that anyone who acts in a riot, such as rebellion, public conflict, and strife, is unfit for God's kingdom. This idea is latent in many religious doctrines. He compared upholding Christian principles to partaking in opium (Ojo et al, 2016).

However, Ojo et al (2016) added that Marx defined capitalism as an economic system founded on the private ownership of the means of production and one that is motivated by the pursuit of profit. This theory, also known as free enterprise, argues that only through investing labor can profit be generated. Profit is only realized when laborers in the masses are paid less than the value of their contributions. He claims that this is being exploited. The forces of supply and demand are encouraged to intervene to set prices rather than government interference in the economy, which capitalism despises. Therefore, according to Marx as cited religion is the cries of the downtrodden, the heart of a heartless world, and the sense of senseless circumstances. It serves as the populace's opium. In conclusion, Marx argued that the ruling class simply used religion as a ruse to oppress the masses.

VI CONCLUSION:

Karl Marx is a sociologist who was deeply interested in the study of the dynamic of the economy in human society. As influenced by the way his father switched from Jewish Christianity to Lutheranism, Marx was seriously damaged by the way his father changed his faith before he could get a job. Therefore, most of his reactions to the capitalist system of economy were violent against the system.

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THE GLORIOUS WORLD OF METAPHYSICAL POETRY: JOHN DONNE, ANDREW MARVELL, GEORGE HERBERT AND HENRY VAUGHAN

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Abstract: Metaphysical poetry is characterized by the use of elaborate figurative language, original assumptions, paradoxes, and philosophical themes. English metaphysical poetry is the richest and most widespread in the language.

Keywords- Metaphysical, imagination, resurrection, philosophical themes, traditional verse.

I Introduction

Metaphysical poetry was considered interesting until it underwent a startling reappraisal after World War I, but it was tainted with eccentricity, twisted, brilliant and ambiguous. Poetry" This term was first coined by Dr. Johnson found John Donne's poetry difficult and unnatural because of his tremendous imagination. John Dryden and Samuel Johnson used the term "metaphysical" as applied to seventeenth-century English and continental European poets to denounce the "unnaturalness" of these poets. - As Wolfgang von Goethe wrote, "The unnatural is natural," metaphysical poets continue to be studied and revered for their complexity and originality

The Term Metaphysical

The word metaphysical is used in literature to describe a concept where things are defined by something non-physical. Metaphysical writing deals with intangible experiences and feelings. Metaphysical poetry is defined by the exploration of philosophical themes, wit, and a looser use of meter. These poems also often touched on modern scientific advances.

II Literature Reviews

John Donne (1572–1631)

Donne was the most influential Metaphysical poet. His personal relationship with spirituality is at the center of most of his work, and the psychological analysis of his work marked a dramatic departure from traditional, genteel verse.

His early works, collected in Satires, Songs, and Sonnets, were published during an era of religious oppression. His Sacred Sonnets, which include many of Donne's most enduring poems, were published shortly after his wife died in childbirth. The intensity with which Donne grapples with the concepts of divinity and mortality in the Holy Sonnet "Sonnet X [Death, be not proud]," "Sonnet XIV [Batter my heart, three person'd God]," and "Sonnet XVII [Since she whom I loved hath paid her last debt]."

1)   The Flea by John Donne

'The Flea' is one of the most commonly cited examples of a metaphysical poem; it is also one of Donne's best. The poem makes a familiar argument in a very original way.

Mark but this flea, and mark in this,

How little that which thou deniest me is;

It sucked me first, and now sucks thee,

And in this flea our two bloods mingled be; […]

Donne's speaker suggests to a woman that he wants to sleep with that it's fine for them to get together because the same flea has fed on the blood from both their bodies. They're already experienced their fluids mixing.

John Donne is a pioneer of metaphysical style. His poems give abundant evidence of a metaphysical nature, and Valediction: Forbidding Mourning is no exception. All the characteristics of metaphysical poetry can be clearly illustrated by this poem.

T.S. Eliot remarks. "If Donne, in youth was rake then I suspect that he was a conventional rake; if Donne in age was about then I suspect that he was conventionally devout".

There are novel thoughts and expression in A Valediction : Forbidding Mourning . We find startling thoughts in this poem. The departure of the lover (poet) is contrasted with the departure of soul from body. The lover wants to depart.

"As virtuous men pass mild by away,

And whisper to their souls, to go",

We are also surprised when the lover denies his absence to his beloved in the morning. The poet's proposal: "Do not make a noise, neither floods of tears move nor storms of sighs". This quality is also evident in the poet's presentation of his idea that ordinary lovers consider separation as an earthquake, which is harmful and frightening, but great loves do not harm their love, just as the shaking of the heavenly bodies does not cause fear. Although he does this on purpose to show his strong feelings of love for his beloved and to comfort her, he becomes extraordinary. It also surprises readers.

"Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,

Men reckon what it did and meant,

But trepidatin of the spheres

Though greater for, is innocent".

The images used in the stanza above are strange and far-fetched as far as our thoughts are concerned. The Lover Poet ignores the value of physical, sensual, and sexual relationships in love. He does this purely on purpose, but he becomes extraordinary in order to show her strong affection for her loved one and comfort her. It also scares the reader.

George Herbert (1593–1633)

Born in Wales in 1593, George Herbert was an important figure in the world of poetry, influencing the growth of the metaphysical movement, which speculates on the concepts of love and religion. A gifted orator and popular Anglican priest, he came from a wealthy family who were interested in and active in the arts. His father died when he was just three years old, but his mother was determined to ensure that her children had a good education and a better life.

He entered Westminster School at the age of twelve and won a scholarship to enter the University of Cambridge, where he completed his master's degree at the age of twenty-three. After being appointed lecturer of rhetoric and promoted to the post of rhetoric, he showed his abilities as a quick speaker and thinker .However, he suffered from tuberculosis from an early age, which may have deteriorated his health later in life and prevented him from pursuing a career that would eventually lead to a financially secure royal appointment. He had been writing poetry for some time at this point and decided to take this opportunity to revise his collection with the book The Temple. He also used his time and his own money to help rebuild the parish church.

'The Collar' is one of Herbert's best-known poems.

2)   The Collar

[…] But as I raved and grew more fierce and wild

At every word,

Me thought I heard one calling, Child!

And I replied My Lord.

In this poem the poet speaks about a "collar", by which a Christian priest is identified. (It is interesting to note that Herbert was himself a priest.) He describes the collar as something that restricts freedom in an intolerable way.

Herbert's poems speak of a number of qualities that are described as metaphysical. The poem "Easter Wings" deals with resurrection. "The Collar" depicts a man who is losing his faith and feels anger for his commitment to God. But finally, he can overcome his rebellion against God. Thus, Herbert is literally a metaphysical poet. 'Jordan (I)' This is neatly exemplified by the implied comparison of the river Jordan with the feeble streams of inferior pastoral poets. ''Church-Monuments'- It's a reminder that we will die. In 'Wreath' Herbert creatively suggests the shape of a wreath through the rhyme scheme of his poem.

His poems are very philosophical and contemplative. A large part of his poetry deals with biblical subjects and the Christian faith.

'The Pearl' by George Herbert

I struck the board, and cry'd, No more.

I will abroad.

What? shall I ever sigh and pine?

My lines and life are free; free as the rode,

Loose as the winde, as large as store.

Shall I be still in suit? –

His use of conceit in his poetry distinguished him as one of the metaphysical poets, but it was only after his death that his work came to light. On his deathbed, when consumption overcame him, Herbert sent the Temple manuscript for publication by his friend, Nicholas Ferrer, in the hope of benefiting souls in need he was. He died shortly thereafter in 1633 at the age of 40, and the collection appeared a few months later. It went through his eight editions by 1690, and some of its poems have since developed into hymns that are still sung in churches today.

Some of the poems are presented as model poems, in which words form the form of something that is an integral part of meaning.

Henry Vaughan (1621 – 1695)

Henry Vaughan was a Welsh metaphysical poet, English-language author and translator, and physician. His religious poetry appeared in Silex Scintillans in 1650 and in another volume in 1655. Henry Vaughan is associated with the metaphysical poets of the eighteenth century of Vaughan's life. Henry Vaughan, like his great mentor George Herbert, was of Welsh descent. Vaughan was one of twins (his brother Thomas became an alchemist and later died of

mercury poisoning in 1666). Like many Welsh scholars, Henry appears to have gone to Jesus College, Oxford - although details of his education and life in general are patchy. His later studies in London (law) were interrupted by the English Civil War in 16 2, and he later studied and worked in medicine rather than law.

Henry Vaughan's Poem "The World" deals with the idea of attaining spirituality through God's guidance.

"The World"

I saw Eternity the other night,

　　Like a great Ring of pure and endless light,

　　　　All calm, as it was bright;

　　And round beneath it, Time in hours, days, years,

　　　　Driv'n by the spheres

　　Like a vast shadow mov'd; in which the world

　　　　And all her train were hurl'd.

　　The doting lover in his quaintest strain

　　　　Did there complain;

III Methodology

Vaughan's best-known collection of poems is the collection (1650) Silex Scintillans ("Sparks of Flint"), which five years later was republished in an enlarged edition. The book represents a departure from Vaughan's earlier secular work and a maturation of his poetic voice. It seems that he suffered from some unspecified illness at the time, which made him withdraw from life into a religious state. He became an important devotional poet of the 18th century under George Herbert (1593-1633); Vaughan wrote of Herbert that his "holy life and verses have converted many pious converts . Vaughan, however, in many ways curiously imagines and anticipates the romantic poets who wrote more than a century after his death: although his style and five is firmly rooted in the devotional and metaphysical poetry of the seventeenth century, his themes often foreshadow Wordsworth's imaginings of the blissful paradise of childhood innocence and the role of natural objects in helping us appreciate the numinous and the spiritual. One of Vaughan's best known and most studied poems, The Retreat provides a good insight into the proto-romantic elements of his work.

Henry Vaughan continued to write poetry after the heyday of Silex Scintillans in the early 1650s, but much of his best poetry - the enduring poems - comes from this work. Finally, religious faith is a strong part of metaphysical poetry. The religious tone of the poem is very

biblical, and Vaughan offers those dealing with worldly material and power the solution they need to embrace God in their lives to achieve happiness and find true "eternity." He repeats the "dark statesman" and the "damned" who like the "dark night" and who live between "classes and caves" who refer to their life "fearing thieves" and "under the ground" because it "shows the way" to eternity to the "true light". He further states that the "ring" or "eternity" is the "bridegroom" that God himself gave to the "bride" or to the church, and this is a clear solution to what the "dark statesman" or politicians or " pointers" These, who live in fear and isolation, must follow this church which must be "trodden under the sun" and "led to God.

For example, The Altar was shaped as such. He produced only one work of prose, a practical guide to clergymen entitled The Country Parson which was published almost 20 years after his death.

Andrew Marvell (1621- 1678)

One of the metaphysical poets is considered to be Andrew Marvell. He, like John Donne, relied on metaphysical conceits in his poetry, which are the witty and complex comparisons that are characteristic of metaphysical poetry. Similar to Donne, many of his poems discuss spiritual issues and life's fleeting nature. Even "To His Coy Mistress," Marvell's probably most well-known poem, quickly shifts from seduction to metaphysical speculation. The poem is both a declaration of carpe diem, which means "seize the day," and a poem of seduction. The "eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow you die" perspective on life is based on the carpe diem philosophy, which advocates living life to the fullest in the here and now.

Andrew Marvell received his education at Cambridge University. He was the son of a clergyman. Marvell served with John Milton in government positions and traveled extensively after working as a tutor. He may have helped Milton avoid severe punishment, including the death penalty, after the Restoration. Marvell once backed King Charles I, but he switched to Oliver Cromwell and the commonwealth government after that. Marvell was elected to represent Hull, his hometown, as a Member of Parliament during the Interregnum. Even though his earlier work praised Charles II's reign, he wrote several poems praising Oliver Cromwell and works critical of Charles II's court after the Restoration.

3)   To His Coy Mistress by Andrew Marvell

This poem is second only to the 'The Flea' as commonly cited examples of metaphysical poetry.

Had we but world enough and time,

This coyness, lady, were no crime.

We would sit down, and think which way

To walk, and pass our long love's day.[…]

The speaker, who may be Marvell, is conversing with a woman he loves in this piece. Throughout the poem, he tries to persuade her that they should sleep together. He asserts that life is far too brief to be wasted without enjoying oneself.

IV Conclusion

Poets whose works have been categorized as "metaphysical" regularly try to find out the answers to questions such as, does God exist? Or, does humankind really have free choice? Or, what is the nature of reality?

Now, we can say that John Donne, Andrew Marvell, George Herbert and Henry Vaughan are great metaphysical poets in both content and method. They are poets of spirit in respect of emotions and thoughts. In style, they are intellectual, in diction they are homely and graceful, and in the construction of their poems, they are logical in belief and faith.

The experience of flux and transition in the present century seems to have given us an understanding denied to the eighteenth century, to the Victorians, and even to the Romantics. Donne and his followers have seemed to be particularly relevant.

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A STUDY ON THE KOTA GOVERNMENT DIVISIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES USING PODCAST (RAJASTHAN), INDIA

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Abstract :The paper discussesthe Historical background of Government Divisional Library Kota (Rajasthan) India. It further highlights the concept of Podcast, available types of Podcast, services provided by use of Podcast in the Library. The paper also highlights the merit and demerits of using podcast in the public library. The paper also draws the attention of the users on the different ways of accessing the library services through podcasting technology. In addition the paper discussed with reference images displaying the various sections and units of the public library with available and relevant podcasting services.

Key words : Divisional public library, Podcast, GDPL, Web2.0, ICT, Kota

I. INRODUCTION

The great importance and effect of Podcast to the library services can never be emphasized. Generally speaking, the merit of Podcast in the Libraries must be evaluated not in comparison with books, but in the assessment of its contribution to the Libraries services. Podcast contents can be accessed via devices like still and motion pictures, films trips, television, transparencies, audiotapes, records, computers 12 and audio disk. Podcasts, previouslyknown as "audio blogs" which is first introduced in 1980s. With the advent of broadband Internet access and portable digital audio playback devices such as the iPod, Podcasting began to develop in late 2004. According to Kaushik (2010) in podcasting technology, the audio is syndicated, through RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feed that was adopted from blog community. Today there are more than 115000 English language podcasts available on the Internet, and dozens of websites available for distribution at little or no cost to the producers or users. The dictionary definition of a podcast is a digital audio file you

can download or listen to over the Internet. Podcasts are a form of media content that was developed in 2004, when former MTV video jockey Adam Curry and software developer Dave Winer coded the "iPodder." The iPodder was a program that let a user download internet radio broadcasts to their Apple iPod. This is where the term and meaning podcast was born, taking its name from a blend of 'iPod' and 'broadcasts'. Today, podcasts are an extremely popular form of audio entertainment and have progressed beyond being downloadable radio shows. Each podcast is a series created by a host and then published episode-by-episode online, where subscribers can then download and listen to each episode when it's released. Unlike traditional methods of content production like TV and radio shows, podcasts are an accessible way for content creators to connect with an audience. They are not even currently regulated, meaning you don't need a broadcasting license to publish podcast content. Anyone with basic podcast equipment like a microphone, recording software, and a membership to a hosting platform can create their own show.According to Dale (2007) Podcast is a free programme that can be downloaded from the iTunes™ website (www.iTunes.com) and enables students to watch and listen to the enhanced podcasts. Students can also download the podcast to their iPod™, or if they have an iPod™ Video, can simultaneously listen and watch the visuals that accompany the audio broadcast. This enables students to reinforce information thathad been disseminated in the lecture. Podcasting website. There are many websites that contain podcasts on various subjects. For example,http://librarygang.talis.com/.Provides a podcast named as "The Library 2.0 gang" on library and information science which is a monthly roundtable podcast which has been joined by several contributors (professionals) from libraries worldwide to discuss the technological issues/ topics of the day that influence them. Each month, the library 2.0 gang is joined by a guest for a discussion on a topic of interest. It is produced by Tails and syndicated by Library Technology Guides. Library's website at http://library.msstate.edu/ podcast.html.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Podcast played a vital role in the provision of library services in Kota Government Public Library (GDPL). Although in the library we have the different categories of users including the exceptional children that much need information in either videos or audio format (podcast). In this regards podcasts have been provided and made

available in audio-visual section in the Kota Government Public library to certify the information needs of all the categories of the users at the right time.\

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The broad objective for which this study is carried out is to the types of Podcast are available and services provided by GDPL kota, The Specific Objectives are to:

1. Find out the types of available Podcast used by GDPL staffs in the provision of library services
2. Determine the reasons why do library staffs of GDPL use Podcasts in Library Services
3. Find out the problems do they staff encounter in the application of Podcast in the provision of Library service

II HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Government Divisional Public Library Kota, According to IPLM, Kota Public Library India's First in Talk Show. Government.Divisional Public Library is a very ancient library of Kota city which was initially started as "Mobile Van Library" to serve the citizens living in different remote zones of Kota but after passing few periods it is started working as established library in year 1956 at the rental basis in famous "DANMAL HAWELI".

Photo Credit: Dr. Deepak Kumar Shrivastava

Image 1 front view of Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota (Rajasthan)

Later on it is shifted in NayapuraBagh area in own govt. availed building on free basis in 1970. In 1984 Library again shifted in UIT Building due to some administrative decisions taken by that time working collector and finally own library building Hand-over to Doordarshan Kendra. So again in year 2004 library is shifted to UIT buildings

first floor to ground floor. From 2004, after Re-shifting library run up to June 2013 in that building but with financial assistance of Rs. 50 lakh by RRRLF and 10.64 Lakh from Department of language and library , Rajasthan Jaipur we will able to shift in New Building situated in In-front of income tax residential colony , CAD Colony campus , Kota. Now Govt. Divisional Public Library is running well from new building since July 2013 independently. After the 61 years library Name has been changed from Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota to Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota Rajasthan.

Existing Scenario:

Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota Rajasthan are open, community-focused spaces where Citizen of Kota comes to read, learn, and reach out to the world. Our resources, programs, and services provide life-long education to all. Presently library is serving all kind of users of the domicile of Kota city without respect of cast, creed, age, sex education etc. right now we are providing services like: Books Issue-Return Services, Reading Room Services, Reference/Directional Services, Reprographic Services, Kids Library Services, User Orientation Services, Tele-Health Service to the Users.

Principal activities in libraries are Organizing and administrating the library, Building the Collection of Library, Making the collection accessible for Use, Serving the users, Organizing & Controlling Financial Support. Kota Divisional library has 6 Divisions i.e. 1.Acquisition Division (Book Selection, Ordering, Checking and Verification and Accessioning), 2.Technical or Processing Division (Classification, Cataloguing and maintenance of catalogue, Shelf list and its Preparation and Preparation of Books for the Shelf), **3.** Stock or Storage Division:000-999 Decimal Placing, 4. Reader's Services Division (Membership Section, Book Display, Catalogue, Readers Guide, Circulation Counter ,Reading Room , Reference Section, Periodical Section, Non Book Material Section, Library Extension Services and Reprography Section) ,5.

Image 2 Stack Area of Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota (Rajasthan)

Administrative Division (Committee and Meetings, Budget and Accounts, General administration, Maintenance and Security, Stores, Stationary and Printing, Correspondences and Filling etc.) 6. Preservation Division (Preventive Unit, Fumigation Unit, Repairing and Mending Unit, Lamination Unit and Book Binding Unit).Kota Public library is aimed to serve Education, Information, Culture and Leisure and Recreation

Green Building

It's a Double Story Building having all essential facilities with Green Initiative. Having Solar System with Natural Lights. If we will flashback to its building Scenario Since 1954 to till continue, it is running on the rental basis but in year 2010 we got land for Building Construction by the Kind Co-operation of Govt. of Rajasthan. And recently we have received the sanctioned of rupee fifty lacks for library building construction. Soon Public Works Department will work after getting the checks and I hope that in a next two year I think we will in our own building.The Library's collection of more than 0.72 lakh items for children, teens and adults , women's, senior citizens and all kinds readers includes: Books, audio books and large print books, Music (CDs) and movies ,DVD s), Talking Books, Magazines and newspapers. Library also have FREE online resources – e books and e journals purchase from Sage Publication along with Magazines & Newspapers, Genealogy - Census records, Job Resources - Help getting started, sharpening your skills, writing a resume, Free online books, movies and music to download to your computer, iPod, phone or other portable device. Library has rare collection of 1553 books with Our special collections i.e. Ramayan in Urdu Language, ShrimadbhagawatGeeta in Urdu Language,Sunderkand in Urdu Language, Dr DhannaLalSuman'sHadoti collection.

Image 3 Reading Area of Govt. Divisional Public Library, Kota (Rajasthan)

Our library has a wide range of materials. During last 62 years many valuable books were added to this library. Today the library is having various information books on different Subject like: Indian Philosophy, Religion Books, Business Management, Ethics, Moral Science, Agric books, Gandhi Yana, and Computer Science etc. details about collection are like

Table 1 Collection at a Glance on dated 31.03.2020

Position up to	Books from Stack Aria	Audio Books	Rare Books	Kids Books	Books from Donation	Manuscripts	EBooks
31.3.20	**72382**	**2395**	**1562**	**12000**	**532**	**05**	**109**
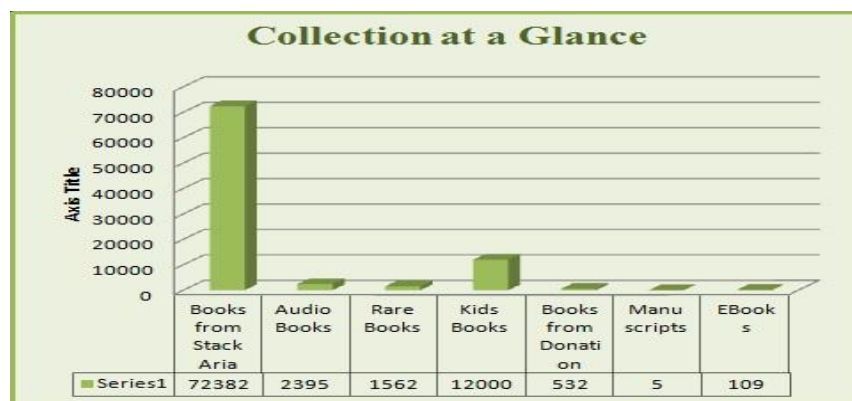
Figure 1 Complete Collection of Kota Govt. Divisional Public Library

Human Resource (HR)

Kota Public Library is suffering from crises of Man Power because out of 11 sanctioned post only 4 post are filled and rest are vacant. Classes fourth and Cataloguer post are filled on contractual Basis from retired Personnel.

Table 2 Man Power of Government Divisional Public Library Kota

S.No.	Name of Officer/Employee	Designation	Job & Responsibility
1	DR. Deepak Kumar Shrivastava	Divisional Librarian	Library Administration and Management
2	Mrs. Shashi Jain	Assistant Librarian	Reference and Kids Area
3	Mr.Trilok Chand Upaadhyaya (Sanvida)	Cataloguer	Stack and Rare Books Area
4	Mr. Navneet Sharma	Junior Assistant	Accounts and Receipt Dispatch
5	Mr. Ajay Saxena	Junior Assistant	Establishment , Store and Computer Lab
6	Mrs. Krashna Sharma(Sanvida)	Book Lifter	Gate and Property Counter
7	Mr. Nasir Khan (Sanvida)	Class IV	Kids Library Handler
8	Mrs. Ramesh Dutta Sharma (Sanvida)	Class IV	Gate and Property Counter
9	Vacant	Class IV	Circulation Assistance
10	Vacant	Class IV	Circulation and Binding
11	Vacant	Class IV	Reading Rom Cum Periodical Assistance
Library Contact Number : 0744-25500912			

Image 4Audio Section of Kota Govt. Divisional Public Library

Financial Assistance

For the administration and maintenance of the library adequate financial resources are essential, it is fact library is not a revenue earning body. Of course, it accepts membership fees and fines in some cases. But this is negotiable amount in comparison with the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Library.

1. Grant from State government
2. 11th financial commission.
3. Levy fund
4. Fines
5. Membership fees.

Participation Policy of Kota Public Library

Kota Public Library is working under partnership with Champ Readers Association for Book release and Conversation Program.

Image 5 Differential abled Lounge of Kota Govt. Divisional Public Library

Automation

Library is fully automates with the Financial Assistance National Mission on Libraries (NML) through **EROSEINDIA**erosindia@live.com Agency. Work is under Progress.

Landing Services

Library renders lending service to the reader. Books are given on home-loan to registered members several users come to the library every day for consultation.During the year 2010-2011 there were thousands of users that visited the library at present there is a 367 life time members and more than the 300 annual members are entertaining the library.

Table 3 Library Statistics

No. of Members				Numbers of Visitors Who Visited					Landing Statistics
Aggregate Total 1250				Aggregate Total					Aggregate Total of issue-return
Female	Male	Child	Total	Female	child	adult	old age	total	
319	925	05	1250						

Membership

Kota Public library offers various type of membership i.e. Life Time Membership, Annual Membership, Family Membership, Own Book Reading Room facility Membership, Kids Membership, Membership for Visually Impaired, Membership for

Transgender and membership for BPL Families etc. For taking life time membership, Readers have to pay 1000/- once in whole life and for annual membership readers have to pay rupee 150/- per financial year. 20/- Rs per month for Own Books Reading Room facility Membership. 300/- annual for family membership per annul, Membership for Visually Impaired and Transgender are free. For all type of membership readers have to attach following documents.

- Application form
- Photo ID'S proof (ADHAR CARD)
- Address proof
- Guarantee by gazette officer / or 1000/- Caution Money for Kotalites and 2000/- for Non- Resident of Kota.
- Recent passport photo

Reading Room Collection

Library received in all 104 newspapers and magazines. Out of them, the library is also have life time subscription for few magazines From government budget we purchase following no. of newspapers and magazines

Table 4 Reading Room Collection

Reading Room Collection							
General Section						Child Section	
Daily	Weekly	Quarterly	Monthly	Bi-Monthly	Trimonthly	Monthly	Quarterly
17	06	07	30	00	03	04	04

Library Hour

Round the Year: 11.00 am to 7.00 pm

Reading Room: 7 am to 7 pm.

Achievements

The student's community of various fields is taking maximum advantage of this library. Many of them passed through various competitive examination conducted by state and central services.

Image 6 E-Library in Kota Govt. Divisional Public Library

Reference Service

Library services include ready reference service, long range reference service and special services pertaining the research. Among the services there are bibliographical services, personalized services to the readers etc.

Book Selection

Books are purchased taking into consideration of the users demand as well as review published in newspapers and magazines and also selected from Award winning Books.

New Initiative

Programs like gathering of writers of children's literature; book releasing function, reader-writer interaction session, exhibition of books, the library aim to making it as a hub of social, cultural and literary activities of religion. Efforts are being made to enroll more and more members and provide better services

III Methodology

Knowledge Library

Soon library has E-Knowledge Centre for availing the facilities to the Readers to get on-line information on just a one Click with infrastructure of Ten Computers, LAN Networking and Internet Facility.

Library Services for Transgender

Govt. Divisional Public Library opens a new page in the History of Rajasthan because it's a First Public Library in the Rajasthan (and Second in Nation after Kerala) which is introduce library Services to Transgender.

In a revolutionary move, the Govt. Divisional Public Library Kota has introduced membership for LGBT communities and has added a column for third gender in its

membership form. The first membership card will be presented by Dr. SurabhiGoyal to transgender Shahiba in an event to be organised at the library, as part of world Book Day - 2018 celebration. "Education was a right which had been always denied to us. We had suffered discrimination the most at educational institutions. To gain membership in a library and to borrow books had been my long-cherished dream. It is a huge recognition for us to be part of a library and many people would be benefited by this decision. If we had an opportunity to access libraries earlier, there would have been more transgender community," said Shahiba. "It is high time that the society accepts them. Through library memberships, we aim to provide them a platform for transgender. A new world will be opened for them, which was denied to them earlier," said s Dr. Deepak Kumar Shrivastava, Divisional librarian and Head GOVT. Divisional Public Library Kota.

I. Summary of findings
The study discussed the following:
1. There are adequate podcasts in the library for the provision of library services
2. Enhanced podcasts are mostly used by the library staff staff when rendering the services to the users
3. The library management provided the required podcasts that library staff used in library services
4. The library staff and users enjoyed the privilages opened by the podcasts in learning and research activities in the library
5. All the available podcasts in kota public brary are harmless and easy to be secured

IV Conclusion
From the analysis of the findings, it could be concluded that although the staff of kota public library appreciate the need to have and use more podcasts in the process of rendering services to the users . this will improve the quality of information they are giving to the users and also to help the library staff to delivered their services in multiple ways.

II. Recommendations
In the light of the findings of the study, it is recommended that:
i. All the section/units of the library should have podcast and make them available to the users
ii. It will not be out of place to recommend that modern podcast such as computer , a screen cast and other related podcast should not be displayed to the users before orientation
iii. The library should organize a seminar whenever the library received new arrivals of podcast.

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ROLE OF CIVIL AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM SECTOR IN KASHMIR VALLEY
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Abstract: *Kashmir is considered as a piece of heaven on Earth. It is surrounded by alluring and attractive Himalayan Mountains. Kashmir valley is brimming with attractive and scenic vistas, breathtaking flora, stunning architecture and there are picturesque and eco-friendly tourist places that visitors can choose from.*

Tourism sector is the prime driver of the economy of Jammu & Kashmir (Department of Tourism, Jammu and Kashmir, 2021). There are many lakes, gardens and hill stations that attract thousands of tourists every year. Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Tulip garden, Mughal gardens, Aharbal etc are a few to name. Multiple activities of sports are held at these beautiful tourist destinations across the year that attracts the visitors throughout the world to soak their senses. In addition, pilgrimage sites like the holy Amarnath Cave also increase the rush of tourists in the valley.

The findings of this study reveal that there is a significant contribution of civil as well as police administration in the development of tourism sector in the valley. The administration works very hard to promote eco-tourism and offbeat tourist destinations in collaboration with several other concerned bodies (Dar & Islam, 2018). Necessary and requisite arrangements are made well in time by the civil administration to make the tourists visiting the valley feel jovial and gleeful. Police administration ensures the security and the safety of the visitors. This study

consists of the observations at multiple tourist destination sites of the valley like Gulmarg,

Pahalgam and Mughal Gardens.

Key words: Tourism, administration, visitors, economy, development.

I Introduction

Kashmir is an epitome of natural beauty, and it is renowned in the world over for that. You can soak your senses on many lakes, gardens and hill stations that attract thousands of tourists every year. Kashmir is also famous for its scenic beauty, flower gardens, apple farms, saffron fields and more. The unparalleled beauty of Kashmir offers the travellers a number of things to do. From a Shikara ride in Srinagar to trekking to the alpine lakes; from skiing in Gulmarg during the winter season to river rafting in Pahalgam; Kashmir has numerous activities for tourists that make Kashmir tour an exciting one. Hospitality and tourism are, in fact, a part of Kashmir valley's tradition, culture, and economic development.

Famous Destinations: Dolled up with immaculate nature, Kashmir has several popular tourist attractions that are perfect for those planning a family vacation, holiday with friends, pilgrimage tour, adventure, and a honeymoon. In the most popular attractions of Kashmir Tourism, Dal and Nigeen Lake in Srinagar, one can enjoy a unique stay at the houseboat or enjoy a Shikara ride. Dal lake is named as the "Jewel in the crown of Kashmir" or "Srinagar's Jewel". Mughal gardens like Shalimar Bagh, Nishat Bagh, Chasma Shahi, Verinag, Achabal are among the most popular attractions of Kashmir tourism. Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip gardenwhich is the largest tulip garden in Asia spread over an area of about 30 hectares is situated on the foothills of Zabarwan Range with an overview of Dal Lake. The garden aims to boost floriculture and tourism in Kashmir Valley. The garden is built on a sloping ground in a terraced fashion consisting of seven terraces. Apart from tulips, many other species of flowers –

hyacinths, daffodils and ranunculus have been added as well. It is opened in first week of April every year and tourists from every corner of the world spend their beautiful moments at this garden.

Gulmarg also known as 'meadow of flowers' is a famous hill station and a popular skiing destination. The natural meadows of Gulmarg are covered with snow in winter and allow the growth of wild flowers such as daisies, forget-me-nots and buttercups during spring and summer. The meadows are interspersed by enclosed parks and small lakes, and surrounded by forests of green pine and fir. Skiing and other winter sports in Gulmarg are carried out on the slopes of Apharwat peak at a height of 4,267 m (13,999 ft).Many points on Apharwat peak and Khilanmarg offer a panoramic view of Nanga Parbat and Harmukh mountains. Gulmarg is the "heartland of winter sports in India" and was rated as Asia's seventh best ski destination (Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir - Wikipedia, 2021).

Pahalgam, known as the 'Valley of Shepherds', is another famous hill station in Kashmir where many films have been shot. Standing at the junction of Lidder river and the Sheshnag lake, Pahalgam is surrounded by thickly wooded pine forests, breathtaking vistas of meadows and the snow-clad Himalayan mountains. It serves as the base camp during the Amarnath Yatra. Apart from being a pilgrimage site, Pahalgam is also a treat for adventure junkies and is the starting point for several treks. However, the highlight of the activities available for tourists is the white water rafting facility winding down the Lidder River through the forests and down the rapids (Pahalgam Travel and Tourism Guide, 2021). Besides these famous tourist attractions, Sonamarg and Aharbal add to the beauty of Valley.

Objectives of present study

The purpose of this document is to provide an introduction about the tourism sector of Kashmir valley, the arrangements made by the civil and police administration for the hassle free movement of tourists across all tourist destinations and how these efforts made by administration help in boosting the tourism sector in valley. This paper also analyses the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on tourism sector in valley.

II Literature Reviews

Pilgrimage sites: Amarnath, located in Anantnag district of Kashmir is one of the most important pilgrimage in India for the worshippers of Lord Shiva. The Amarnath cave has an enshrined Shiva-ling formed naturally with ice, which resembles Lord Shiva. Millions of tourists from all across the world visit Amarnath Cave every year for a challenging mountainous trek called 'Amarnath Yatra'. This place is regarded to be the same cave where Lord Shiva revealed the secret of life and eternity to Goddess Parvati.

Jamia Masjid, a spectacular mosque of Kashmir valley was built in 1400 A.D. during the reign of Sultan Sikandar in Kashmir. This is located at the heart of old city Nowhatta, Srinagar. This spectacular mosque is famous for its beautiful construction. This mosque is considered as one of Srinagar's tourist attractions. Visitors to this place have experienced peace and tranquillity. This Indo-Saracen architecture is designed with 370 wooden pillars and a splendid courtyard. This unique feature has attracted many visitors/tourists over the ages. Although Jamia Masjid is situated amidst busy markets, the architecture of this place leaves one surprised. Jamia Masjid is considered as one of sacred mosques of India (2021).

III Research Methodology

In this paper different research methods were employed to collect the data. Firstly an analytical method based on secondary data analysis has been used. This secondary data was collected from several Research Papers, Magazines, Books, Journals, Articles, websites, newspapers, etc. Secondly observation research was done to observe the tourists at different locations. The author made a participative study to observe the situation in reality whether the visitors were happy or not by the arrangements of the administration. A semi-structured interview was also developed with open-ended questions. The questions were asked only to the tourists who belonged to states other than Jammu and Kashmir. The interviews lasted between 15 and 20 minutes and were conducted near famous tourist sites.

IV Endeavour of civil administration in boosting tourism sector

The civil administration whether it may be the secretariat level, district level, block level or subsequent lower levels of administration, all try to make their full contribution in the development of tourism in valley. The administration explores the new sites and makes plans for their development as tourist destination sites. For the convenience of visitors, the administration helps in developing road facility, electricity, mobile connectivity and other infrastructural measures at tourist sites. Necessary arrangements are made by the administration for domestic as well as foreign tourist arrivals for each proposed tourist place. The various steps taken by civil administration in the direction of boosting tourism may be summarized as below (Directorate of Tourism Jammu, J&K, 2021).

1. Up-gradation and improvement of the tourism infrastructure in different parts of the territory.

2. To identify new areas having tourist potential, build the requisite infrastructure in these areas and then to promote them.

3. To make the locals in new as well as established resorts the stake holder in tourism and to extend the benefits of tourism to them.

4. To act as a mechanism for protection of environment by means of framing strict building regulations for resorts and by making locals and tourists aware of the need to respect and protect gifts of nature.

5. Department of Tourism undertakes publicity, promotional and marketing activities with the objective of showcasing tourism potential and its various tourism products. These activities include circulation of information through printed publicity material in local languages, advertising through electronic, print and digital media, outdoor branding, participation in travel & trade fairs and exhibitions & organizing road shows focusing tourism sector.

6. Restoration of sites of all religious faiths and promotion of pilgrim tourism.

7. Preservation of the unique culture and heritage of the union territory and to promote the same as tourist attractions.

8. Development of Infrastructure related to adventure tourism.

9. Administration of the Registration of Tourist Trade Act in order to ensure that tourists are not cheated/ overcharged.

10. Support to the private sector/industry by providing incentives in the form of interest, subsidy on loans advanced by various financial institutions for setting up or upgrading various tourism units.

11. Registration of various Tourism units such as Hotel/Travel Agency/Dealers under the Tourist Trade Act, 1978/1982.

12. Redressel of the complaints of various tourists visiting the union territory.

Besides the above measures, every year a portion of budget is allocated for tourism industry in the union territory. The central government also provides special budget packages for boosting the tourism sector in the territory. Recently, the Ministry of Tourism has organized a mega tourism promotion event in Srinagar "Tapping the Potential of Kashmir: Another Day in Paradise". The Lt. Governor of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir , Shri Manoj Sinha and Union Minister of State for Tourism & Culture (I/c) Shri Prahlad Singh Patel inaugurated and virtually addressed the delegates at the event. The objective of the event was to showcase the myriad tourism products of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and promote tourism of Jammu & Kashmir as the destination for leisure, Adventure, Wedding, films and MICE Tourism. The Ministry under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD has sanctioned projects for Rs.562.79 crore for development of tourism infrastructure in the UT. Most of these projects are at a completion stage and once completed will fulfill the vision of ministry of providing enhanced experience to visitors at tourist destinations. The laser Show at Dal lake is one of such initiative of Ministry among other initiatives taken for enhancing the tourist experience in Kashmir.

Talking with tourists at multiple gardens of Kashmir, majority of them were impressed by the measures that were taken by the administration for them. They thanked the officials as well as local people for their friendly support.

V Role of Police administration in boosting tourism sector

The police administration as well as army and other paramilitary forces play an important role in the safety and security of tourists visiting valley. Being Kashmir valley as a disturbed area, there have been terrorist attacks at tourist destinations multiple times. So it becomes obvious for the police administration to tackle with such problems appropriately. Every year the pilgrims from all parts of the country visit the holy cave of Amarnath (Pahalgam), Kheer Bhavani (Ganderbal), Martand Temple (Mattan Anantnag), Shankaracharya temple (Srinagar) and other pilgrimage sites. The police and paramilitary forces are deployed along the full route from Jammu to Srinagar and Pahalgam route for the safety and security of the pilgrims visiting the holy cave of Amarnath. The Baltal route is also covered by police as some pilgrims choose that route for visiting the cave. The police remain extra vigilant in advance during the Kheer Bhavani mela which is being held every year in Ganderbal district.

A special police force called Tourist Police is posted at all important places frequented by tourists for providing assistance to tourists to prevent them from being cheated, harassed, etc. This force is headed by a Superintendent of Police, designated as Deputy Director Tourism (Enforcement) and is stationed in the Tourist Reception Centre (Jammu & Kashmir Police - In the service of the Nation since 1873, 2021). The police also help in case of cheating, overcharging, harassment, pestering, touting, etc. faced by tourists.

There have been several instances when the unknown gunmen have planned for attacks over the pilgrims of Amarnath but the on time operations of Jammu and Kashmir police have made these plans unsuccessful. The reaction of the pilgrims visiting the valley regarding J&K police is majestic. According to them the arrangements made by police for safeguarding them are

worthy. It is due to J&K police and other paramilitary forces that make the yatra to Amarnath and other places successful.

VI Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on tourism sector in valley

The novel corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has been a death warrant for the tourism industry in Kashmir: Thousands of families that rely only on tourism and allied sectors have lost their work due to this pandemic. The pandemic has worsened the situation for Kashmir's floundering tourism industry, which has repeatedly suffered shocks in the last three decades.

The tourism sector is a significant contributor to Jammu and Kashmir's economy and accounts for around seven per cent of the region's gross domestic product, according to Jammu and Kashmir government's estimates. But, it is not possible to resume tourism when the COVID-19 crisis continues to betray all signs of improvement. Jammu and Kashmir reported around 4,000 cases positive to novel corona virus on a daily basis from April 2021 to June 2021. After that the number to positive cases reduced. The season from April to June remains best for Kashmir visit but the lockdown has restricted everyone at their homes shattering the tourism of Valley again. A Shikara *wallah*, a taxi *wallah*, a hotel owner or travel agent- all of them have suffered a lot due to pandemic.

Zahoor Ahmad Trumboo, a hotel owner has said that most of his fraternity has been without livelihoods for a year now. The boatmen are now selling barbecues, vegetables and fruits on the roadside. But there aren't many buyers. He added: "If you couldn't sell a carpet or shawl today, you may be able to sell them tomorrow. But if my hotel room is not booked for a day, it means I lose the day. The same applies to a houseboat owner, a pony owner, a hawker and all

those associated with tourism," he observed, adding the industry needed a financial package to cushion the economic impact of the pandemic. Noor Mohammad Shungloo, vice-president of Pleasure Leisure Tour Operators' Forum said if basic precautions such as wearing masks, adhering to social distancing norms and carrying out testing are observed properly, "Resuming tourism activities would be possible."The tourism department of Kashmir, too, is trying hard to get back on its feet. Those associated with the industry are keen to do their bit to make it happen (Parvaiz, 2020).

VII Conclusion

Kashmir is an acclaimed tourist destination for national and international tourists. The tourism sector has remained a significant contributor in the economy of the region. The nature has bestowed the region with beautiful places which attract everyone to visit at least once in life. But this has been a disturbed region since past three decades due to terrorism incidents. The killing of non locals and many outsider vendors by unkown terrorists in the recent past have frightened the visitors from coming to the valley. This has also lowered the number of tourists in summer which remains the peak season for tourists to come to the valley. So the role of administration to bring normalcy and to counter these terrorist activities become inevitable. The civil as well as police administration have put their best to flourish the tourism in valley despite many hindrances. The administration has already taken several measures towards the safety and security of visitors but there is need for more positive steps to be taken so that tourists can feel this place better and safe for journey. The Jammu and Kashmir administration has also launched the first-ever open-air floating in the famous Dal lake. The concept of open-air is pretty unique, not found anywhere in this world. It is a great step to advantage the tourism in Kashmir. Shikara,

houseboat owners, the hotel industry is welcoming tourists with open hands. The Covid-19 pandemic has also worsened the tourism sector due to frequent lockdowns. Although Jammu and Kashmir is safest from the Covid-19 point of view since the entire tourist industry has been vaccinated. Various capacity-building programmes were done on Covid protocols by the administration. Still the need of hour is that the administration should come up with a list of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for resumption of tourism. Vaccination, Social distancing, rampant testing, 24-hour quarantine and pre-booking should be ensured.

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'Turning Imagination into Reality'

A Study on the works of J. R. R. Tolkien

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*Abstract***:**

"One Ring to rule them all.

One Ring to find them.

One Ring to bring them all , and in the darkness bind them."

With these few classic lines, an English writer established a legacy that is being read, depicted, played out, investigated, and, most importantly, cherished even today. All who dare to take up the book 'The Lord of the Rings' will find themselves in the fictitious land of Arda. Tolkien infused the narrative of a long fight between good and evil, between what is easy and what is right, into his writings. His stories featured all of the qualities required to produce not just a best-seller, but a book that will be remembered for a long time. His works are interlaced with myths, magic, art, culture, and languages, but what stands out the most is the inspiration they bring to the reader. The sense of righteousness and heroism when Aragorn delivered the combat speech at Mordor's Black Gates, or the sense of futility and grief when Frodo sung a song in memory of Gandalf the Wizard after he died protecting his comrades. Tolkien took most of his ideas from his early life and the conflicts he had to fight throughout his lifetime, therefore the planet of Arda has a striking similarity to our own.

Keywords—Fiction, The Lord of the Rings, Languages, Mythology, Fiction

I. INTRODUCTION TO FANTASY

The fantasy genre is not a new phenomenon. Magical and mythical tales have been with us since humans first began telling stories. Since time immemorial, we have been captivated by the concept of something that is not natural, but supernatural. Literary fiction gives us the opportunity for escapism that we so urgently need. To escape our daily life and get immersed in a magical realm. Fantasy authors explore topics by building their own worlds, where dragons battle in the skies, extra-terrestrial diplomats struggle to keep peace between planets, and unusual species cohabitate Earth with humans, unfettered by science and societal norms. [1]

Fantasy is not tied to reality or any scientific facts. There have been books where writers superimpose a real-world setting with some fantastical elements (like Harry Potter Series by J.K. Rowling), or where writers create entire universes from their minds unto paper, a universe with its laws of physics, imaginary races and creatures (like Stormlight Archive by Brandon Sanderson).

J.R.R. Tolkien's The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings, falls in the category of High or Epic Fiction. These are the stories which take place in a different land, with a whole new set of magical creatures and different races like that of elves and dwarves. The book follows several different kingdoms, languages and cultures. Set in the continent of Middle-Earth, tells a tale of a well-developed hero, Frodo Baggins who undertake an epic quest with his friends. Other fantasy genres include Low fantasy, dark fantasy, fables, fairy tales and superhero fiction.

1.1 Life Of J.R.R. Tolkien

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien or as he is more popularly known, J.R.R. Tolkien, was born on January 3rd, 1892 in Bloemfontein, South Africa. He was an English writer, poet, linguist, philologist and an academic. When he was just four years old, his father, a bank manager, died. His mother then moved the family to Birmingham, England. On her death in 1904, Tolkien and his brother became wards of a Catholic priest, who nurtured them.

Four years later, at the age of 16, Tolkien fell in love with an orphan Edith Bratt. His guardian disapproved of this relation and made Tolkien keep a vow that he will never talk to the girl until his 21st birthday. Tolkien, a devout Roman Catholic, kept the promise. Meanwhile, he completed his school and college education. [2]

On his 21st birthday, Tolkien wrote to Edith asking for her hand in marriage. She was reluctant at first, as she had already accepted someone else's proposal. But after Tolkien met her, she rejected the other offer and agreed to marry Tolkien. They were engaged in January 1913. In one of his letters, Tolkien expressed great admiration towards his wife for her willingness to marry a man with no job, title, money or prospect, except the likelihood to be killed in the Great War. [3]

Later in 1914, when Britain entered the First World War, Tolkien elected to not volunteer for the British Army. Instead, he entered a program by which he delayed his enlistment until the completion of his college degree. He completed his degree of B.A from Exeter College, Oxford in 1915. About a year later, he received a telegram about his posting in France.

On 3 November 1920, Tolkien was demobilised and left the army, retaining his rank of Lieutenant. Initially, he started working at the Oxford English Dictionary. In 1920, he began working as a reader in English language at the University of Leeds, where he was the youngest member of the academic staff. [3]

Tolkien was the Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon and a Fellow of Pembroke College at the University of Oxford from 1925 until 1945. He then became Merton Professor of English Language and Literature and Fellow of Merton College at the same university. From 1945 until his retirement in 1959, he held these posts.

Following his father's death in 1973, Christopher Tolkien released a succession of publications based on his father's notes and unpublished manuscripts, including The Silmarillion.
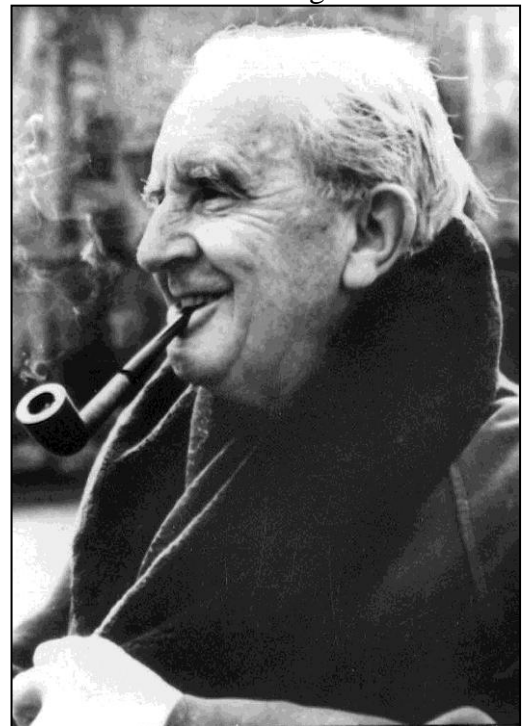
II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many published and unpublished works of Tolkien. This paper will focus on three main narratives. They are:

1. The Silmarillion

2. The Hobbit

3. The Lord of the Rings

Tolkien started writing a really distinct and elaborate series of fantasy tales. They were mostly dark and sorrowful. He set all of his stories in a world of his own creation. He called this first series 'Legendarium', which later on came to be known as 'The Silmarillion'.

Originally intended as a method of creating his own world — one that could accommodate his huge (and still-growing) Elvish languages — Tolkien quickly discovered that his children, like their father, sought worlds full of heroes, myths, and stories. Given that his fantasy tales in this 'legendarium' were a little too dark for a toddler's ears, however, Tolkien set about creating a lighter, more lively, humorous tale to entertain his children. [4]

And thus began the tale of Bilbo Baggins, a hobbit who lived in a house under the earth. But before that, the world of Arda was created.

Fig. 1 A Map of Middle Earth, where the incidents of the books took place.

1. The Silmarillion (1977)

If we talk about Tolkien's life and the chronology of Middle-Earth, the tales of The Silmarillion came first, but the book was published about 4 years after his death. The Silmarillion contains the stories from

the Three Ages of Tolkien's Middle Earth, arranged by Christopher Tolkien as per the chronicle order, under the explicit instruction of his father's.

Tolkien started writing the tales of the Silmarillion in 1917, when he was posted in France. Tolkien continued writing on these stories of fabled creatures. He even invented new languages to be used in his work. [6]

The stories in the Silmarillion deals mainly with the early history of the Middle-Earth. It tells how the world of Arda was created and the beings which eventually came to be known as Elves came into existence. It talks about the battles which were fought and a few elves who were exiled.

One of the many stories that shines out from the First Age of the Middle Earth is the story of a mortal man, Beren and Lúthien, who was an Elvish princess. Their union was frowned upon as this was the first time in Middle-Earth where a mortal Man fell in love with an immortal Elf. This story reflects the story of Tolkien and his wife, Edith. When Edith passed away in 1971, Tolkien had the word 'Lúthien' engraved on her tombstone. When Tolkien died in 1973, he was buried in the same grave, with 'Beren' added to his name.

The principal story of Tolkien's books revolves around the creation of the Rings of Power. The Dark Lord Sauron, servant of Morgoth, created a set of magical rings and gave them to the different races of Middle Earth, telling them that these rings contain strength and will provide great power and skills to each race.

As the poem goes in the book, three rings were given to the Elves, seven rings to the Dwarves and nine rings of power were given to the race of Men. These rings held power and all the races flourished with their effects, but they were all deceived. For the Dark Lord forged another ring in secret. And in this ring, he poured his malice, his evil spirit and his will to dominate all other races. This was the One Ring.

The climax of the Silmarillion follows a war between the evil Dark Lord Sauron with his armies of evil creatures called orcs against the Last Alliance of Men and Elves as they marched against the armies of Mordor. The battle was won, the enemy was defeated but the One Ring survived and was believed to be lost amidst the chaos.

2. The Hobbit (1937)

In 1930, Tolkien started working on another story about a hobbit and his adventures. The story began unexpectedly one day when Tolkien was simply grading some essays and came across a blank page and wrote a simple sentence on it.

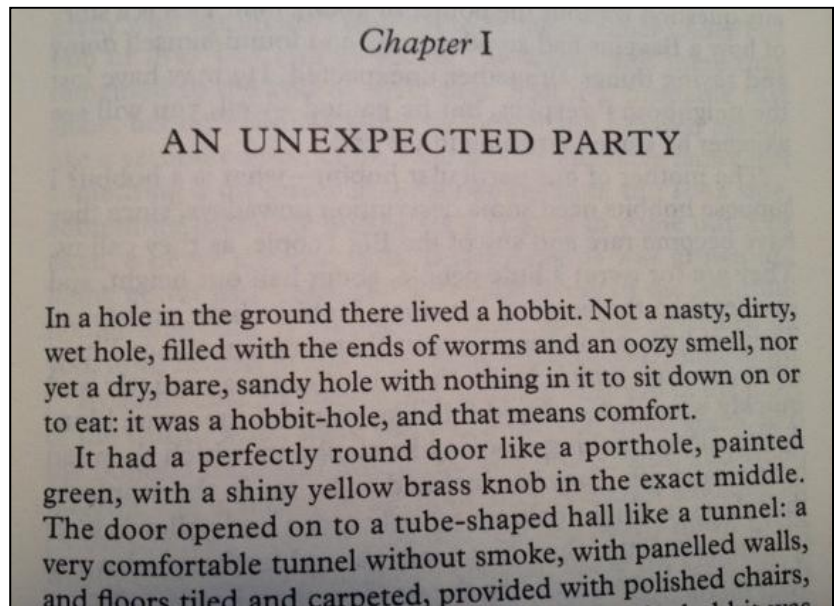*'In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit'*
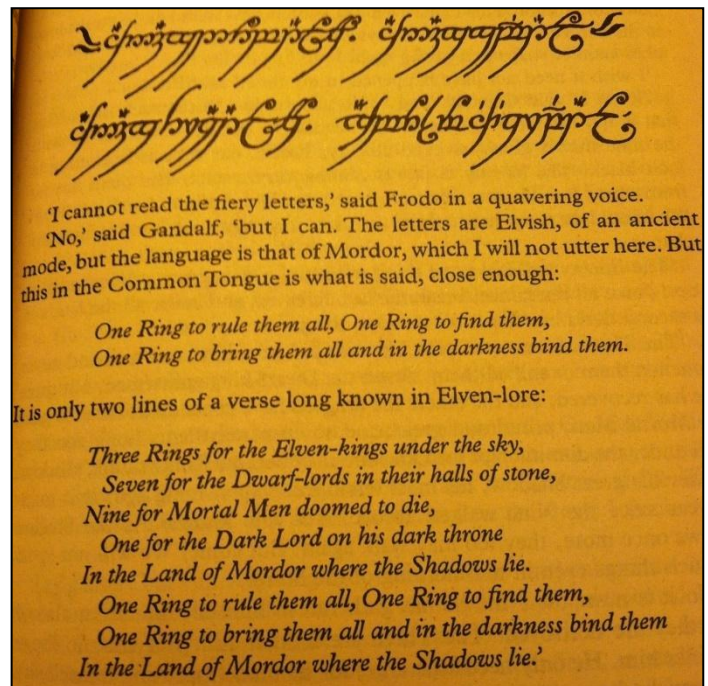
The Hobbit was mainly an adventure story where the main protagonist goes on a quest-like journey to achieve a goal. Tolkien uses hobbits to show that courage can develop in the smallest of creatures.

Hobbits, as Tolkien described, are a branch of the specifically human race (not Elves or Dwarves). [5]

The Hobbits reside in a faraway part of the continent called The Shire. They are prone to live a secluded and peaceful lives. Their lives and existence usually go unnoticed by the other races like Men, Dwarves and Elves.

Chapter I

AN UNEXPECTED PARTY

In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not a nasty, dirty, wet hole, filled with the ends of worms and an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, bare, sandy hole with nothing in it to sit down on or to eat: it was a hobbit-hole, and that means comfort.

It had a perfectly round door like a porthole, painted green, with a shiny yellow brass knob in the exact middle. The door opened on to a tube-shaped hall like a tunnel: a very comfortable tunnel without smoke, with panelled walls, and floors tiled and carpeted, provided with polished chairs,

One day, a hobbit named Bilbo Baggins is visited by a wizard called Gandalf who sets him off on an adventure with 13 dwarves, in search of Dragon's Gold, which was the major theme of the novel. A dragon called Smaug had taken over the Dwarven kingdom 'Erebor' long ago and had taken control over the mountain and all the treasure. Thorin, the leader of the company and the rightful heir of the Kingdom of Erebor seeks to kill the dragon and claim the treasure for his kith and kin. Bilbo's help is needed to sneak past the dragon and let the other dwarves into the mountain so that they can slay the dragon.

During the events of The Hobbit, Bilbo and the dwarves are captured by goblins and taken underground in their caves. Bilbo manages to slip away and unexpectedly comes across a creature named Gollum, with whom he plays a game of riddles. Bilbo bests Gollum and finds a gold ring in a deep underground cave, which used to belong to Gollum. Bilbo soon discovers that the ring has the power to make its wearer invisible. He uses the ring to turn invisible and then uses it against Gollum and the goblins to escape and free the dwarves in the process. Bilbo decides to keep the ring, without ever realizing the importance of the ring that he carried in his pocket casually.

Bilbo's skills, stealth and cunningness and his hard-won self-knowledge allows him to demonstrate the "indomitable courage of small people against great odds" when he is able to save Dwarves, Elves and Men from falling into a suicidal war against one another, after Smaug the dragon has been killed and the treasure is freed. After that, Bilbo returns home.

By 1932, Tolkien had completed a manuscript that he shared with his Oxford friends, but most of them saw the book as a simple children's story. Stanley Unwin published the book in 1937, with a cover designed by Tolkien himself and decorated with Old English runes. A first edition of 1,500 sold out quickly, and the book was published in the United States by Houghton Mifflin early in 1938. [6]

Since the book was an immediate success, the publisher asked Tolkien to plan a sequel for The Hobbit. The situation in Europe was dire, and to portray that dark feeling of hopelessness and bravery, Tolkien started working on a sequel which eventually became the reason for his most famed success.

3. The Lord of the Rings (1954)

The Lord of the Rings is the most famed achievement of Tolkien's literary career, for which he is chiefly admired and remembered. Tolkien wanted his other book 'The Silmarillion' to get published first, but the publisher Allen & Unwin were not so enthusiastic about it. As the public was rather interested in the future of the Middle Earth, rather than its past. Instead, they asked for a sequel for The Hobbit. During the first years of World War II, Tolkien worked on his manuscript, while dealing with his other responsibilities as well. But all work regarding the sequel was put on halt during 1943. He started it again

in 1944, when his son Christopher was serving in the Royal Air Force. He started sending him bits of stories to cheer him up and to remind him of his childhood. By the end of the war, book 4 was finished. Tolkien took another few years to edit and remove any inconsistencies from the manuscript. By 1949, after almost an entire decade, the book was finished. [7]

The finished manuscript was about 1200+ pages long. It was difficult to publish it as one long book. The Lord of the Rings introduced a much larger scale of picture than the earlier stories. Even though Tolkien was strictly against the idea, but eventually, the book titled 'The Lord of the Rings' was split into 3 separate books (further divided internally into 2 parts each) and sold separately. The titles of the 3 novels are:

1. The Fellowship of the Ring (1954)

2. The Two Towers (1954)

3. The Return of the King (1955)
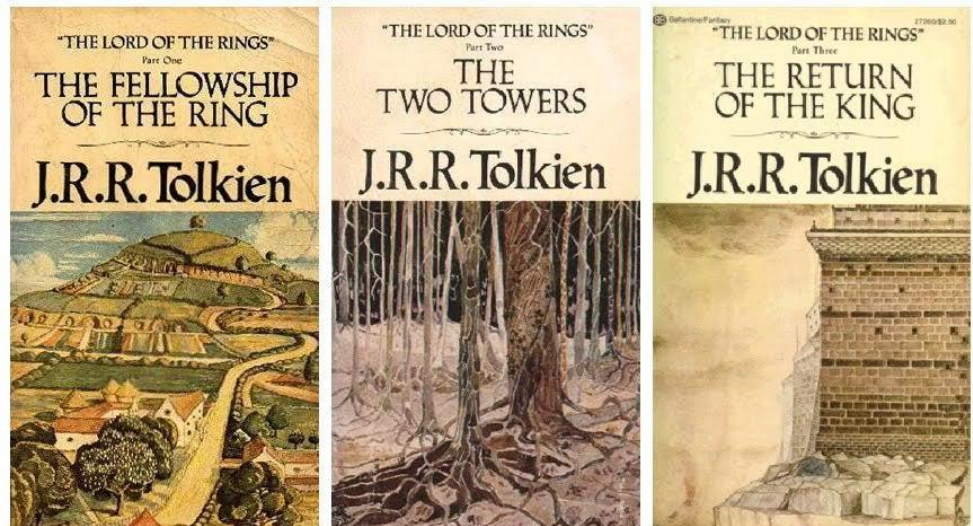
The story begins about 60 years later with Bilbo Baggins, who lives in the Shire. It's his 111th birthday and he organised a birthday party where everyone is invited. During the party, Bilbo wears his magic ring and vanishes. It is the same ring that once belonged to the creature known as Gollum, from whom Bilbo took this ring and kept it for himself in The Hobbit. Bilbo goes to his home and removes the ring. He is discovered by his adopted heir, Frodo. It is later revealed by the Wizard Gandalf that this magic ring is indeed the One Ring of Sauron.

Even though, Sauron's physical body was destroyed. His spirit survived with the One Ring. It yearns to be reunited with its master. As long as the Ring exists, Sauron has a chance of coming back to power. Frodo along with his trusted hobbit friend Samwise Gamgee, goes to the Valley of Imladris where the elf Lord Elrond called for a secret council of the Free Folks. Free Folks here refer to the races of Men, Elves and Dwarves. As the representative of each race is present in the meeting, they reach a consensus that the One Ring must be destroyed. Its power is to corrupt and too evil to be wielded by anyone. It can only be destroyed in the fires of Mount Doom, where it was created, so that its power can never dominate Middle-Earth again.

Frodo volunteers to be the Ringbearer, even though he did not know the way. He is given company by Sam, Merry and Pippin, hobbits from The Shire. Gandalf the Wizard, along with great warriors of Men i.e., Aragorn and Boromir, Legolas the elf and Gimli the dwarf also agrees to accompany him to Mordor safely. And so, the nine of them (also referred to as The Company or The Fellowship) sets out on an epic journey to Mordor. They face countless difficulties in their journey. Soon, the fellowship breaks as they are attacked and each party goes on their separate ways.

The story is then told from different perspectives as the characters all experience different struggles. Splitting the fellowship enabled Tolkien to cover a much larger area of Middle-Earth as compared to his previous book. From the kingdoms of Rohan and Gondor to the Fangorn Forest, Isengard, the tower cities of Minas Ithil and Minas Tirith and then eventually to Mordor for the big finale, where our brave heroes

fought their last stand against the foul orcs of Mordor, so that Frodo and Sam can sneak pass the enemy to the end of Mount Doom.

The entire tale is one compelling journey from the first page where we first meet Bilbo till the last when the fellowship succeeds in their mission. It is a vast panoramic contest between good and evil, played out against the backdrop of Tolkien's mythology as presented in The Silmarillion.

It is frequently stated that this work is not a novel in the traditional sense. Rather, it is a "fairy-story" of the type defined by Tolkien in his renowned essay on the genre: It presents a world invented through an act of imagination that requires a "secondary belief" on the part of the reader; it allows us to see the world in a new light and escape from the ugliness of contemporary industrialization and the woes of the universal human condition; and it ends with a eucatastrophe (a sudden happy plot turn) that reflects what Tolkien considered the transcendent truth of miraculous grace. [7]

III. LANGUAGES & DIALECTS

In many works of fiction, authors will invent spectacular new languages for their envisioned odd new realms. Among the most renowned are the languages invented by J. R. R. Tolkien for his fictitious universe, generally referred to as Middle-earth, and which serve as the foundation for The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings trilogy. Tolkien is regarded as a linguistic genius because of his innovative ability to create these new and difficult languages. He was fluent in a number of established languages, including Latin, Greek, and Spanish, as well as various old Germanic languages such as Gothic, Old Norse, and Old English. His discovery of the Finnish language, however, was what truly motivated him.

The world that Tolkien created is filled with different creatures, each with their own unique languages, dialect and accents.

A. *The Elvish Language:* One of the most famous and widely used language in Tolkien's books and the movies which have been adapted on them. The Elvish language family is a collection of languages that have a common ancestor known as the proto-language, also known as Primitive Quendian. [8]

B. *The Dwarvish Language:* The secret language of the Dwarves was called Khuzdul. According to The Silmarillion, Aulë, the creator of the first Dwarves, taught them "the language he had invented for them," implying that Khuzdul is a manufactured language.

C. *Languages of Men:* Despite the fact that the languages of Men of Middle-Earth were numerous, the most of them were only referenced in his writings. He did, however, create grammar and vocabulary for at least three languages called Taliska, Adûnaic, and the Soval Pharë, which were spoken by both Hobbits and Men in the Third Age. Soval Pharë was the common speech, or Westron in English, comes closest to being a lingua franca in Middle-Earth particularly during the time period of The Lord of the Rings. Other less developed languages included languages called Dalish (derived from the Old Norse), Rohirric (derived from Anglo-Saxon) and Rhovanian (derived from Gothic). [8]

D. *The Black Speech:* It is usually spoken by the orcs of Mordor, the black volcanic plain of evil. Tolkien depicted the language as an artificial language invented by Sauron to be the only language of all Mordor's slaves, while replacing the other dialects of Orkish and other dialects spoken by the orcs. The most famous quote of this language remains to be the poem of the 'One Ring' in Black Speech. (refer to Image)

Apart from these languages, there are several other languages that are mentioned in the books such as Entish (the language of the Ents), Haradrim, Dunlendish, Haladin and Easterling. But not much detail about them is known.

IV. MYTHS IN TOLKIEN'S WORK

Tolkien's novels and writings have been placed in the list of twenty greatest literary works of the twentieth century. The key reason for this choice was mentioned as Tolkien's ability to establish an alternate civilization with a fully formed system of morality and beliefs. Tolkien's mythical stories are significant, and they need serious consideration. Most of his inspiration comes from Norse mythology he learnt as a child, but also from his religious upbringing as a Roman Catholic.

"Tolkien at about the age of eighteen conceived the idea of recreating the '*Northernness*' that delighted him by writing a cycle of myth and legend." [9]

The creation of Arda resembles closely with the story of creation of the Norse mythology. Norse mythology gives heavy importance on the number nine. Nine worlds, The God Odin hung for 9 days and night on the tree Yggdrasil, The god Heimdall, who was born from nine mothers. Similarly, in the works of Tolkien, the number nine is greatly stressed upon. Frodo and his companions were nine. Nine rings were given to the race of Men, who then turned into the nine wraiths. The word Midgard in Norse myths is used for the Earth. It won't be too far-fetched to say that it is from there that Tolkien took inspiration to call his imaginary land 'Middle-earth'. Rings represents great power in Norse mythology.

Gandalf, the wandering wizard, represents the Norse God Odin, who was also famous for appearing to travellers as strangers and give them counsel. Both Gandalf and Odin use runes in their magic.

Even though Tolkien was a devout Catholic all his life, he never considered that his stories and books contained Christian themed stories. There are instances where certain characters appear as biblical figures, such as Gandalf coming back from the dead by resurrection etc.

V. ONGOING LEGACY

One does not simply use the word 'legacy' lightly. It involves leaving a type of cultural, historical, or social imprint that, over time, becomes so ingrained in the fabric of society that it is no longer possible to erase. Such is the legacy of Tolkien's Middle-Earth and its stories.

While many other authors had produced fantasy works before Tolkien, the enormous popularity of The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings resulted in a popular resurgence and the creation of the contemporary fantasy genre. As a result, Tolkien is often regarded as the "father" of contemporary fantasy literatureor, more accurately, high fantasy. The Times named him sixth in their list of "the 50 best British authors since 1945" in 2008.

The series has sold over 150 million copies since the first publication of The Hobbit in 1937. It has been translated into over 70+ languages. The current value of the first edition copy of the original trilogy is over £28,000.

The Lord of the Rings has been successfully adapted into three separate movies by New Line Cinema, directed by Peter Jackson, from 2001 to 2003. The series was successful and it performed really well economically and won numerous Oscars. From 2012 to 2014, Warner Bros. and New Line Cinema also released the movie adaptation of The Hobbit. It was also adapted into three films, with Peter Jackson serving as executive, producer, director and co-writer. A biographical drama film 'Tolkien' was also released in 2019, about the early orphaned life of J.R.R. Tolkien. Recently, Amazon acquired the global television rights to The Lord of the Rings, for a series of new stories set before the events of The Fellowship of the Ring.

Apart from the movies and tv series, Tolkien's books have been used as inspiration to countless artworks, radio shows, animated shows and board games.

Apart from that, the mountains on Titan (Saturn's largest moon) have been named after such as Mount Doom, Moria and Angmar. There are mountains in Canada named after the characters of his book series, such as Mount Gandalf and Mount Aragorn. The Tolkien Society also observes a Tolkien Reading Day on 25 March every year, encouraging students to read and experience the works of Tolkien.

VI. CONCLUSION

A sophisticated, thorough, and plausible mythology/legendarium is typically created by an entire people over many generations. Tolkien accomplished this feat alone and in his lifetime. It meant simply that in a little over half a century, Tolkien constructed a large universe of his own, with languages and topography and history of its own stretching back millennia, and that he produced it all out of his own head. Which made him its lone link to the world around us.

Indeed, any praise sung about these masterpiece of literature falls short in front of the grandeur and greatness of these literary composition, written by a man who faced loss, heartbreak, poverty and devotion. A man who not only fought but survived both the World Wars as well. His stories tell a beautiful tale of love, sacrifice, kindness and bravery. It tells us not about something that there already is, but what could be? His was the world of brave men, elves, dwarves and hobbits. Through his stories, he told us about how the smallest of man can alter the destiny of the entire world. That is the reason he still lives on in the hearts of men.

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Critical Analysis Of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 An Act To Consolidate And Amend The Law Relating To Motor Vehicles.

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Abstract: *Among all countries, India leads the chart with the highest numbers of deaths due to road traffic related accidents. Road traffic related accidents are the sixth leading cause in India, where every year more than seven million Indian suffer in traffic related accidents from deaths, serious accidents and simple injuries. Despite being a major public health issue that affects the most vulnerable as well as the most productive section of the society. The annual cost of traffic accidents in India stands at 2 percent of the GDP. This paper discusses how the governments Motor Vehicles Act 2019; an informed and multi-sectoral approach backed by strong willed commitment to increasing road safety and reducing accidents will bring substantial changes and will also study the effects of implementation of new regulations.*
Keywords: Road Safety, Accidents, Deaths, Motor Vehicles Act 2019

I Introduction

The Indian parliament approved the Motor Vehicle Act in 1988 which governs practically all elements of road transport vehicles. It covers all areas covered by the Act's provisions, such as traffic laws, vehicle insurance, motor vehicle registration, controlling permits, and penalties. The Act came into effect on July 1, 1989. The government of India, in discussion with state transport ministers, came up with this Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill to make amendments to the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, in order to ensure that roads are safe. On April 10, 2017, the Lok Sabha passed the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) act

This Act requires all drivers to have a valid driving licence, and no vehicle may be driven unless it is registered under the Motor Vehicle Act. The purpose of the Act's preamble is to consolidate and modernise motor vehicle legislation. This Act provides all drivers and conductors to obtain a

licence. The registration certificate is valid for fifteen years from the date of registration and can be renewed for another five years.

This article gives an overview of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, its amendments, Supreme Court case laws, New Amendment Act and Rules, and essential parts of the Act with Motor Vehicle Act penalties.

The Motor Vehicle Act is a law relating to torts that is founded on the concept that every injury has a remedy. At this point, the idea of compensating and giving damages comes into action. The Motor Vehicle Act of 1988 has been regarded as a welfare law aiming at offering relief to those who have been harmed. There existed the Motor Vehicle Act of 1939, which combined all motor vehicle legislations, but it had to be regularly amended in order to be updated. With advancements in road transport technology and road network growth, as well as changes in passenger transport patterns, it was necessary that the Act was revised to cover all new methods relevant to motor vehicles.This Motor Vehicle Act is mainly concerned with granting relief to innocent people on the road who are frequent victims of accidents and then find themselves without a claim to the compensation that they should normally receive. All vehicle drivers must have a driving licence under this Act. This also requires the registration of a vehicle under the Act, which has a 15-year validity duration and can be renewed for another 5-year period. The Motor Vehicle Act of 1988 includes not just licencing and registration, but also other aspects of road transport vehicles.

Motor insurance is required to have at least third-party insurance in order to register and drive a car on Indian roads. However, the New Motor Vehicle Act Of 2019 proposes a Rs.2000/- fine, 3 months in jail, and community service for driving without insurance, as well as Rs.4,000/- punishment for repeated offences. Car and bike insurance policies are offered on the Bajaj markets portal and online platforms such as PhonePe, Acko, and others, and they provide customizable policy formats, coverage limits, and outstanding customer care.

Road accidents are common in newspapers and T.V. channels even after enacting Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. Therefore, amendment of 2019 came to bring some change in the scenario. This paper critically analyzes the Motor Vehicle Act, 2019 and what is its impact on the Indians and their

lives. It also discusses upon the amount of fine or penalty that is to be imposed under the law and how can the amended law help in reducing the no. of motor vehicle accidents. This paper also analyzes the safety issues involved in online taxis or cabs. The author tries to explain the positive and negative impact of this Amendment. As this law promotes digitalization in fields such as license issuance, address change, receipt issuance etc. in order to bring efficiency in the mechanism, it also is considered as a threat to autonomy of the states of the country. The paper discusses all these in detail.

II Literature Review

In the course of this research paper, we have primarily relied upon the motor vehicles amendment act 2019 to analyse its features and the issues related with different aspects of its implementation. Furthermore, we have also referred to various blogs, commentaries, articles and few judgments of the supreme court of India where it has emphasized upon the importance of this amendment. In addition to this, we have also made reference to some of the leading reports which have been published by the recognized foundations. With the help of these reports, we have analysed the data to conclude about the overall effect on people after the implementation of this new motor vehicle.

We will try to in-trigate an empirical study does on the basis of study done by use of survey and other collection and analysis of primary data based on direct observation or experiences in the survey.

2.1 Research Objective

1. To Understand the Aim and Objectives of The Motor Vehicle Amendment Act 2019.
2. To Understand the Importance of This Amendment.
3. To Objectively Understand the Concept of Good Samaritans.
4. To Understand and Analyse the Empirical Data from Reports on The Road Accident Victims.
5. To Address the Issues and Features of The Motor Vehicle Amendment Act 2019.
6. To Understand Whether This Act Addresses Then Changes in Society and Does It Keep Pace with It.

7. To Understand Whether the New Policies of Vehicle Scrappage and Road Safety Under This Act Keep Consonance with Constitution.

8. To Understand the perception in the eyes of people regarding this law.

III Methodology Research Questions

PART-I- NEW POLICIES UNDER THE ACT -NAM DEV SINGH

1. Has the amendment to motor vehicle act 1988 achieved its provision of encouraging people to act as good Samaritans?

2. Has this amendment to motor vehicle act 1988 as contended by some states, curtailed the liberty of implementing their road and safety regulations to some extent?

PART- II- CRIME & PUNISHMENT UNDER THE ACT – MALA ABHISHEK

3. Whether the implementation of stricter law and heavy fines has any deterrent effect on people and have it reduced the number of road accidents per year?

4. What is the quantum of lability of drivers in event of accidents with taxi aggregators as party?

process includes a number of activities to be performed. These are arranged in proper sequence of timing for conducting research. One activity after another is performed to complete the research work. Research methodology includes the following steps

The topic for the research study is investment awareness and the nature of the topic is Theoretical and descriptive. So the conduct the research study the type of research suitable is descriptive research only. For the study purpose both primary and secondary data are used. The primary data collected from college students. The secondary data collected from the research

papers from various countries and especially India. The primary and secondary data have been collected to cover every aspect of the study. These data used in combination as per need of the study. These data having different merits and demerits and have serves our purpose of the research study. These are explained below

Statement of Research ProbleThe topic for the research study is investment awareness and the nature of the topic is Theoretical and descriptive. So the conduct the research study the type of research suitable is descriptive research only. For the study purpose both primary and secondary data are used. The primary data collected from college students. The secondary data collected from the research papers from various countries and especially India. The primary and secondary data have been collected to cover every aspect of the study. These data used in combination as per need of the study. These data having different merits and demerits and have serves our purpose of the research study.

There has been a lot of discussion about features and some issues (drawbacks) of the motor vehicle amendment act   2019. Despite of an earlier present motor vehicle act 1988, the parliament introduced this amendment act but this act has some new features to ensure the safety of the people while driving and assisting help to the victims of the road accident through good Samaritans. Then, policies to support the efforts to conserve environment and road safety and others. It is in this context that we shall present this paper to take forward the positive effects of this amendment with its some limitations .

1. United India Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Sunil Kumar and Anr., (2017)

The Supreme Court has held that an insurer cannot file a negligence claim. It is one of the most recent Supreme Court cases on the Motor Vehicle Act, with the main issue being the extent of Section 163A of the 1988 Act. This Act contains special provisions for the payment of compensation based on a structured formula. The following are the case's facts, issues and judgment. The following are the facts, issues, and judgment of this case.

Judgment of the case

The court decided that in a case under Section 163A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the insurance cannot offer any negligence defense on behalf of the victim, and Section 163A (2) of

the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 makes this plan. Hence, the owner/insurance company will be held liable for compensation.

- allowing an insurer to use such a defense while considering such circumstances would be contrary to the legislative intent of Section 163A of the Act.

2. Mukund Dewangan v. Oriental Insurance Company Limited, (2017)

According to the Supreme Court, a driver with a light motor vehicle license can operate a transport vehicle without an endorsement. The following are the facts, issues and judgment of this case.

The Supreme Court of India held that if a driver has a light motor vehicle license and is driving a transport vehicle of the same type, no further endorsement is necessary.

The Motor Vehicle Act regulates practically every aspect of road transport vehicles. The legislation requires all drivers to have a valid driver's license, and no vehicle can be operated unless it is registered under the MV Act. In addition, the driver must also be a major and not under the age of 18 years.

The MV Act penalises for the following offences:

1. Under Section 3 read with Section 181 of the Motor Vehicle Act, a person who drives his vehicle without a valid licence commits an offence.

2. A person who allows his vehicle to be driven by someone who does not have a valid driver's licence is violating the Motor Vehicle act.

3. A breach of Section 130(3) read with Section 177 of the Motor Vehicle Act occurs when a person does not have all of their required documents.

4. Section 130 read with Section 177 of the Motor Vehicle Act makes it illegal for a person to drive his vehicle without appropriate insurance.

5. Under Section 3 read with Section 181 of the Motor Vehicle Act, a person who drives his vehicle without a valid licence commits an offence.

6. A person who allows his vehicle to be driven by someone who does not have a valid driver's licence is violating the Motor Vehicle Act's Section 5 read with Section 180.

7. A breach of Section 130(3) read with Section 177 of the Motor Vehicle Act occurs when a person does not have all of their required paperwork.

8. Section 130 read with Section 177 of the Motor Vehicle Act makes it illegal for a person to drive his vehicle without appropriate insurance.

9. It is unlawful for a person to drive a vehicle without a valid permit as per Section 130(3) read with Section 177 of the Motor Vehicle Act.

10. Driving a vehicle without a valid fitness certificate is a   violation of Section 130 read with Section 177 of the Motor Vehicle Act.

11. A person who does not have a valid R.C. for his vehicle is violating the Motor Vehicle Act's read .

12. When a juvenile operates a vehicle, it is a violation of Section 4 and Section 181 of the Motor Vehicle Act.

13. Allowing an unauthorised individual to drive is a violation of the Motor Vehicle Act's Section 5 read with Section 180.

14. Riding without a helmet is punishable under Section 129 read along with Section 177 of the Motor Vehicle Act.

15. Driving a vehicle while not wearing a seat belt is a violation of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, as well as read with Section 177 of the Motor Vehicle Act.

16. Overspeeding and rash driving are both punishable offences under Section 184 of the Motor Vehicle Act.

17. Section 112-183 of the Motor Vehicle Act makes it unlawful to drive in a hurried or unsafe manner.

IV Conclusion

The Motor Vehicle Act ensures the safety of all citizens in the country. to defend oneself from harm and avoid traffic jams. This legislation directs the whole country of India to follow the laws, and if they do not, fines are imposed. This MV Act protects not only vehicle owners and drivers, but also the people who utilise the roads on a regular basis across the country. Citizens are expected to follow the laws that have been established for their own and other people's benefit. This Act also assures uniformity across the country in order to prevent traffic jams and accidents. If an unavoidable event causes an accident that leads to death, permanent disability, or minor harm, the victim and their family are eligible to seek compensation from the offenders or

drivers of the vehicle that caused the accident. Thus, the article concludes that all people must follow the Act's laws and restrictions in order to make India a better place to live on it.

There has been a lot of discussion about features and some issues (drawbacks) of the motor vehicle amendment act 2019. Despite of an earlier present motor vehicle act 1988, the parliament introduced this amendment act but this act has some new features to ensure the safety of the people while driving and assisting help to the victims of the road accident through good Samaritans. Then, policies to support the efforts to conserve environment and road safety and others. It is in this context that we shall present this paper to take forward the positive effects of this amendment with its some limitations .

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THE CLASH BETWEEN THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION & THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY THE CONFLICTING RELATIONSHIP & CREATING HARMONY

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Abstract: The right to privacy and the right to information are both essential human rights in the modern information society. For the most part, these two rights complement each other in holding governments accountable to individuals. But there is a potential conflict between these rights when there is a demand for access to personal information held by government bodies. Where the two rights overlap, states need to develop mechanisms for identifying core issues to limit conflicts and for balancing the rights. The relationship between privacy and RTI laws is currently the subject of considerable debate around the globe as countries are increasingly adopting these types of legislation This paper examines legislative and structural means to better define and balance the rights to privacy and information and also examine the conflicts between two rights that arise, and will describe institutional models to ensure the exercise of both rights.

In this paper, an attempt has been made to underline the importance of both the rights. The Right to Information and The Right to Privacy, and the various conflicts concerning their relationship, and possible solutions to the issues concerned, after an analysis.

Keywords : Right to information, Right to Privacy, Fundamental Rights Balance, Conflict, Co-existent.

I Introduction

The right to privacy and the right to information are both essential human rights in the Modern information society. For the most part, these two rights complement each other in holding governments accountable to individuals. But there is a potential conflict between these rights when there is a demand for access to personal information held by government bodies. Where the two rights overlap, states need to develop mechanisms for identifying

core issues to limit conflicts and for balancing the rights. The "two forms of protection against the Leviathan state that have the aim of restoring the balance between the citizen and the state: On first inspection, it would appear that the right of access to information and the right to protection of personal privacy are irreconcilable. Laws provide a fundamental right for any person to access information held by government bodies. At the same time, right to privacy laws grant individuals a fundamental right to control the collection of, access to, and use of personal information about them that is held by governments and private bodies. However, the reality is more complex. Privacy and RTI are often described as "two sides of the same coin" mainly acting as complementary rights that promote individuals ' rights to protect themselves and to promote government accountability. The relationship between privacy and RTI laws is currently the subject of considerable debate around the globe as countries are increasingly adopting these types of legislation. To date, more than 50 countries have adopted both laws.

Privacy is increasingly being challenged by new technologies and practices. The technologies facilitate the growing collection and sharing of personal information. Sensitive personal data (including biometrics and DNA makeup) are now collected and used routinely. Public records are being disclosed over the Internet. In response to this set of circumstances, more than 60 countries have adopted comprehensive laws that give individuals some control over the collection and use of these data by public and private bodies. At the same time, the public's right to information is becoming widely accepted. RTI laws are now common around the world, with legislation adopted in almost 90 countries. Access to information is being facilitated through new information and communications technologies, and Web sites containing searchable government records are becoming even more widely available. International Bodies are developing conventions, and relevant decisions are being issued by international courts. Availability, legislation, and judicial decisions have led to many debates about rules governing access to personal information that is held by public bodies. As equal human rights ,neither privacy nor access takes precedence over the other. Thus it is necessary to consider how to adopt and implement the two rights and the laws that govern them in a manner that respects both rights .There is no easy way to do this, and both rights must be considered in a manner that is equal and balance

Research Objective

The Right to Privacy and the Right to Information are both essential human rights in the modern information society. For the most part, these two rights complement each other in holding governments accountable to individuals. But there is a potential conflict between these rights when there is a demand for access to personal information held by government bodies. Where the two rights overlap, states need to develop mechanisms for identifying core issues to limit conflicts and for balancing the rights. This paper examines legislative and structural means to better define and balance the rights to privacy and information.

Research Question

1. How to balance both the fundamental rights?
2. Focusing the area of conflicts along with solution?
3. What if right to information intertwined with right to privacy?

II Literature Review

Sudhir Naib in his book "Right to Information in India" (2013) gives a short introduction analysis. The evolution of this landmark Act, the procedures in valued in seeking the information, the duties of information suppliers as also the kinds of information exempted from disclosure.

Mandakini Devasha Suries " RTI in India- An effective tool to tackle corruption" (2011) describes the RTI Act as the most fundamental law this country has seen as it can be used from the local Panchayats to Parliament, from non descript village to posh Delhi and from ration shop to 2 G scam. P.K Sainiand R K Gupta in these paper titled RTI ACT 2005 objectives, challenges and suggestion have discussed about mass or obstacles in the effective implementation of the RTI ACT.

III Research Methodology
DEFINING BOTH FUNDAMNETAL RIGHTS

1. **RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

Right to Information has been an aspect of immense grandeur right from its inception. It sought not only to provide access of information to the individuals from the control of Government authorities, but also promoted information disclosure on a transparent scale. It has predominantly ensured that the entities are answerable to the public and proved that for effective functioning of the public authorities, efficient enforcement and disclosure mechanism is important.

On the other hand, Right to Privacy has been held to be an implicit fundamental right within the ambit of the Article 21 of the Constitution following the landmark Justice K. S Puttaswamy V Union of India[1]. Both Right to Information and Right to Privacy are recognized worldwide as fundamental and basic human rights and have their own sets of origins and functions applicable.

The RTI is "requisite for the very exercise of democracy" (OAS 2003). Democracy is based on the consent of the citizens, and that consent turns on the government informing citizens about its activities and recognizing their right to participate. The collection of information by governments is done on behalf of its citizens, and the public is only truly able to participate in the democratic process when it has information about the activities and policies of the government. **The RTI is also an important tool for countering abuses, mismanagement, and corruption and for enforcing essential economic and social rights.**

The following elements are typically found in national RTI laws:

➢ A right of an individual, organization, or legal entity to demand information from public bodies, without having to show a legal interest in that information.

➢ A duty of the relevant body to respond and provide the information. This includes mechanisms for handling requests and time limits for responding to requests.

➢ Exemptions to allow the withholding of certain categories of information. These exemptions include the protection of national security and international relations, personal privacy, commercial confidentiality, law enforcement and public order, information received in confidence, and internal discussions. Exemptions typically require that some harm to the interest must be shown before the material can be withheld.

➢ Internal appeals mechanisms for requestors to challenge the withholding of information.

➢ Mechanisms for external review of the withholding of information. This includes setting

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[1] Justice K.S. Puttaswamy V Union of India, 2017 (10) SCALE 1,2017 10 SCC 1, WP (C) No. 494/2012.

up an external body or referring cases to an existing ombudsman or to the court system.

➢ Requirement for government bodies to affirmatively publish some types of information about their structures, rules, and activities. This is often done using information and communications technologies.

The Need for the Right to Information

In recent years, there has been an almost unstoppable global trend towards recognition of the right to information by countries, intergovernmental organizations, civil society and the people. The right to information has been recognized as a fundamental human right, which upholds the inherent dignity of all human beings. The right to information forms the crucial underpinning of participatory democracy - it is essential to ensure accountability and good governance. The greater the access of the citizen to information, the greater the responsiveness of government to community needs. Alternatively, the more restrictions that are placed on access, the greater will be the feelings of 'powerlessness' and 'alienation'. Without information, people cannot adequately exercise their rights as citizens or make informed choices.

The free flow of information in India remains severely restricted by three factors:

i.   The legislative framework includes several pieces of restrictive legislation, such as the Official Secrets Act, 1923

ii.   The pervasive culture of secrecy and arrogance within the bureaucracy; and c. The low levels of literacy and rights awareness amongst India's people. The primary power of RTI is the fact that it empowers individual Citizens to requisition information. Hence without necessarily forming pressure groups or associations, it puts power directly into the hands of the foundation of democracy the Citizen.

Why is the Right To Information Act 2005, successful

For the first time in the history of independent India, there is a law which casts a direct accountability on the officials for non-performance. If the concerned official does not provide information within the stipulated period of time, a penalty of Rs 250 per day of delay, can be imposed by the Information Commissioner on that particular concerned official. If the information provided is false or subject to negligence, a penalty of a maximum of Rs 25,000/- can be imposed. A penalty can also be imposed for providing incomplete or for rejecting your

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application for malafide reasons. This fine is deducted from the officer's personal salary. And, it can be said that this Act, justifies a person's right to information, and makes sure, the convenience in enforcement of the same. Also, every citizen of this country is a beneficiary to this Act.

Right To Information as a Fundamental Right: Supreme Court On The Right To Information

The right to information is a fundamental right flowing from Art. 19(1)(a) of the Constitution is now a well-settled proposition. Over the years, the Supreme Court has consistently ruled in favour of the citizen's right to know.

The nature of this right and the relevant restrictions thereto, has been discussed by the Supreme Court in a number of cases: The development of the right to information as a part of the Constitutional Law of the country started with petitions of the press to the Supreme Court for enforcement of certain logistical implications of the right to freedom of speech and expression such as challenging governmental orders for control of newsprint, bans on distribution of papers, etc. It was through these cases that the concept of the public's right to know developed. The landmark case in freedom of the press in India was "*Bennett Coleman and Co. V Union of India[2]*", the right to information was held to be included within the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Art. 19 (1) (a).

2. <u>RIGHT TO PRIVACY</u>

Privacy" in general sense means, "the quality or state of being apart from company or observation" or "freedom from unauthorized intrusion".

The Right to privacy is an aspect of human dignity. Privacy helps an individual protect his individuality, or what is his personal and can be distinguished from what is not and can be accessed. People describe themselves by exercising power over information that is about them and a free country does not ask its people to answer for the choices they make about what information they choose to share and what they choose to keep undisclosed. At the same

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[2] AIR 1973 SC 106

time, this does not mean that public policies cost people their individuality, their choices, on the pretext of protecting them.

In the case of *Kharak Singh V The State of U.P.*[3] The Supreme Court, for the first time, recognized that, there is a right of privacy implicit in the Indian Constitution, under Article 21. The Court held that the Right to Privacy is an integral part of the Right to Life, but without any clear cut laws, it still remains in the grey area.

In the case of *Gobind V State of M.P[4],* a case of surveillance, the Supreme Court, held that, "Depending on the character and the antecedent of the person subjected to surveillance as also the object the limitation under which surveillance is made, it cannot be said surveillance by domiciliary visit would always be unreasonable restriction upon the right of privacy. Assuming that the fundamental right explicitly guaranteed to a citizen of have penumbral zone and that right is itself a fundamental right that fundamental right must be subject to restriction on the basis of compelling public interest."

3. BALANCING BOTH RIGHTS

Dr Manmohan Singh opined "There is a fine balance required to be maintained between the right to information and the right to privacy, which stems out of the fundamental right to life and liberty. The citizens' right to know should definitely be circumscribed if disclosure of information encroaches upon someone's personal privacy. But where to draw the line is a complicated question," RTI is focused on ensuring the accountability of powerful institutions to individuals in the information age. It provides rights to individuals tools to obtain Information about themselves that is held by government bodies. RTI laws are the only means to access personal records but are not applicable to the private sector. In 1998, using Article 8, of the European Convention on Human Rights, as a basis, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that in cases where a lack of information could endanger their health, individuals may demand information from government bodies. In many countries, like United States and United Kingdom, RTI laws are a primary tool used by privacy advocates to

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[3]Kharak Singh Vs State Of UP, 1963 AIR 1295, 1964 SCR (1) 332
4Gobind Vs State Of M.P. 1975 AIR 1378, 1975 SCR (3) 946

identify abuses and to campaign effectively against them. Hence using RTI to promote Privacy.

4. AREA OF CONFLICT & SOLUTION

The two fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India, that herein we refer to, are : The Right to Information and The Right to Privacy both these rights happen to be fundamental rights, but if we observe their nature, they are rather contradictory. Then how can one choose between them, when they are so contradictory, but even the absence of one of these rights could make a person suffer. Both the Right to Information and the Right to Privacy are essential for a person to survive in this modern world, where, everyday, something new is invented, some new technology or some extraordinary ideologies how will a person be able to protect himself without his fundamental rights in his hand?

In most of the cases, both these rights happen to be complementary to each other - Both are focused on ensuring the accountability of powerful institutions to individuals in the information age. Right to privacy, once incorporated as a fundamental right, is wide enough to encroach into any sphere of activity. The conferment of such a right has become extremely difficult with the advancement of technology and the social networking sites. But the other side of the picture is that right to privacy of a person includes the right to seclude personal information. The extent to which the realm of privacy of each person should remain is subjective, which might differ from person to person. But, the complication or the clash between these two rights arises, when one demands the disclosure of some information, that is private, personal & sensitive to another, but it is in the hands of some governmental body.

Third party information A public authority should not straightway reject a written request for information simply on the ground that it relates to a third party. The public authority if satisfied may obtain consent from the third party for disclosure. "Right to life" includes right to lead a healthy life as to enjoy all the faculties of the human body in their prime condition, and the disclosure that the prospective spouse is a HIV(+) can in no way be said to violate the rule of confidentiality or the right to privacy.

 Clash of two fundamental rights namely right to privacy and the right to live a healthy life -the right which would advance the public interest would alone be enforced.

Elected officials there is also significant agreement that information about elected or high-ranking public officials is less restricted, even when it relates to their personal lives.

The European Court of Human Rights (2004) said, "the public has a right to be informed i.e., certain circumstances can even extend to aspects of the private life of public figures, particularly where politicians are concerned." In Hungary, the Constitutional Court ruled in 1994 that there are "narrower limits to the Constitutional protection of privacy for government officials and politicians appear in public than to that of the ordinary citizen" In India, the Supreme Court ruled that the criminal records of persons running for Parliament should be made public. A recent case ruled that medical information could be released if there was a sufficient public interest, however, ordinarily "personal information including tax returns, medical records etc. cannot be disclosed in view of Section8(1)(j) of the Act .In India, a review of the data of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme found that millions of rupees were being siphoned off because fake identity cards in the names of children and public employees were created and used .In most developed countries, like in the U.S, there is sensitivity about individuals receiving social support, so personal information held by government bodies is not generally made public. Public Registers- An increasing controversy relates to access to information in public registers, such as birth, marriage, and death registers; electoral registers; land records; lists of license holders & similar records.

Misuse of the Privacy Exemption Not all arguments for privacy made by officials is legitimate. Former U.K. Cabinet Secretary Sir Richard Wilson said "I believe that a certain amount of privacy is essential to good government". Both the RTI and privacy are internationally recognized human rights with long histories and important functions. The rights must be decided on a case-by case basis with a view toward the relative importance of various interests. The important issue is how the legislation and the implementing and oversight bodies balance the two rights.

5. RIGHT TO INFORMATION INTERWINED WITH RIGHT TO PRIYACY ON PERSONAL INFORMATION

The real challenge is when both these rights are at crossroad and enforcement of any one would lead to other being overridden. Thus, the RTI Act, 2005 paves the way for right to privacy by restricting the disclosure of the information which interferes with the privacy of any individual unless it is required for greater public good.

IV Conclusion

Both the rights are intended to help the individual in making government accountable and transparent. Most issues can be mitigated through the enactment of clear definitions in legislation, guidelines, techniques, and oversight systems. Due diligence would ensure that the access to information and data protection laws have compatible definitions of personal information. Appropriate institutional structures and public interest tests should be created to balance these rights and ensure that data protection and right to information work together in harmony. The public authorities should deal with the applicants in a friendly manner and public interest should be the core &the disclosures should be made accordingly. Finally, I would like to submit that both the rights being equally essential, should co-exist in the system of governance, while managing a safe balance between the two, which would decrease the conflicts and bring about, a harmony, in the system.

V Suggestion

Finally there should be institutional organization to ensure the harmony between Right to Information and Right to Privacy, and resolving the conflict between these two rights .The loopholes that still exist in these two laws of Right to Information and Right to Privacy must be filled. This can be achieved through airtight legislation for Right to Information, Right to Privacy and Data Protection Laws.

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CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMAN IN INDIA

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Abstract A women who has been foundation stone of family and society in general who gives birth to life ,nurtures life, shapes it, and strengthen it, who is spreader of tradition and an instrument through which culture is preserved and conveyed from generation to generation, the greatest disaster in our country is that severe injustice is done to her. She is subjected to domestic violence regardless of her age, race, and caste, social and economic and political status. Her vulnerability in numerous forms is the common phenomenon in Indian society. The quiet sufferings of a women is making her easy prey to the male dominion which is supported by prevalent patriarchy. The authoritative, autocratic nature of male member in society and persecution of female makes the situation worst. Almost every home in India must be suffering from some kind of domestic violence where women either as a daughter, daughter-in-law, or as a wife are mistreated physically, mentally, verbally economically. Men and women both are equivalent in human right. Women are discriminated in this male dominating society. As a outcome most of women are incompetent to understand their own right and freedom. Thus domestic violence not only hinders women but also impedes the country growing. This paper deals with domestic violence against women in India, its various forms, its causes and solution for domestic violence are also deliberated in this paper.

I INTRODUCTION

domestic violence is as old as recorded history which has been reported in absolutely every society, each civilization. Discrimination and oppression leading to physical, intellectual or emotional violence had been accepted as part of each patriarchal society. except latest reference is found, domestic violence has been both socially and legally acceptable. some vital event, laws, codes, provide ancient context, within which conceptualization of domestic violence becomes crystal clear. two principal elements combined to seal the reputation of women are male dominance and projecting girls as 'property' an item belonging to guys and secondly expectations from ladies as a great 'role version' healthy every different, in the sort

of way as to make her inclined and situation to discrimination, oppression and all types of victimization and resultantly compel their subordination.

"Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women…" Domestic violence is physical, sexual or psychological abuse directed towards one's spouse, partner or other family member with in the household. Domestic violence occurs when a family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate or harm the other. It occurs in all cultures, people of all races ethnicities and religions can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Violence against women is particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women is the major public health problems and violations of women's human right. According to 2013 a global review of available data, 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. However, some national violence studies show that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical and or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner.

II Review of Literature

According to Suresh Goel in his book '*Psychological Aspects of Domestic Violence*'[1], states that DV is a coercive attitude towards another person through the using of various ways like intimidation, threatening, harassment of the victim. He also states that DV constitutes various other kinds of abuses like physical, sexual and emotional, even psychological. Assault, sexual abuse and staking are also some other mentions by the author.

In a book '*Battered Women: Implications for Social Change*', the author uses the word 'battered', this word is used to express the state of women who were the victims of domestic violence. The author in his book expresses his concern over the issue while stating that '*cases under domestic violence, battering of women occurs in intimate relations especially within the household*'. Explaining further, he states that acts like marital rape, threat for murder,

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[1] Suresh Goel, '*Psychological Aspects of Domestic Violence*', MD Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, pg- 1-301(2009).

tortureand harassment, slapping, biting, hitting, poking are some of the forms he mentions thatconstitute women battering[2]

In the book '*Behind Closed Doors- Domestic Violence in India*'[3]. The author states that '*to be assaulted, used and raped by someone as intimate as husband is the most degrading experience*

for a woman'. Women who face such offences do not even realise that DV is a real offence and

such kind of abuses are experienced on a regular basis by countless women in every culture in India. The author brings up that behind the closed doors of a woman's culture, family, values and traditions their voices remain unheard. They are taken for granted and since they never question or protest their muffled voices of terror and trauma remain within the four walls of the house and fail to attract the attention of the law-makers or the protection officers.

Research Questions

The researcher intends to do an exploratory investigation on the following research topic after evaluating the gaps in the existing literature review. The research questions are as follows:

- What are the causes of Violence against Women in India?
- What benefits are provided by The Protection of Women From domestic Violence Act, 2005 ?

III Research Methodology

MEANING OF VIOLENCE

The term violence refers to any physical force for or any damage or injury to person or property.

'Domestic violence is violent victimization of women within the boundaries of family, usually by men. Domestic violence is in a majority of cases violence against women by the members of house where she resides. It can be the husband, his parents, or siblings or any

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[2] Nanette J. Davis, '*Battered Women: Implications for Social Control*', Contemporary Cries 12: 345-372, Department of Sociology, Portland State University, Kluwer Academic Publisher, Netherlands, pg- 346 (1988).
[3] Rinki Bhattacharya (ed.), '*Behind Closed Doors- Domestic Violence in India*', Sage Publishers, New Delhi, pg-1-244 (2013).

other resident who has the overt or covert latitude for actions that can cause physical or mental agonies to women…it happens behind closed doors and is most often denied by the very women who has been victim of violence.' [4]

FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Physical Abuse:

☐ Pushed or shoved you.

☐ Held you to keep you from leaving.

☐ Slapped or beaten you.

☐ Kicked or choked you.

☐ Hit or punched you.

☐ Thrown objects at you.

☐ Locked you out of the house.

☐ Abandoned you in dangerous places.

☐ Refusedto help you when you were sick, injured or pregnant.

☐ Forced you off the road or driven recklessly.

☐ Threatened to hurt you with a weapon.[5]

b) Sexual Abuse:

☐ Minimized the importance of your feelings about sex.

☐ Criticized you sexually.

☐ Insisted on unwanted or uncomfortable touching.

☐ Withheld sex and affection.

☐ Forced sex after physical abuse or when you were sick.

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[4] Jaising Indira, *law of Domestic Violence*, 9-10, (Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd. Delhi, 2001).
[5] Newton C. J. "Domestic Violence: An Overview" FindCounseling.com, Mental Health Journal. February, 2001. Available at http://www.aaets.org/article145.htm (Visited on 21 March, 2019).

☐ Raped you.

☐ Been jealously angry, assuming you would have sex with.

☐ Anyone insisted that you dress in a more sexual way than you wanted.[6]

c) Psychological Abuse: Psychological abuse which includes behaviour that is intended to intimidate and persecute, and takes the form of threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation.[7]

d) Economic Abuse: Economic abuse includes acts such as the denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, and controlling access to health care, employment, etc.[8]

e) Emotional Abuse:

☐ Continually criticized you called you names or shouted at.

☐ You insulted or driven away your friends or family

☐ Humiliated you in private or public.

☐ Kept you from working,controlled your money or made all.

☐ The decisions refused to work or to share money.

☐ Taken car keys or money from you.

☐ Regularly threatened to leave or told you to leave.

☐ Threatened to kidnap the children when the abuser was angry.

☐ With youabused pets to hurt you.

☐ Manipulated you with lies and contradictions.

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[6] ibid
[7] Ibid
[8] Ibid

f) Individual based Violence: It is found that aged women and girl child particularly vulnerable to domestic violence. The condition of women in the families is undoubtedly still quite precarious. Unmarried girls, unwanted in their father's homes could also experience violence. a) Violence against Girl Child, (Unmarried Women) b) Violence Against Married Women c) Violence Against Aged Women.

CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There is no one single factor to account for violence perpetrated against women. Increasingly, research has focused on the inter-relatedness of various factors that should improve our understanding of the problem within different cultural contexts. Several complex and interconnected institutionalized social and cultural factors have kept women particularly vulnerable to the violence directed at them, all of them manifestations of historically unequal power relations between men and women. Factors contributing to these unequal power relations include: socioeconomic forces, the family institution where power relations are enforced, fear of and control over female sexuality, belief in the inherent superiority of males, and legislation and cultural sanctions that have traditionally denied women and children an independent legal and social status. Following are the causes which carry on domestic violence: a) Cultural b) Economic c) Legal d) Political.[9]

THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005

An Act to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters related with or incidental to. The incident of domestic violence is commonly prevalent but has remained largely invisible in the public domain. At present, where a woman is subjected to cruelty by her husband or his relatives, it is a crime under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. As a result of that, a law is proposed keeping in view the rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution to grant for a remedy under the civil law which is intended to protect the women from being sufferers of domestic violence and to prevent the incidence of domestic violence in the society.[10]

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[9] UNICEF (2000), Domestic Violence against Women and Girls, Innnocenti Digest N0. 6, available at http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/digest6e.pdf
[10] The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

"Any act, omission or commission or conduct of the respondent shall constitute domestic violence when it harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical, of the aggrieved person or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse; or harasses, harms, injures or endangers the aggrieved person with a view to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any dowry or other property or valuable security; or has the effect of threatening the aggrieved person or any person related to her by any conduct; or otherwise injures or causes harm, whether physical or mental, to the aggrieved person.[11]

The salient features of the Protection from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 are as follows:

It seeks to cover women who are or have been in a relationship with the abuser where both parties have lived together in a shared household and are related by consanguinity, marriage or a relationship in the nature of marriage, or adoption; in addition relationship with family members living together as a joint family are also included. Even those women who are sisters, widows, mothers, single women, or living with are entitled to get legal protection under the proposed Act.

"Domestic violence" includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse that is corporeal, sexual, spoken, emotional and financial. Pestering by way of dowry demands to the woman or her relatives would also be covered under the definition. One of the most significant characteristics of the Act is the woman's right to secure accommodation.

The Act provides for the woman's right to live in the marital or joint household, whether or not she has any rights in the household. This right is secured by a residence order, which is passed by a court. These residence orders cannot be passed against anyone who is a woman.

The other relief envisaged under the Act is that of the power of the court to pass protection orders that stop the abuser from assisting or performing an act of domestic violence or any other specific act, entering a workplace or any other place frequented by the abused, attempting to communicate with the sufferer, dividing any assets used by both the parties and causing violence to the victim, her relatives and others who provide her assistance from the domestic violence.

The Act provides appointment of Protection Officers and NGOs to provide help to the woman with respect to medical check-up, legal aid, safe asylum, etc.

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[11] ibid

The Act provides for violation of protection order or temporary protection order by the respondent as a cognizable and non-bailable offence punishable with sentence for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or with both. Similarly, non-compliance or discharge of duties by the Protection Officer is also sought to be made an offence under the Act with similar punishment.

SUGGESTIONS

i. Women's vulnerability is the Root Cause; the problem of domestic violence in India is required to be understood in the real sense. To understand the reason behind why women become vulnerable and positioned themselves to be exploited. Most of the women's are illiterate and face a silent violence and they are also under the pressure of tradition in society.

ii. Attitudinal Change is needed among men and women; the basic social structure from long time in India is Patriarchal structure where we can see a male dominated society. There is unequal distribution of power relationship is the root cause of violent attacks. There should also be change in the attitudes between men and women to overcome the victimization of violence.

iii. Internalization of Legal Norms with Public Consensus Domestic violence in our country is yet held to be "interfamilial affair" and disallow the intervention of the close relatives and outsiders and the state. The real effective implementation of any legislation has to undergo a security of strong public consensus and acceptance in democratic processes.

iv. The strong legal mandate prescribed for officers and stake holders; the officers and institution is responsible for the more effective implementation of Act. It is needed to wipe out the gender discrimination, traditional relation of patriarchal society and male dominance.

v. Gender Perspective training is necessary Gender perspective training should be mandatory by the law and is crucial for changing the crucial mind set of patriarchal society, police, service providers, medical practioners, protection officers, and especially of magistrates, who often advise women to put up with the violence and "stop complaining".

vi. Counselling by Expertise At the pre litigation stage, counselling to the aggrieved person for the restoring self-esteem, providing emotional support and assist her in making decision as to the initiation of legal proceedings.

IV CONCLUSION

Domestic violence is not only visible but it is a part and parcel of life of women in India. Violence starts with her from the day her mother conceives her existence in the womb and since then in every phase of her life span she has to fight for her survival in this rude society. Most of the women in our country are illiterate and they are not aware of the basic law provision and also about their rights, due to which most of the time they do not register the cases against those person who violate their rights and commit crimes against them. Lack of awareness about the law and rights guaranteed under that legislation for them but most serious problem is that the women's are not aware about their rights which are due to traditional customs. Victims are unable to get the legal remedies which are guaranteed by the government for the protection of women. In our society which is said to be tradition bound and a male dominated, women are still treated as secondary sex which makes her to suffer the violence silently. The fact in India women is made to suffer human right abuses in a gender specific way. She is often ignored and underestimated. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 is passed by the Parliament in response to worldwide demand for such legislation and also the outcomes of the continuous efforts of Women Organizations working for women. The Act gives right and Protection to the women's. The remedies available to the victim prior to the PWDVA 2005 were in the form of punishment of the offender under IPC, the civil remedy of divorce and maintenance were not giving her ultimate relief, the remedies which were available that were related to matrimonial proceeding and also according with court proceeding. The statutory provision and constitutional provision were available to women but these provisions were insufficient and the most important problem about it was lack of awareness about their rights which constitution provide for the protection of women. Domestic Violence goes beyond the boundaries of race, caste, religion, and class. In 2013 according to the Global Review Data, 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. However, some National Violence studies show that up to 70% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner.153 In New Delhi; a 2010 study found that 66 % of women reported experiencing sexual harassment between two and five times during the past year.

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A STUDY ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

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Abstract: *This study is all about the Documentary evidence. Documentary evidence is in many ways considered better than the evidence furnished by witnesses, about which there has always been a certain amount of suspicion. Documentary evidence differs a lot from the evidence of witnesses and is dealt with under special rules. Documentary evidence includes electronic evidence it means all documents produced for inspection of the court. There is two types of documents Public documents and Private documents. Public documents prepared by public servant in discharge of his official duties. And Private document made by an individual for personal interest in individual right. Our question is how to prove public and private document asevidence? And which private document consider as a public document.*

Keywords: Documentary evidence, Public and Private document.

I INTRODUCTION

Document is a matter which is written in (letter, figure, marks & symbol) on any stuff for the purpose of recording it. Evidence can be a two type: oral evidence, documentary evidence. Documentary evidence includes electronic evidence it means all documents produced for inspection of the court. Our questions is what is public and private document? And which private document are public document, And method of proof of public document. Public documents prepared by public servant in discharge of his official duties proved by certified copies under section 76, 77. When private document kept in public office as a record is considered as a public document. Public document is secondary evidence. Private document made by an individual for personal interest in individual right. And certified copies of private document are not admissible its proved by producing original i.e. primary evidence.

Primary evidence is the finest obtainable proof of the existence of an object or a fact because it is the actual document or the genuine source of evidence. If party have a primary evidence, then they must present it as a evidence in the court.

Secondary evidence is the copy or duplicated from a unique report or has been substituted from the original or first thing. Usually courts try to avoid using secondary evidence wherever it is possible. Sections 91 and 92 excepted oral evidence by documentary evidence. Oral proof cannot be substituted in the place of written documents where the written document exists in evidence of reliable transactions of offence referred to in Section 91 as written testimony , more certain and more reliable than oral evidence.

II Literature Review:

1. Principles of law of evidence by Singh avatar 19th ed 2011 central law publications

In this book the author clearly explains that the direct evidence is the evidence directly about the real point in issue.

2. **Law of evidence by lalbatuk 4th ed 2005**

The author in this book deals documentary evidence deals with evidence produced in the form of document in order to prove a disputed fact.

3. **Law of evidence by arthur best ,wigmore 4th ed 2014**

Secondary evidence that which can be given in absence of primary evidence where a copy of document and recollection of witnesses

4. A study on exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence by vishalautani 15th sep 2012

Documentary evidence is the best form of evidence were the orginal documents as the evidence are admissible by the court of law.

Secondary evidence that which can be given in absence of primary evidence where a copy of document and recollection of witnesses.

4.   A study on exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence by VishalAutani15th Sep 2012. Documentary evidence is the best form of evidence where the original documents as the evidence are admissible by the court of law.

III Research Methodology

Research Question:

Whether the documentary evidence can be substituted by oral evidence in case there is a lack of evidence.

Research Terminology

Documentary evidence includes written documents cannot be substituted by the oral evidence which exist in the proof of transaction of offence deals in section 91 of the act as written testimony is of highly certain more reliable and has higher grade than oral evidence.

In this paper the researcher mainly picked for doctrinal research methodology, and the sources are collected beneath through secondary data.

Chapterization:

Exclusion of Oral Evidence From Documentary Evidence

Under section 91 and 92 of The Evidence act of india dealt with exclusion of oral evidence by the documentary evidence section 91 reads as: In terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other nature of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other nature of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Exception 1. – When a public authority is required by law to be appointed in written, and when it is showed any person has acted as public officer, he need not be proved by his writings by which he is appointed

Exception 2. – Wills accepted to probate in India may be proved by the probate.

The document is the best evidence to prove any fact or related facts.This fact should be proved either by the primary or secondary evidence of the document. The section prohibits the proof of the contents of a written document otherwise than by the written itself. Even a third party, who is searchingfor to prove a written contract, can prove it only by producing the writing. In this respect section 91 and 92 additions to each other. They are both based on the "best evidentiary rule" though they differ in some material particulars also. The Supreme Court held in TaburiShahi v. Jhunjhunwala that a deed of a adoption of child is not a valid contract within the meaning of section 91 and therefore, the fact of adoption can be proved by any evidence apart from the deed. further the principles of exclusion of all other evidence appliesonly to the terms happens to be mentioned in a contract, the same can be proved by any other evidence then by producing the document. Where both the oral evidence and documentary evidence are permissiblenon their own merits. There is nothing any special

provision in the act requiring that the documentary evidence should prevail over the oral evidence.Where it is held that the final position as a result is that is the term of any transfer reduced to writings are in dispute between a stranger to a document and party to his representatives in Hiradevivs Official assignee of Bombay.

Section 92 of The Indian Evidence act reads as: When the term of any such contract, grant or other nature of property, or any matter required by law to be substituted to the form of a document have been proved according to the final section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted, as between the parties to any such instrument or their legal representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying adding to, or subtracting from, its term: Provision 1. Any fact may be proved which would not validate any document,or which would entitled any person to any decree or order relating thereto, such as fraud, coercion, illegality, want for due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration, or a mistake in law or in fact.

Proviso (2) – The existence of any individual oral agreements to matter on which a document is silent, and which consistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether; or not his provision applied, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

Proviso (3) – The presence of any unique oral ascension, constituting, a condition point of reference to the connection of any commitment bound under any such other contract, forfeit or nature of property, might be demonstrated.

Proviso (4) – The existence of any oral agreement, constituting, a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or nature of property, may be proved, except in cases in which such contract, grant or nature of property, is by law required to be in writing, or has been registered according to the law in force for the time being as tothe registering of documents.

Proviso (5) – Any usage or custom by which incidents not expressly mentioned in any contract are usually added to contracts of that description of evidence may be proved.

Proviso (6) – Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to living facts.

Section 92 of evidence act excluded evidence of any oral agreement or statement in written, when in the term of a contract, grant or nature of property or any matter required by law to be in writing have been proved   under Section 91 for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to or subtracting from its term of contract. The principle of evidence act lies down that

when the terms of any such document have been proved by the primary or secondary evidence of the document, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be.In Gangabai vs chhahubaiit was held that purpose of oral evidence is admissible to show that the document executed was never intended to operate. Hittlamanivs Prayyagurulingayyapoojari that the consent decree or order did not cover all the dispute between the parties and also some vagueness remained evidence could be given of such matterssection 92 of evidence act not been attracted.

KINDS AND EXCEPTIONS:

1) Validity of document- The first proviso to section 92 of evidence act dealt that evidence can be given of any facts in which would not validate the document in question or which would entitle a party to any decree or order related to the document. In case the validity of document may be questioned.

2) Matters on which documents is silent– The second proviso states that evidence can be given of an oral agreement on a matter on which the document is a silent. Such evidence is allowed subject to two conditions; firstly, the oral agreement should be consistent with the terms stated in the document. Secondly, in allowing oral agreement the court is to have regard of the degree of formality of the document.

3) condition precedent: the third provision provide that the existence of any separate oral agreements constituting condition precedent to attachment of any obligations under the document may be proved if the party is liable under a document has already stated makingpayments under it he cannot after setup the defences of an oral condition precedent to liability.

4) Recession or modification– As per proviso 4, to a document means to set it aside and tomanipulate means to drop some of it as cancelled or to modify some of its terms; such oral agreement may be proved. subject to one capability expressed in the stipulation itself, in particular, where the agreement is one is required by law to be in composed, or where it has been enrolled by the law identifying with enlistment of records, at that point confirmation can't be given of any oral understanding by which it was concurred either to surrendered the archive or to adjust its terms.

5) Usages and customs- The proviso(5), therefore, that provides the existence of any usageor a custom by which incidents are attached to a particular type of contract can be proved. But this is the subject to the conditions that usage or custom of which proof is offered should not

be against the express terms of documents. Usage should not be repugnant to our inconsistent with the document, for otherwise it would nullify the document

6) Relation of language of facts– the facts upon which the documents are to operate are sometimes set out in the contracts itself and sometimes not. Oral evidence is also receivable to throw upon the nature of a document. The section does not filter the power of the court to arrive at true meaning of a document as disclosed by all the relevant surroundings and circumstances.

Exception 1-Appointment of a Public Officer: Where the appointment of a public officer is required by law to be made by writing and the question is whether an appointment was made if it is shown that an individual person has acted as such authority that will be adequate proof of the fact of appointment and by the way of written in which he was appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2-Wills: Wills admitted to probate in India will be proved by the probate. The document having the will need not be produced. "Probate" is Xerox copy of the will certified under the seal and sign of the court and, therefore, is a sufficient proof of the contents of the will.

section 93 furnishes with the Exclusion of confirmation to clarify or change uncertain report. In KeshavLal v Lal Bhai Tea Mills Ltd it was held that if the archive had specified no cost by any stretch of the imagination, oral proof of the cost would have been permitted under section 92 as to a matter of the reality on which the report is quiet however not when the record notices cost of uncertain nature.

Section 94 deals with the Exclusion of evidence against application of documents of existing facts. This section applies when the execution of the documents has been admitted and no vitiating fact has been proved against it. In the case of General Court Enterprises Pvt.Ltd v. JohnPhilipson, it was held that oral evidence of explanatory nature was admissible.

Section 94 deals with the Exclusion of evidence against application of documents of existing facts. This section applies when the execution of the documents has been admitted and no vitiating fact has been proved against it. In the case of General Court Ent to those facts.

Section 95 dealt the Evidence as to report unmeaning in reference to existing certainties. At the point when the dialect of a report is plain yet in its application to the current actualities it is unimportant, proof can be given to indicate how it was expected, yet the two date ended up being extraordinary, it was held that confirmation could be offered to demonstrate which date was implied.

section 97 deals with the Evidence as to utilization of correspondence to one of two accumulations of realities to neither of which the entire accurately applies. The guideline of the segment is that where the dialect of a report applies to one arrangement of certainties and halfly to another, yet does not have any significant bearing precisely to either, confirmation can be given to show to which realities the archive was intended to apply. Section 98 deals with the Evidence as to meaning of illegible character, etc. This section permits evidence to be given of the importance of words or signs of unintelligible character or words which are not usually of clear character, outside words, old words, specialized, nearby and common articulations, truncations words utilized as a part of an unconventional sense. In Canadian-General Electric W. v. Fatda Radio Ltd it was held that Oral proof is acceptable to explain aesthetic words and images utilized as a part of a document.

Section 99 manages who may give proof of understanding differing terms of archive. The gatherings to a report or their agent in-intrigue can't give proof of a contemporary assignation fluctuating the terms of the record.

IV Conclusion:

Oral evidence has lesser value than documentary evidence. Court is bound to admit the documentary evidence. But oral evidences may take in consideration. It is also need some corroboration. In briefly submitted that two types of evidences are given by the parties eitheroral and documentary evidence. In court of law the value of documentary evidence is higher than documentary evidence. Because the law always requires the best evidence oral evidence is a evidence is a evidence which is confined to the words expression verbal or oral. On another evidence are of side documentary two types. Primary evidences are more reliable and best evidences consider by court of law. In the absence of primary evidence, secondary evidence is that which the witnesses were given on the basis of his own perspective. Whereas primary evidence is the original document which is presented to the court of law for its inspection. Direct evidence is the best evidence to be prove of fact to be proved. But primary evidence in certain cases is the best evidence in all cases. There documentary evidence excludes and exempts the oral evidence and prevails over the oral evidence while submitting the evidence in as witnesses in court of law. The person giving direct evidence available for cross examination for testing its veracity. Hence, that document is written which is documentary evidence. Section 91 and 92 except oral evidence by documentary evidence. Oral proof cannot be substituted in the place of written documents where the written

document exists in evidence of reliable transactions of offence referred to in Section 91 as written testimony, more certain and more reliable than oral evidence.

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EMPLOYEE TURNOVER VS JOB SATISFACTION: DEVELOPING A COMPETENCY MODEL FOR RETAINING EMPLOYEES

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Abstract : As it seems the employee turnover is increasing very high and it becomes a very serious problem in different organization. There are many reasons behind it but in some cases it may relate with the compensation strategies of the organization and it may be due to some awful decisions from the part of management. Many organizations willing for employee satisfaction to reverse the process of employee turnover but not all attain the goal. The focus of this article is to highlight reasons behind the employee turnover and to focus on some decisions and the implementation of strategies those to be taken in terms to retain the good employees in the organization and to increase employee satisfaction. This article also focuses on certain issues and the implications for redesigning work settings to attract, promote, encourage and preserve the best employees in the organization with the help of competency model.

Keywords: Employee turnover, Employee satisfaction, Compensation Strategies, Bad Management

I. Introduction

Employee turnover can be defined as the rate in which the organization gains or looses the employee and it can also be defined as the comparison of the total number of employees an organization replaces in a given period of time to the average number of total employees in that organization. Job satisfaction is a measure of workers' pleasure with their work. Many factors play a major role in the employee turnover rate of any organization and these can be the part of both the employer and the employees. There are certain factors those can play a major role in the job satisfaction of an employee. Remuneration, company benefits, compensation strategies, management behavior, employee attendance, and job performance are the factors that play an important role in employee turnover. Many organizations are facing the problems related with their performance due to the high turnover rate

The employee turnover can be categorized under different categories those are as follows

✓ **Internal Turnover:** When employees are leaving their current position, and taking a new position within the same organization. Internal turnover can effect the organization both in positive and negative aspects. Internal turnover can be controlled by some HR

policies, such as the recruitment policies of the organization or formal succession planning.

✓ **External Turnover:** When the employee quit the job and become the part of other organization then it can be defined as external turnover and there are many negative effects of this type of turnover in terms of productivity and also the image of the organization

✓ **Voluntary Turnover and Involuntary Turnover:** In some cases employee having his own choice for adopting the turnover then this is the voluntary turnover but in some cases employee has no choice for his termination then it can be explained as involuntary turnover.

Reasons of High Turnover: There are several reasons responsible for leaving the job and behind most of the reasons there is management. The rate of the employee turnover may vary from one organization to another. Some of the reasons are –

➢ Some times management wants multiple tasking that means one people have to so the task of two or more than two persons it may leads to the over loading and some times the given time not sufficient to complete the task resulting in the long days. Management expects a lot from the employees and when they are not able to fulfill the goals within the time unpaid overtime will be there.

➢ Management not providing the authority to take the decisions by themselves so it seems that the job is only the job without giving a pride of ownership.

➢ Sometimes management tries to reshuffle or reorganize the organizational structure and that time people are not able to find the actual position and become de annoyed.

➢ Sometimes management showing biasness by giving promotion to the employees those are not having the proper qualification and experience and restrict the employees those are eligible for it.

➢ When the things are going wrong in the organization management is pointing to the employees and ask for the reasons. Management doesn't want to find the actual reasons and the problems in the current strategies.

➢ Management wants to apply some decisions and not clarify the actual reason behind the implementation of the new strategies; it leads to dissatisfaction among the employees.

➢ There are some people in the organization those are taking the credits of all the people under them and showing the work of their own, at that time management not trying to find the actual workforce behind the success and it leads to the de motivation among the employees those are willing to work.

➢ Some times management not providing adequate training to the employees as they required doing the job and when they are not performing well they left the job.

➢ Management not showing the full faith on the employees, in some cases when a person wants to open the then the management

➢ Compensation policies of the management are also not good and showing some favoritism in some cases. Some employees those are good in they can get the hike in respect to other ones. Some times they are also paying very low and want that the employee will do the work higher then what they paid.

➢ Sometimes there may be a poor leader in the organization due to some ill strategies of management and when the leadership not good it can't clear the purpose and the use of different tasks. There will not be a proper direction and the purpose so the employee will not be satisfied with the work and wants to leave.
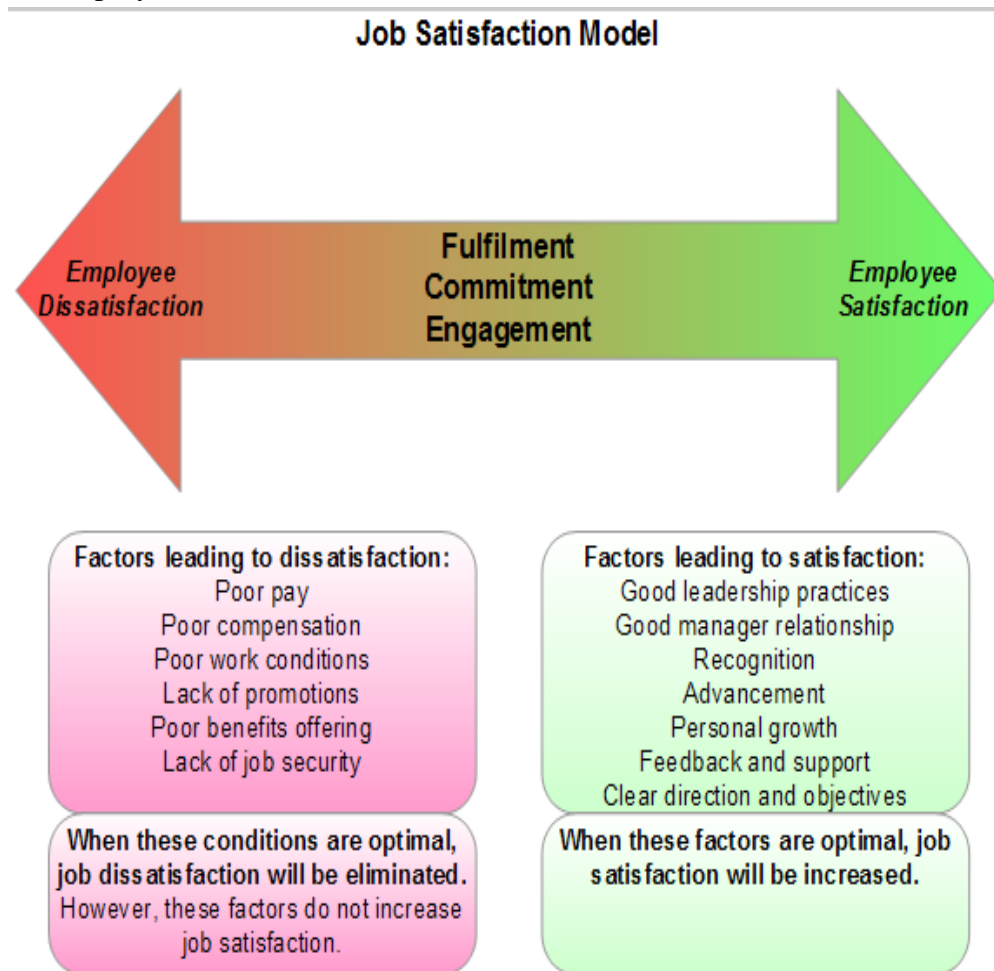
Figure 1: Job Satisfaction model

Source: talentedapps.files.wordpress.com/2008/04/

II Literature Reviews
Background Information of Employee Retention
Employee turnover is not an issue of Human Resource, but it is actually the product of many problems and in the cases it can be defined as the output of unhappiness of the employee in

the organization. If an organization is not able to manage its workforce then it will be a loss to the organization both in the direct and indirect manner. It seems that the cost of hiring and training the employee is very high in different organization and if the employee leaves early on without yielding the profit or in terms of some valuable inputs than it is always loss to the organization.[1] To find out a proper solution for the problem of retention the main thing is to find out the causes behind the turnover. For this purpose the analysis of such factors is required. It is already given that there are many reasons responsible to force the employee to leave the job, may be from the part of the management or from the other factors. To retain the employee in the organization certain strategies can be adopted that include the change in work environment and also the compensation strategies of the organization because these are the main reasons behind the employee turnover[4].

Retention Strategies:
As we all know that the employees are the main asset of a business and organization should adopt some strategies those are responsible for sustaining the employee in the organization. These strategies will be the part of retention strategies.

- ➢ To retain the employees the implementation of the retention strategies should be done in a specific manner and for that purpose the organization must be reorganized. They have to find out the main skills and the goals of the employees so that they can use them in the correct way and the organization can find the correct person for the correct job.
- ➢ All the employees should be motivated to do the good work and for that the top performers can be chosen for the highest compensation. The compensation strategies of the organization should be very clear and they should be based on the achievements, skills and the experience of the employee.
- ➢ Customize and integrate all the activities of the organization those are responsible to bring the employees together.
- ➢ Management should not implement only the theoretical theories to improve the engagement of the employees in the activities of the organization in place of general practices.
- ➢ Management should find some strategies that are useful in increasing the loyalty and the commitment of the employees towards the organization. Proper mentoring should be the part of the management to develop self confidence in the employees
- ➢ It's clear that in some cases the non working professionals may take the advantage of the reward system of the organization. This is the responsibility of the management to check that the reward should not be given to the employees those not deserving it because it leads to dissatisfaction.
- ➢ There should be proper stress management for the employees
- ➢ Employees must be rewarded and appreciated. There should be a periodic increase in the salary of the employees to motivate them.

III.   Methodology Developing Competency Model

The word competency can be defined in different ways. In the beginning it was used for talent management. In the beginning of 1973 it was a word used to specify a person who is better than an average individual. According to L. Ron Hubbard "The meaning of competency is the ability to control and operate the functions in the working environment and also to control that environment also". It can be defined as an umbrella term than covers many aspects that can affect the performance of an individual or an organization.

Competency model is the description of all the capabilities that can play a role in improving the performance of a person in the particular area. In the context of any business it is a combination of three attributes of an employee-

- Personal Attributes
- Knowledge/Experience
- Skills/behavior

These all the attributes are responsible for increasing the performance. The competency model is beneficial in different terms.

- It can provide a career map for the employees
- With the help of this model HR functions can be used to access employees in scientific manner.

➢ So the competency model can also be developed for HR processes to increase the efficiency of the entire processes. Competency models should be developed and implemented to integrate with HR processes like selection & recruitments, training, performance appraisal and potential appraisal, Career Planning, rewards and compensation. These models can be developed according to the need and the objectives of the organization. The main purposes that can be solved by defining such type of model are –

  o Role of HR can be redefined.
  o It can define the knowledge, skills and other abilities required by a person.
  o It helps in transforming the leadership.
  o Provides a tool for using best practices in HR.
  o Establish a framework for developing and accessing the performance of HR
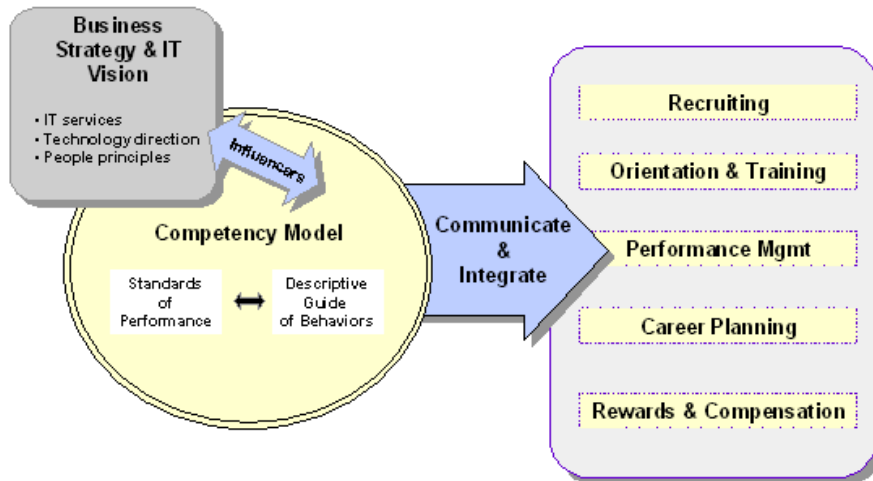
Figure 2: Business Cycle and Employee Recruitment Process

The steps required for developing a competency model are –

- Analyze the job task for HR position.
- Explain the tasks and identify all KRAs.
- Identify job competencies to achieve the better result.
- Define a model for new role and capabilities

Source: www.logenii.com/wft.gif

- o The other model that can be developed is the leadership competency model to align knowledge, skills, abilities and behaviors and the leader should adhere them to lead the team efficiently.
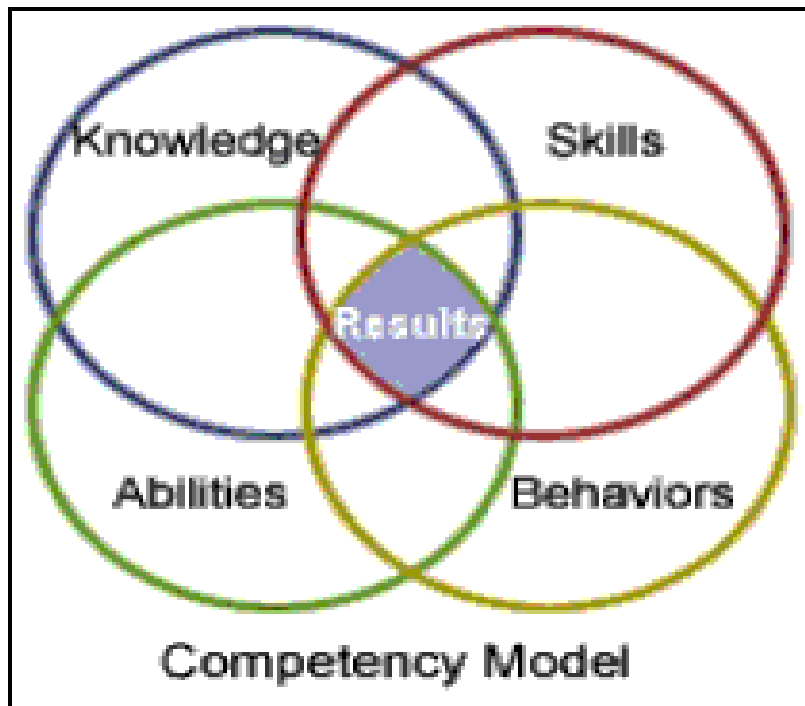
Figure 3: Leadership Competency Model

Source : www.fdicoig.gov/reports07/Eval-07-001-508.shtml

For developing the leadership competency model firstly all the leaders from different levels are assembled to develop a focus team. These all the leaders are expert in their field and so by using different methods of information gathering, requirements can be studied for the implementation activities.

Following key features are required for developing a leadership competency model
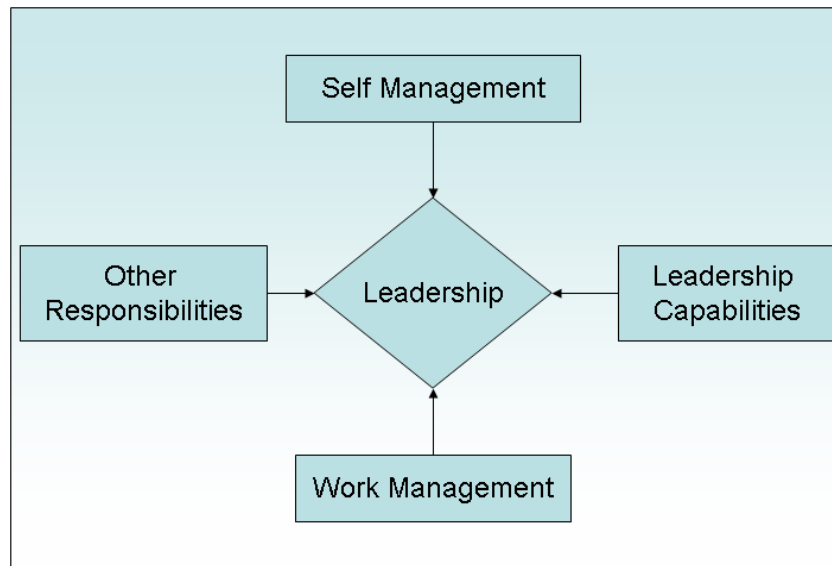
Figure 4: Leadership competency model

- Self Management includes managing their own values, strengths and to control their behavior. It also includes the personal development.
- Leadership capabilities include the potential to motivate others. It includes the ability to manage the performance of a group. Person must be able to resolve the conflicts and having the capability of team building.
- Leader must have the task specific knowledge and must be able to guide the team for achieving a goal. Leader must have the capability to solve any problem with proper time management, resource management and can provide a proper feedback to others so that they can reach the desired goal.
- Leader must be innovative in terms of providing new ideas with calculated risks. The main purpose of the entire efforts of a leader is to work for the benefits others with his moral principles.

This model is helpful in retaining the employees as the present generation wants to work in entertaining environment where they feel free from any work pressure. This can also helps employees to upgrade their skills. Leaders can develop a work system where they leverage the abilities and knowledge of all the employees for the organization's performance requirements. In this manner the leaders can also help the organization to save the recruitment and training costs by hiring and retaining the right talent and so entire turnover cost can be reduced by developing a proper career plan for the employees.

IV. Conclusion

The employee turnover not only resulted due to the problems of management and the compensation strategies of the organization but sometimes it may be due to the personal problems that results into the increase in stress and employee wants to change the job. But it seems that the major loss of employees is due to the bad management. This is an issue that

can effect the entire organization because with an employee there is also the loss of knowledge and experience and the entire cost can be measured very easily. Higher turnover can slowdown the productivity of the system. There are certain factors those are under the control of the management like satisfaction with pay, satisfaction with work profile and also with their supervisors. Managers can make the workplace better by planning some activities and they can go beyond the goal setting. Professionalism should be the main quality of a good manager. A good manager is personnel not managing a single employee but the entire organization.

HR processes are mainly responsible for such turnover so it can be reduced by introducing the competency model for HR, so that all the HR practices can work for the retention of the employees by increasing satisfaction with the nature of work because this is the main factor that forces an employee to leave the job. The competency model will be an integration of HR activities like training, performance management, career planning and implementation of innovative compensation strategies. So by seeing the current work scenario where companies are losing their valuable employees then new concepts are developed to retain them and one of the concepts is career planning that can be done by developing a competency model.

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CYBER SECURITY IN IOT-BASED CLOUD COMPUTING

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Abstract: With the flexible architecture that cloud computing offers, data and resources may be distributed across many different places and accessed from a variety of industrial settings. Utilizing, storing, and sharing resources including data, services, and applications for industrial applications have all altered as a result of cloud computing. In the past ten years, companies have quickly shifted to cloud computing in order to benefit from greater performance, lower costs, and more extensive access. Additionally, the internet of things (IoT) has significantly improved when cloud computing was incorporated. However, this quick shift to the cloud brought up a number of security concerns and challenges. Traditional security measures don't immediately apply to cloud-based systems and are occasionally inadequate. Despite the recurring problems with cloud platforms, security issues have been resolved during the past three years. The rapid advancement of deep learning (DL) in artificial intelligence (AI) has resulted in a number of benefits that can be applied to cloud-based industrial security issues. Some of the research's findings are as follows: The cloud-based IoT architecture, services, configurations, and security models that support it are thoroughly examined by us; the in-depth discussion of the four main categories of cloud security concerns in IoT: data, network and service, applications, and people-related security issues; The most recent developments in cloud-based IoT attacks are identified and investigated. We identify, discuss, and evaluate significant security issues and preventative measures in each category; Lastly, we provide a comprehensive analysis of cloud security concerns.

Keywords: cloud computing; IoT security; cybersecurity; cloud configuration; deep learning; machine learning; attacks; attack prevention; platform as a service (PaaS); infrastructure as a service (IaaS); software as a service (SaaS); development as a service (DaaS); forensic as a service (FaaS)

I Introduction

An extensive network that includes a number of IoT-supported applications and devices is known as an IoT-based cloud infrastructure. Real-time processing, operations, underlying infrastructure, and servers and storage make up the infrastructure. Standards and services necessary for securing, managing, and connecting various IoT applications and devices are included in an IoT-based cloud infrastructure. The typical IoT architecture is shown in Figure 1, and the overview of the IoT-based cloud attack model is shown in Figure 2.The cloud has emerged in the past ten years, and its variants are still expanding in the current decade [1,2,3].We see IoT starting to lead the pack among these variations, the web of things

(IoT).In contrast, it is followed by others in recent trends, such as service architectures, distributed cloud environments, data center operations, and management areas [4].The cloud service market is predicted to grow by 25% in 2022, according to a recent Gartner article [5]. Cloud computing is one of the top ten strategic technology trends for 2022.
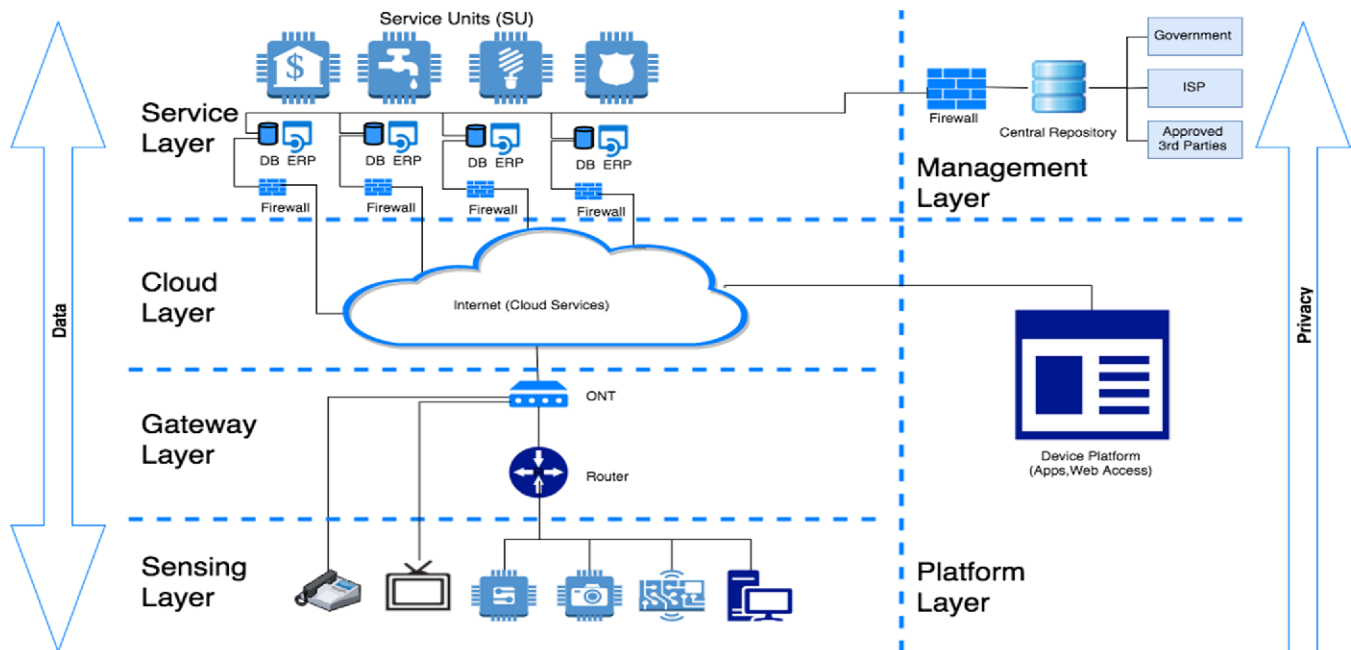
Figure 1. Typical IoT Architecture.

II Literature Review

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has identified five essential characteristics of cloud computing [2]. Measured service, resource pooling, rapid expansion, network access, and on-demand self-service are the five of them. To jointly deliver cloud services, four deployment models and three service models are also listed. The primary objective of cloud computing is to offer online computing services like servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence. The services that users receive can be tailored to meet their specific requirements. Due to the cloud's quick data storage and access, cost-effectiveness, and flexibility in the workplace, traditional IT services have moved to the cloud. To set up physical on-site data centers, businesses don't have to buy expensive hardware and software with cloud computing. By storing software systems and services on remote servers, cloud technologies automate industries. The majority of industries now follow this trend, which is expanding annually [3].

Numerous industrial applications can take advantage of cloud computing's scalability and regular software and hardware updates [3].In addition, a variety of security solutions and the ability to make effective use of network resources are provided by the cloud. It's clear that cloud computing has a lot of potential thanks to these benefits. In the future, cloud computing and its underlying technologies have the potential to open a wide range of applications, solutions, services, platforms, and more to a wide range of industries. Utilizing DL cloud computing, training algorithms, and large datasets can be ingested. Utilizing the GPU's processing power, its application can also enable DL models to achieve efficiency on a large scale at a low cost.

Providing cloud administrators, software developers, and end users with the best possible experience is crucial to the success of any cloud-based solution.Cost, complexity, compliance, security, reliance, privacy, and control are just a few of the obstacles standing in the way of cloud adoption [5].Due to the fact that data and applications may reside at multiple layers depending on the chosen cloud service model, security is regarded as a crucial barrier in cloud computing. Security was identified by researchers as the primary concern regarding cloud computing due to this uncertainty. In January 2020, when distributed multi-cloud scenarios are more prevalent, four trends that will influence cloud adoption were identified by Gartner .Dealing with related security and protection issues are one of them.

Along with virtual environments, the cloud provides the distribution of heterogeneous data and resources. A user can only use the resources that are available to them in a traditional software infrastructure of businesses, such as storage space, computation capabilities, and hardware. However, in cloud computing, a user can enjoy unlimited storage space and more server resources when they are needed. In their current form, traditional methods for user identification, authentication, and access management cannot be adapted to the cloud. Security concerns include integrated models, integrated architectures, external data storage, and less user control. Data protection is the most pressing concern regarding cloud-based system security and privacy. Each user's private information will be at risk if this is compromised, leading to an increase in cybercrimes affecting individuals, organizations, and states.

Common threats include crypto-jacking, account theft, denial of service, and data breaches. As revealed in Forbes [20], Skybox Security delivered a Weakness and Danger Patterns Report in mid-2019, with the vital finding as a quick expansion in the number of weaknesses in cloud compartments (a substitution of conventional VMs design).In the cloud, data are more susceptible to attacks than in traditional storage architectures. This is due to the fact that cloud service providers only protect the cloud platform and not customer data.82 percent of cloud users have experienced security incidents,

according to the Oracle and KPMG Cloud Threat Report 2019.As a result, it is now absolutely necessary to guarantee cloud privacy and security.

Security is thought to be the most significant factor in cloud computing's success.In 2011, the location of the data was identified as a security issue. Concerns regarding data security were brought up [5]. Since trust is directly related to the legitimacy of cloud service providers, researchers also focused on it. Following trust management, the provision of the trust model was a major concern. Trust is the most important factor for cloud computing because of the inherent security issues [26]. Cloud-based systems face the same data security threats that traditional systems face. The importance of the virtual machine's security to the safety of cloud computing and the integrity of its data was emphasized [27].

Ref. Provides a summary of the most recent five years' worth of research articles on consumer-oriented IoT cloud applications for comprehending smart IoT cloud systems. The author conducted a security assessment of the IoT cloud system and presented a novel model for the cloud. Ref. Provides a framework for analyzing privacy and security concerns in cloud-based social networks. From a technical point of view, [30] looks at a variety of cyberattacks on cloud systems and examines both well-known and less-studied security threats to the cloud system.

provided a three-step analysis of cloud computing issues. This three-part study examined the current threats to cloud computing security. In light of these difficulties, the study also proposed implications for the adoption of cloud computing. In addition, the authors of presented a comparative analysis of the threats that cloud platforms face and a comparison of various intrusion detection and prevention methods that are utilized to address the issue of security. In addition, the real-world application of query processing techniques over encrypted data in a high-throughput cloud-based environment was discussed in for a real-time cloud-based environment. Finally, in 2016, proposed the multi-dimensional mean failure cost (M2FC), which was found to be a quantitative security risk assessment model for the security issues that these researchers had discussed. In addition, they suggested appropriate countermeasures to address identified security issues.

In , the authors talked about cloud computing's security issues, the internet of things, and cloud accountability. The authors of examined the factors that influence the acceptance of cloud computing, and attacks, and suggested ways to improve privacy and security in cloud-based environments. The authors of proposed a classification scheme and a comprehensive survey of the research on cloud security vulnerabilities, threats, and attacks. In order to more effectively safeguard data, the authors of [10] identified privacy schemes in IoT-based cloud-based systems. Last but not least, the authors of gave

a summary of the most important security issues associated with cloud infrastructures and IoT-based cloud computing.

III Research Methodology

The proposed research overview is led in light of existing examination studies. A proper paper selection strategy mechanism is constructed by us. We select papers from various sources using the following screening method.

We collect papers on IoT-based cloud computing from 2015 to 2021 for the proposed survey.

Excluded are research studies that were not published in English.

The scope of the IoT-based cloud computing survey does not include any research studies.

During the selection process, IoT-based cloud security and privacy will be the primary focus.

In order to avoid repetition, the research papers that were published on the same topic are removed.

The papers that included experiments with the IoT-based cloud infrastructure are our primary focus.

1.2. Quality Analysis Criteria To guarantee efficiency, the selected research studies for the proposed survey are subjected to a number of quality analysis criteria. We select more than 100 research studies from various sources for the survey. The selected papers are cross-checked using the quality analysis criteria listed below.

Does the chosen research add anything to the survey that is being proposed?

Does the chose research have a place with the overview scope?Does the chosen research adhere to appropriate research guidelines?

Are the chosen research findings valid?

Does the creator utilize proper methods and elements?

Is it clear what the chosen research goals are?

Is IoT-based cloud security the focus of the selected research?

Does the chose research play out any trials connected with IoT-based cloud?

Does the chosen research provide details about the experiments?

1.3.Contributions Prior research by a number of researchers focused on IoT cloud computing privacy and security issues. However, existing surveys [40,41,42] either focus on studies based on a small

number of factors or present security issues as a whole.The primary contributions of this paper are as follows:

A comprehensive survey of IoT cloud architecture, services, configurations, and security models is presented in the study. Also, we arrange IoT cloud security worries into four significant classes:security concerns pertaining to data, services, applications, and people.

The study examines the most recent developments and trends in IoT cloud-based attacks.

The research identifies the general limitations of AI, particularly DL, as well as significant security issues in each group.

In addition, the research discusses existing technological obstacles and potential future paths at the crossroads of cloud computing and cybersecurity.

IV COMPUTER NETWORK SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

Hire A Professional Team To Check In Time For large enterprises and groups, they are the most vulnerable to computer network virus attacks. At the same time, once this part of the enterprise is threatened by computer network security, it will not only cause information leakage, but also may suffer economic losses. Seriously going to bankruptcy, so we say that for large companies, enterprises and groups, professional computing should be hired in a timely manner. Computer

network security protection team, to achieve real-time inspection and maintenance. First, companies should strengthen the recruitment of talents in this area. When recruiting externally, it is not only possible to recruit management talent, but also needs to focus on computer network security protection positions. To put forward the corresponding recruitment requirements, you need to ensure that the talents you hire have professional academic qualifications and qualifications, and you also need to have corresponding work experience. In addition, after forming a professional team, you also need to make corresponding requirements for the team's work. Not only do you need to regularly and regularly conduct security inspections of your company's local area network, but you also need to build a more secure network platform around the company's actual needs and network characteristics to set a key for the company's internal LAN security. Some smaller companies with less human resources cost budgets can also use third-party outsourcing, and a three-party professional computer network security team will regularly check the company's network status. 3.2 Popularize Common Sense And Change The Password Regularly At present, although computer network security problems occur frequently, the reason is not always because of hacker attacks and virus intrusions, but more importantly because the computer network users themselves lack common sense of security and have not attacked viruses, Trojans, and hackers. There is a correct understanding. For example, some users often browse some web pages involving obscene violence when using computer networks, and these web pages often contain some hidden viruses. Computers are attacked, even lurking in computer systems. Once some payment

passwords are entered, the funds in them will be stolen. Therefore, mainstream media should actively play their social responsibilities and publicize some common sense of computer network security in public places as much as possible. .Including, but not limited to encouraging people to frequently change login passwords and account information, and promote some common network virus methods, such as e-mail transmission virus, QQ group WeChat group picture download transmission virus, etc. Of course, in this regard At present, domestic well-known browsing systems have been able to prevent accidents. For example, for some unsafe interfaces, Few of systems have been able to make corresponding prompts on the page. When the user clicks on this interface At the time, the prompt message that comes with the browser will appear first. This is a warning for users, and at the same time, Alipay, there are currently requirements and requirements for passwords, login passwords-that is not Less than how many characters, not repeatable characters, etc. 3.3 Download And Buy Network Firewall Softwares If you really want to prevent computer network security issues from the root cause, then, First of all, you need to set up a powerful network firewall on the computer equipment. In this regard, everyone is encouraged to download some well-known firewall software. For example, Tencent and other companies have developed anti-virus software for technical clearance. In fact, some common viruses can be prevented by the firewall to reduce the threat to computer users. But we need to pay attention to downloading firewall software to prevent the occurrence of computer network security problems is not a remedy. You need to take precautions, and you cannot download after the occurrence and discovery of viruses, but you need to download these firewalls and anti-virus software before logging in to the network or spending on computer equipment. For example, at present The well-known 360 security guard software can check and kill the Trojan virus present in the computer, and can automatically repair the vulnerability when the computer is shut down, so as to ensure the safety of the user's network information. 3.4 Find Security Vulnerabilities And Fix Them In Time To Time For enterprises and companies, they need to connect various computer devices in the local area network and form a total network system, so the risk factor is greater. This is because after any computer device in the system is attacked by a virus, it will It has a negative impact on the entire system, so it is necessary to establish a corresponding risk early warning mechanism. The author recommends that in the mechanism, first of all, the specific functions of each computer device should be established. Once a cross-functional request occurs, early warning is required to keep this warning information timely Is uploaded to the professional maintenance team of computer network security and the equipment of company leaders. For example, if the computer network equipment that should be used by the sales department suddenly sends a request to enter the financial department system. Then, computer network management the email addresses of the financial department, the sales department and the main leaders of the company will be promptly received an email. At the same time, in order to avoid the untimely situation of email viewing, there will also be a timely notification in the form of a telephone network administrator member. In addition, the maintenance team of computer network security not only needs to carry out timely inspections of computer network equipment, but also has prepared for a rainy day. At the same time, in the face of some security vulnerabilities that have been checked and possible security risks, it is necessary to ensure that there is no mistake. According to the principle of release, we will investigate these hidden dangers one by one and fix the vulnerabilities in a timely manner. In this regard, the author recommends that you

can use firewall technology in a comprehensive manner, not only to set up a special periodic inspection system, but also to form a security protection wall to make the computer network when the device is attacked by external viruses, it can have certain protection capabilities to reduce the possibility of vulnerabilities. The Government Of India Issues Cybersecurity Laws Since the emergence of this network, the issue of network security has become an important issue that we are increasingly concerned about. No matter what industry or industry, or any country, it is bound to face the threats brought by network security, especially for state secret information. Once this information is leaked, it is very likely to pose a huge threat to national security. In this regard, our government needs to actively play its role and functions, and promulgate laws and regulations related to Cyber security. On the other hand, the relevant network management departments must formulate dynamic and scientific security management systems to achieve more reasonable constraints on the network based on the current computing network operating conditions. At the same time, the relevant agencies must also Fully consider security issues and possible problems, and take effective measures to solve them in time to provide users with a safe network environment.

V Conclusion

All in all, in addition to actively using the computer network for daily production, living and working, we also need to diaelctically look at this technological advancement, and need to be aware of the potential security risks and threats it may bring. At the same time, as We, the beneficiaries and users of computer networks, need to emphasize the protection of our own information security. To establish this awareness, we must not give criminals an opportunity to take advantage of, and we must actively maintain the security of computer networks. Only in this way can we truly make the computer network world more secure and reliable, and can we enable each of our computer network users to benefit from it, rather than worrying too much about the leakage of self information.

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IMPLICATIONS OF CLOUD COMPUTING ON E-COMMERCE IN INDIA

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Abstract: Cloud computing is one of the most emerging technology in information technology sector. In last few years, cloud computing has become from a theoretical concept into the real applications in different industries such as telecommunication and healthcare. Cloud Computing, uses Internet and remote servers to maintain user's data and applications. It give permission to customers and businesses to use applications without installation and access their personal files, data and information at any corner of the world with the help of internet. There are different types of software applications are running on the environment of cloud computing. E-Commerce is one of the major service of cloud computing. E-commerce in Small and medium business is need to provide better services to satisfy them. In this paper, we discussed how E-Commerce business effected by the cloud computing. Except this, it analyzed the driving-forces which led to the changes of E-commerce in era of cloud computing. In this paper e-commerce application model based on cloud computing and manage with the problem of ecommerce and the shortage of resources by establishing the framework of e-commerce application based on cloud computing environment and how cloud computing effect E-Commerce services and applications.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, E-Commerce, Network Security, Business Models

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing, which makes use of the Internet and remote servers to maintain user data and applications, has evolved from a theoretical concept to a practical application in a variety of sectors, including healthcare and telecommunications[1].The idea of virtualizing data and information storage in local infrastructure is brought to life by cloud computing, a brand-new technology innovation. It grants customers and businesses permission to access their personal files, data, and information from anywhere in the world via the internet by using applications that do not require installation. Additionally, it uses networking to provide the service of dynamic storage, computing, and data and information exchange capabilities. An allegory, the "cloud" conceals the intricate Internet Technology infrastructure behind an abstraction. It is a low-cost, usable option for end user that offers IT-related capabilities as "pay-as-a-service," making it possible for users to access Internet technology and receive Information Technology services tailored to their needs. In a 2008 survey, the International Data Corporation found that cloud computing is the best service for developers, research projects, and even e-commerce businesses looking for quick solutions and services to get their work up and running. Experts determined that cloud computing has a greater impact than e-commerce. The selling and buying of goods

and services over a network using internet technology is referred to as e-commerce. E-commerce includes things like online shopping, booking tickets, hotels, and educations. E-commerce services are very expensive. E-commerce businesses can benefit from cloud computing's feature of lowering the labor, financial, and material costs of implementing an E-Business system as well as the upkeep of back-end software or services. Cloud computing service providers are able to manage all of these tasks. One common industry that is being affected by the features of cloud computing services is e-commerce. The effects of cloud computing on e-commerce businesses are the subject of this paper, which also includes recommendations for improving e-commerce in the cloud.

II. Literature Reviews (Related Work)

The primary background of the influences of cloud computing must be established because the paper's focus is on how cloud computing settings affect e-commerce. Various works of literature have discussed the effects of cloud environments. First, Kasherfi, F., et al. [2] investigate how the cloud environment affects operations before introducing a novel cloud computing technique. The benefits of the cloud environment for both large and small e-commerce businesses, including Google, Yahoo, and others, are discussed in the paper. Instead than focusing on the business effects of cloud computing, the writers emphasise its technological significance. Lai, S.[4] analyses how cloud computing has affected traditional software projects and determines which softwares it has replaced. It primarily processes migration plans, security tactics, and corresponding tools. Li J. and Liu J.[1] study how a shortage of instructional materials is hindering schooling in rural China. The authors claim that cloud computing aids in problem solving. All of these potential advantages of the cloud computing environment are merely hypothetical. According to Zhang, H.[12], cloud computing would be the greatest option for virtual operations because of its properties like security and dependability and the fact that it can be used at various levels of management. There are primarily three issues with the existing research, according to the review of related work: First of all, there aren't many studies that discuss how the cloud computing environment affects e-commerce. Actually, the rapid growth of e-commerce necessitates the incorporation of cloud computing into its technological foundation, organisational structure, and services. As a result, there will be a big influence on how e-commerce enterprises and the industry evolve. Second, the existing study frequently concentrates on just one or two elements of how cloud computing affects a particular industry. There is no publication that provides a thorough review of how cloud computing has affected e-commerce businesses. Finally, a few studies provide case studies to strengthen their arguments. The study studies the effects of cloud computing on E-commerce firms and industry chain in depth by outlining the changes in E-commerce in the cloud age.

III. THE APPROACH OF CLOUD COMPUTING

There are several cloud computing explosions happening right now. As stated by Wikipedia, cloud computing entails setting up networks of several remote servers and software programmes that enable various data sources to be uploaded for real-time processing in order to provide results without the need to keep (processed) data on the cloud. In other words, it uses the general public to calculate or exchange resources and information in different ways.

IV. DEPLOYMENT MODEL OF CLOUD COMPUTING

It is most primary to decide which type of cloud model is selected for secure cloud services. There are basically three types of deployment model in cloud computing.
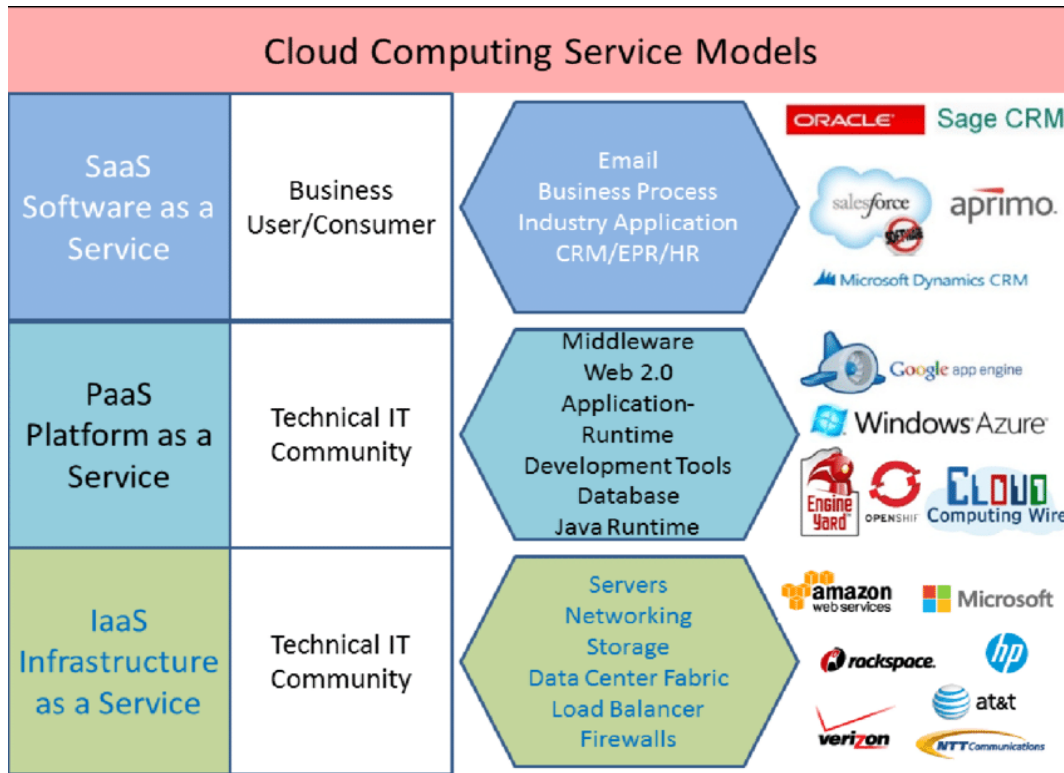
Figure 1. Development Model of Cloud Computing

4.1 Public Cloud

A cloud is called a "public cloud" when the cloud computing service are given over a network that is open only for publicly use. This model is based on pay-per-use method, same as prepaid electric meter technology. It is ideal for businesses seeking less complex Information technology hosting. Public cloud allows user's access to the cloud via interfaces using mainstream web browser. Applications run on it have either seasoned demand or unforeseeable traffic. It is less secure cloud models

4.2 Private Cloud

Private cloud model is designed with organization's internal enterprise data center. Here scalable resources and virtual services are provided by the cloud vendors are combine together and available for cloud users to share and use Only the organization people and designated stakeholders may have use to operate on a specific private cloud. Thus, private cloud model is much more secure than public cloud model. Just like Intranet, all the resources and applications are managed by organization itself.

4.3 Hybrid Cloud

Hybrid cloud is a combination of both public cloud model and private cloud model which is centrally circumscribed and managed by a secure network. It gives more secure control of the data and applications and provides various parties to access data and information over the Internet.

V. CLOUD COMPUTING DELIVERY MODEL

After cloud deployment models, there are three types of cloud delivery models. Delivery models are as follows5.1 Infrastructure as a Service (Iaas). IaaS is a single layer cloud model where cloud computing vendor's dedicated resources are only shared with contracted users at pay-per-use service. This model is also provides different degrees of financial and functional pliability which is not found in inside data servers or with co-location services, because computing resources can be added or released much more quickly and cost-effectively than in an internal data servers As a initial investment cost of computer servers, results, networking devices, processing power etc. are minimized.
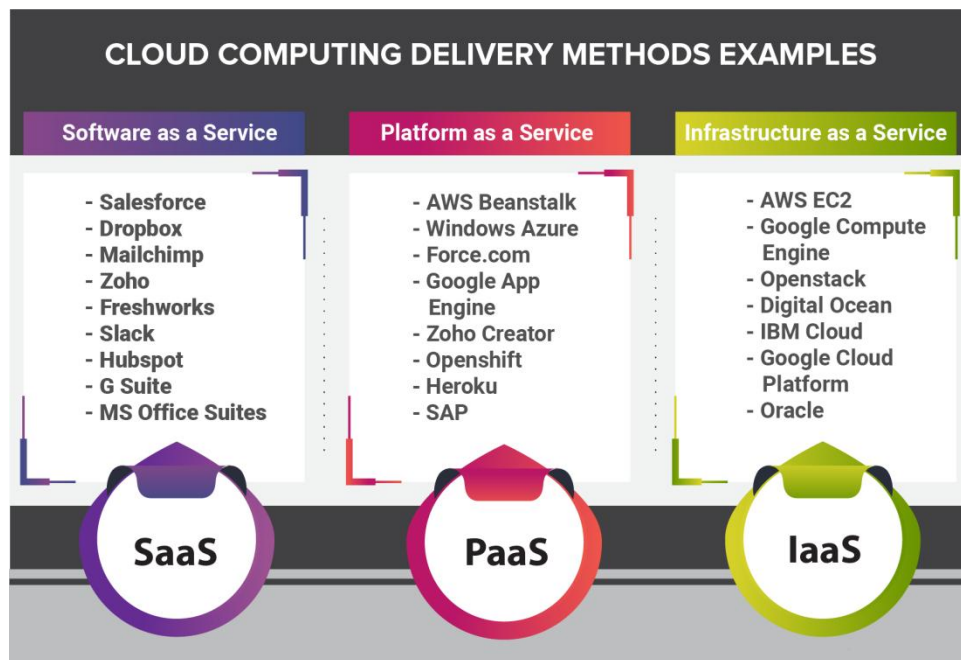
Figure 2. Delivery Model of Cloud Computing

5.2 Software as a Service (Saas)

SaaS is based on pay-per-use basis costing model where software applications are leased out to contracted organizations by specialized SaaS sellers. SaaS giver may host the software either in their own data network center. Initially software has limited functionality, it can be easily

customized based on demand which is billed accordingly Softwares are accessed using secured web browser over the Internet. Web services (WS) security, XML encryption, Secure Socket Layer (SSL) etc is used in enforcing data protection transmitted over the Internet.

5.3 Platform as a Service (Paas)

PaaS cloud model layer is similar to IaaS model with an additional "rented" features. Virtual machines are secured against unauthorized attacks such as cloud malware and hackers. PaaS model services are expensive than IaaS and SaaS. Cloud sellers and users need to maintain cloud computing network security at all interfaces. In a virtual platforms physical resources, infrastructures as well as business applications and middlewares environment are being consumed as services in the cloud models

VI. E-COMMERCE AND ITS MODELS

Electronic commerce is one of the main criteria of revolution of Information Technology and communication in the field of economy. The Current edge for business today is Electronic Commerce, it refer to electronic transaction such as buying, selling, information flow and fund transfer over the internet. E-commerce broadly encompasses all business activities taking place over internet. E-commerce has the following Models:

☐ **Business-to-Business (B2B):** the transaction between business enterprises.

☐ **Consumer-to-Business (C2B):** this mean the customers selling products and services to the Business Enterprises.

☐ **Business-to-Consumer (B2C):** this means the transaction among Business Enterprises and customers.

☐ **Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C):** this mean the business transaction among users or consumers.

6.1 CLOUD COMPUTING AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE (E-COMMERCE)

Cloud Computing and E-commerce are now two important part in our daily uses. Due to cost beneficial both are famous. Cloud computing service saves enterprise's the cost of Information Technology infrastructure, on the other hand E-commerce provides traders to do business without renting or buying a business entity shop. Cloud gives positive opportunities for e-commerce, but before use it, organization should have a trade-off between costs. Many researcher illustrate that cloud computing and E-commerce the most attractive industries. That has been developed at fastly in recent years, with the Economic, Political, Technological and Sociological factors have had a positive impact on its development. E-commerce and cloud computing are described as follow by several researchers:

The quick growth of the global economy increase the developing of online web based transactions.

☐ Online shopping is becoming a new trend as it is more convenient comparing to traditional way of

shopping.

☐ The security of data and information technologies are improved rapidly.

☐ Because of this, the level of education and IT skills of customers have been improved.

☐ The developing of telecommunications techniques accelerate the implement of e-commerce Industry across all over the world.

☐ Cloud Computing give chances for small-scale and middle-scale business companies to move to the Internet technology with less efforts.

6.2 A FRAMEWORK FOR E-COMMERCE BASED ON CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing enables the users to make use of the network resources in cost-effective and free manner in place of traditional architectural model and it also helps to get rid of the effect caused by failure of single computer equipment like the loss of data, unavailable devices and so on. With the help of cloud computing, the large number of users need not to buy their own software and hardware, even need not to bother about that who is providing the service, so that you can focus on the core services and resources that you really needed. If the cloud-based e-commerce service is based on the basic application form known as e-commerce cloud .we can describe the overall picture of infrastructure of the e-commerce cloud, as shown in Figure 2.
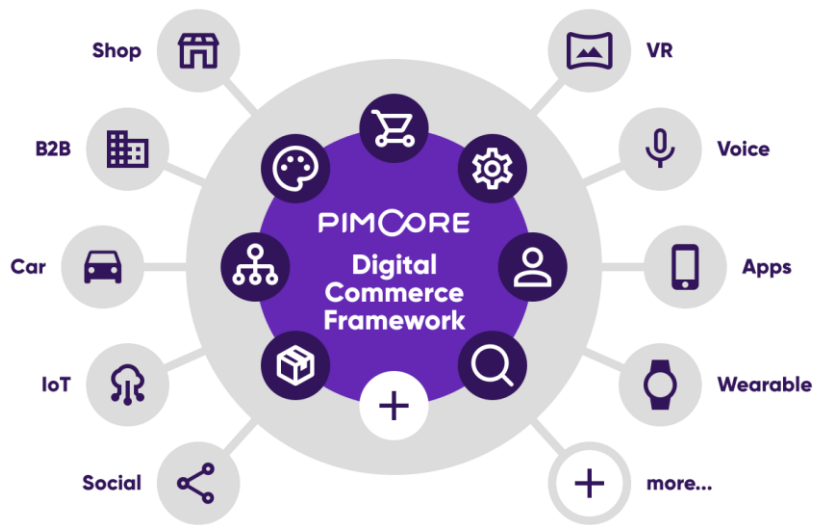
Figure 3. A Framework for E-commerce Cloud

6.3 The Base Layer of E-Commerce Cloud

IT infrastructure resources are shared by the base layer of e-commerce cloud and also connects the various service providers huge system and pool them together to provide services. Cloud computing allows to access data resource in secure and scalable way and allows to share the hardware resource and make use of hardware layer to run in the most likely way. A technology called Virtualization is used to separate the physical hardware from operating system. And it results in one hand that it can make computation, division of storage capacity of the Existing server into smaller size and then its re-integration make possible the utilization of IT resources in improved way and provide flexibility And on other hand it enables large scale cloud computing integration on a common interface and also enables the publication of calculation. Basic hardware resources for the platform layer can be provided by base layer and just like ordinary local devices it can also be used by users.

6.4. The Platform Layer of E-Commerce Cloud

The task which had been difficult to complete now with the help of powerful hardware can be possible to done, like :- task of data storage carried out by platform layer, computation and software development, task of computation of original mass storage can be achieved, business intelligence processing possible and so on. Now choosing of devices by the users and on the basis of complexity of dealing with content the number of devices depends. Strong level of flexibility is possible by Virtualization technology.

6.5. The Application Layer of E-Commerce Cloud

Professional company of e-commerce provides the application software or services and use the e-commerce system to pay for getting the benefit of lower cost and remove wastage and make able to use more resources which help to run the business activities smoothly. Cost is determines on demand-access.

6.6 Influences On E-Commerce Backend Service Mode

Cloud computing offers new mode of services which are different from traditional IT services. First of all, Ecommerce enterprises service by virtue of the cloud platform offers IT resources like software, hardware, infrastructure and data. Secondly, E-commerce Company is allowed to access the IT resources just like the utility services on the cloud platform and pay for them for their services. Through renting system, no firm has required to incur high expenses on purchasing of devices, they can choose appropriate and suitable devices and pays rent for their services. In short, due to the emergence of cloud computing ,the concept of traditional IT licensing mode changed and a new philosophy of services is came into existence which provides

the benefit of low cost. Cloud computing migrates outsourcing into E-commerce is a significant contribution because with the help of it standardized and uniform service platform can be established by a business which performs as per customers' demand. A contract based outsourcing is done in which E-commerce delivers the backend process that it has to be completed. The close end services which are changed by the service provider to conduct local technical support is called outsourcing. Reduction of cost, improving efficiency as well as service quality and improving the core competencies of an organization are the primary objectives of outsourcing. Cloud computing enables the E-commerce enterprises to focus on the core businesses and sets them free from the complicated technical architectural planning, designing and maintenance. Typical example of the new outsourcing based on cloud computing is virtual business

6.7 Influences On E-Commerce Business Strategies

Due to expanding era of business towards cloud computing, long term strategies are made by involving cloud computing by famous e- commerce businesses such as Google, Amazon, Alibaba. Reasons or forces responsible for migration of cloud computing into e-commerce strategies are:- 1) As the improved services are given by ecommerce due to rapid information technology like lower cost benefit, higher efficiency, diversity and more flexibility its demand increases. For instance, online loan services are offered by the Alibaba, the biggest B2B ecommerce enterprise by virtue of cloud computing as it helps in credibility evaluation of the customers. 2) As due to emergence of cloud computing in e-commerce enables to store data in small size and then re-integrate that so small and medium scale firms can also afford it. 3) High quality architectural facility and quick access of information lead its demand.

VII Conclusion

In this research we believe that, we can create an E-Commerce service model based on cloud computing by means of cloud computing services such as mass data storage, high-speed computing capabilities, as well as its perfect allocation and the sharing of resources. The new emerging technology of cloud computing is creating a new ecosystem service which will combine all the E-commerce services and facilitate the new service modes.

Cloud computing help companies to attain more efficient use of their Information Technology hardware and software investments and give a means to speed up the acceptance of innovations. Cloud computing service has enabled teams and organizations to streamline lengthy acquisition processes. Cloud computing is still a very new technology and we still having more room for improve the service of cloud computing. In the traditional E-commerce enterprises, an proper strategy of implement in the cloud computing era is to cuddle cloud computing rather than avoiding on it. Only when the E-commerce include cloud computing in the business strategy and establish the core competencies, can they realize the sustainable development.

VIII. SUGGESTIONS

E-Commerce business is a new business mode by computer networking through internet, so it should concentrate on the core competencies and activities of the business. It should give due attention on the effective management and operation of the business. As E-commerce enterprises lays more stress on online software, there market share starts decreasing greatly so, E-commerce business enterprise should not pays much stress of cost increment as cloud computing will cope up with that. Reduction of information technology cost is not a big issue today due to introduction of cloud computing. So, it is suggested that E-Commerce business have to take full benefit of cloud computing to increasing quality in their work and in this way with the cooperation of cloud computing a new pathway will open for the small and medium level businesses and e-commerce can reach at new heights.

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A CASE STUDY ON POST IMPACTS OF CYBER BULLYING IN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to present research exploring the post impacts of cyberbullying specially in adolescents and the goal is to give better understanding of this phenomenon and suggest steps to deal with this challenging issue. Cyber bullying can also be termed as online ragging. Although, the Indian Government launched different helplines, especially for the adolescents who need assistance, cyber-crime cells, and made strict legal provisions for cyberbullying.

Changes in aggressive student behaviour in the digital age have modernized a new type of bullying, cyber-bullying. Cyber-bullying has become a new spotlight for scientists because it is a new form of bullying in the digital age. Many studies that have discussed cyber-bullying include the causes of cyber-bullying, the impact of cyber-bullying, and the protective actions of cyber-bullying. However, the research is still discussed separately. This study uses the literature review method to reveal the causes of cyber-bullying, the impact of cyber-bullying, and the protective actions of cyber-bullying in schools. There are 52 articles on Taylor and Francis's online and The National Center for Biotechnology Information. The main findings show that cyber-bullying is caused by family factors, social skills, etc. Cyber-bullying can cause emotional problems such as symptoms of depression and anxiety. Cyber-bullying protective measures include limiting internet access, monitoring student activity, etc. This study has implications for school stakeholders to determine methods of reducing cyber-bullying in schools.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Adolescents, Phenomenon, Post impacts, Assistance

I. INTRODUCTION

Cyberbullying is an act of harming or harassing through computers, laptops, tablets, smartphones in a premeditated manner. This includes insulting comments and terrifying messages sent by e-mails or social networking sites, posting embarrassing photos or videos, making offensive remarks against gender, caste, religion, or nationality.

Cyberbullying is one of the most significant issues that need to be resolved. Due to cyberbullying, adolescents are facing many issues related to their health like diminishing self-esteem, feeling unsafe, exposed, and humiliated, change in personality, with increased bouts of anger, depression, and crying spells, suicidal thoughts, and even it a decline in performance in academics, sports, and extra-curricular activities etc. The most common sources of cyberbullying are social media sites, instant messaging services such as WhatsApp, SMS, Email etc.

It should come as no surprise that cyberbullying has become a major issue. All that has happened is that an age-old problem has made its way into the digital world. One could argue that cyberbullying is more damaging than traditional in-person bullying because it can happen anytime. The words people use to bully are in the digital space, so cyberbullying is more challenging to spot, meaning it often goes unnoticed.

Case studies about the cyberbullying effects:

(a) Ritu Kohli's Case:Ritu Kohli's Case was the first cyber stalking case reported in India. A girl named Ritu Kohli filed a complaint in 2001 that someone else is using her identity in social media and she was deliberately getting calls from different numbers she was also getting calls from abroad. A case was also filed under Section 509 of Indian penal code.

(b) Another incident was reported on 9 January 2018 where a 20 years old Hindu woman killed herself after facing harassment on WhatsApp over her friendship with a Muslim man in Karnataka.

(c) On 4 May 2020, a 15-year-old boy was arrested by Delhi police in connection with the 'Bois locker room', an Instagram group where they share photos of minor girls and exchange lewd comments.

(d) Another incident which highlighted the drastic outcome of cyberbullying occurred on 26 June 2014, a 17 years old girl committed suicide after Satish and Deepak, her friends, morphed her photos and posted them on Facebook along with her cell phone number.

Many such cases are reported every year, and this rising number of suicides due to cyberbullying is alarming and worrisome.

II. AIM OF THE STUDY

- To study about the concept of cyber bullying
- To Know how cyberbullying is different from cyber stalking
- To know the consequences of cyberbullying in India
- To know the prevention of cyberbullying

III.LITERATURE REVIEWS(RELATED WORK)

The term cyberbullying is derived from traditional bullying behaviours, which are observed mainly among elementary-school students, such as verbal abuse, teasing, insults, and threats, as well as physical aggression, such as hitting, kicking, punching, and damaging the belongings of others. Such behaviours must occur repeatedly and systematically against an individual who fails or is unable to defend himself or herself, in order to be classified as bullying. Correlates of traditional bullying can be useful to understand youth internet harassment, because this field is much more established. Just over 15% of children and adolescents are bullied "sometimes" or more frequently with negative health and social challenges consistently reported. Studies revealed that victims report significantly more concurrent health problems, emotional-adjustment problems, school-adjustment problems,

and poorer relationships with classmates when compared with non-bullying involved youth. According to Hawker & Boulton, being the target of bullying was most strongly related to depression, compared with all other outcomes, in a meta-analysis performed with studies from 23 countries.

In the context of cyberbullying, several studies have been conducted in various countries at college and school levels, examining the different parameters responsible for cyberbullying victimization and the laws against cyberbullying. Different countries have their legal provisions to tackle the situation. A study by (Çeviket al., 2021) has discussed factors contributing to cyberbullying and victimization, which are problematic internet usage, school burnout, and parental monitoring. As the long hours of internet usage have resulted in the establishment of fake friendships, low academic profile, aggression, low self-esteem, and loneliness. School burnout includes students lacking interest in studies, exhaustion over studies has resulted in high usage of internet sources, increasing the risk of peer bullying. Parental monitoring plays a crucial role in the lives of adolescents, but a lack of coordination is witnessed between the adolescent and parents, leading to cyberbullying and victimization.

Even During the covid 19 pandemic, when people were very much relied on online platforms due to social distancing and strict quarantine, they were suffering from depression and behavioural and mental problems. At the same time, especially the residents of Hubei, China, were facing all these problems and excessive cyberbullying, agitation, stigma, and racism peaked due to the first case of covid being reported in the city. This online bullying has severe psychological effects, and people were opting for various coping strategies. So here, the efforts must be taken unitedly by the worldwide online media, the health care workers, and the Government to prevent the secondary disaster of the pandemic in which cyberbullying was one of the major issues of concern for China (Yang, 2021).

Cyberbullying is considered one of the potential risks of relying on online technologies and has been one of the significant technology abuse examples in the past decade due to its harmful and sometimes deadly impacts. Counselling acts as a tonic and curative approach that may aid the cyberbullying sufferers in overcoming their fears and issues faced by them. Initiating a hotline or a mobile application can also turn into a valuable perspective. To foster counselling, short seminars and discussion sessions must be taken out regularly among the scholars. Bystanders should also take some initiative to eradicate online bullying situations by breaking their silence at the very right time (Abaido, 2020).

IV. METHODOLOGY FOR FINDING OF CHILD VICTIM

4.1 Cyber Bullying versus Cyber Stalking

The difference between cyber bullying and cyber stalking is that of age. When an adolescent is involved, the term used is cyber bullying but in case when a major is involved, it is cyber stalking. There is no legal distinction between the two other than that of age. The act in cyber stalking is same as that of the cyber bullying, only difference being is that of age. Cyber stalking is a form of cyberbullying.

4.2Consequences of cyber bullying faced by children

The consequences of cyber bullying can be severe. Amongst other victims i.e., all the people on the social media of all ages, children are the ultimate victims of this crime as they are the ones who are using the internet to its maximum ability. Therefore, such children should be safeguarded from the negative side of the same. These disrespectful, demeaning and hatred or threatening words/audio/video that are posted on such online platforms affects the mental stability, mental peace and mental health of the children.

Such children as we can call them victims of cyber bullying react in different ways to this crime when it happens to them. Some of them committed suicide in the fear of facing the world, some changed their schools and colleges with the similar fear of losing their self-esteem or reputation or there are families who move their residence from one locality to the other or from one city to the other to protect their reputation.

There are families who tell their children to not share this news of them being bullied on the online platform or any social media to anyone in public or they don't even allow their children to report such cases as then the case will come in notice of the public.

4.3How to know if a child is a victim of cyberbullying?

Abnormal behaviour, child has become quieter, has started getting angry about things, behaves strangely when looking at the computer, is afraid of turning on the computer, at social events etc. or has started withdrawing from participating in school activities, there has been a change in behaviour with siblings and friends, decreased interest in studies, marks in examinations have started coming down consistently, can't concentrate, shuts down web pages on seeing you etc-etc.

If any of the above or any other type of abnormality is visible in the child, then he may have become a victim of cyberbullying. In such a situation, it is necessary to talk to the child about this and assure him that you can help him.

Nowadays children use internet more for their studies than for entertainment. In such a situation, many times in the search tool on the Internet, children find people in such links or groups, in which they are threatened, intimidated, or harassed. Research has found that children and adolescents who are victims of cybersex are twice as likely to experience self-harm and suicidal thoughts.

Published in the 'Journal of Medical Internet Research', the research highlights the significant impact social media can have on both bullies and victims. The researchers stressed the need for effective policies to deal with social media bullying, saying prevention of cyberbullying should be included in school policies. Apart from providing online support to friends on social media, teaching techniques to prevent interference by others, contact mobile phone companies, techniques to block people and methods to identify people Should be considered.

V.RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Recently, the National Council for Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has issued guidelines for the cyber security of children for the first time. These guidelines have been issued in three parts.

In the first part, guidelines have been issued for the schools, in the second for the students and in the third for the teachers. In this, instructions have been given for what to do and what not to do.

➢ **Schools have been instructed** to ensure cyber security that all their school computers are running licensed (non-pirated) software and that the school Wi-Fi is password protected. For this, schools have also been suggested to take the service of a third party.

➢ **Students have been asked** to report bullying immediately to their teachers or parents or to any person they trust. Apart from this, they have been prohibited from teasing other children through online medium, wrongly getting password, and reading other's mail etc.

➢ **Teachers have been instructed** to regularly check and monitor the browsing history of the devices used by the children.

➢ **Access to computer labs** of the school by only authorized persons, restricting the use of USB, blocking of pop-ups, and monitoring the presence of new and unknown icons on the desktop, etc., are several guidelines issued by NCERT on cyber security and are in the security guidelines.

In recent years, several movies have aimed to tackle the issue of cyberbullying. Trust (2010), Cyber Bully (2011), Disconnect (2012), Unfriended (2014) Cyberbully (2015) and Like.Share.Follow (2017) all follow similar stories of the genuine impact cyberbullying can have on the victims. Some of these even based on actual events and depict real-life events or tragedies resulting from cyberbullying.
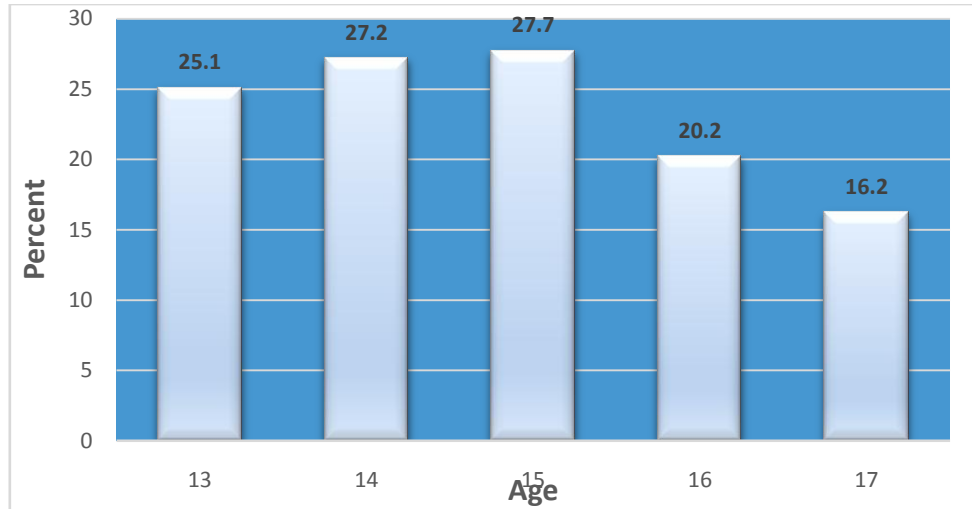
5.1 A CASE STUDY BASED ON A SURVEY
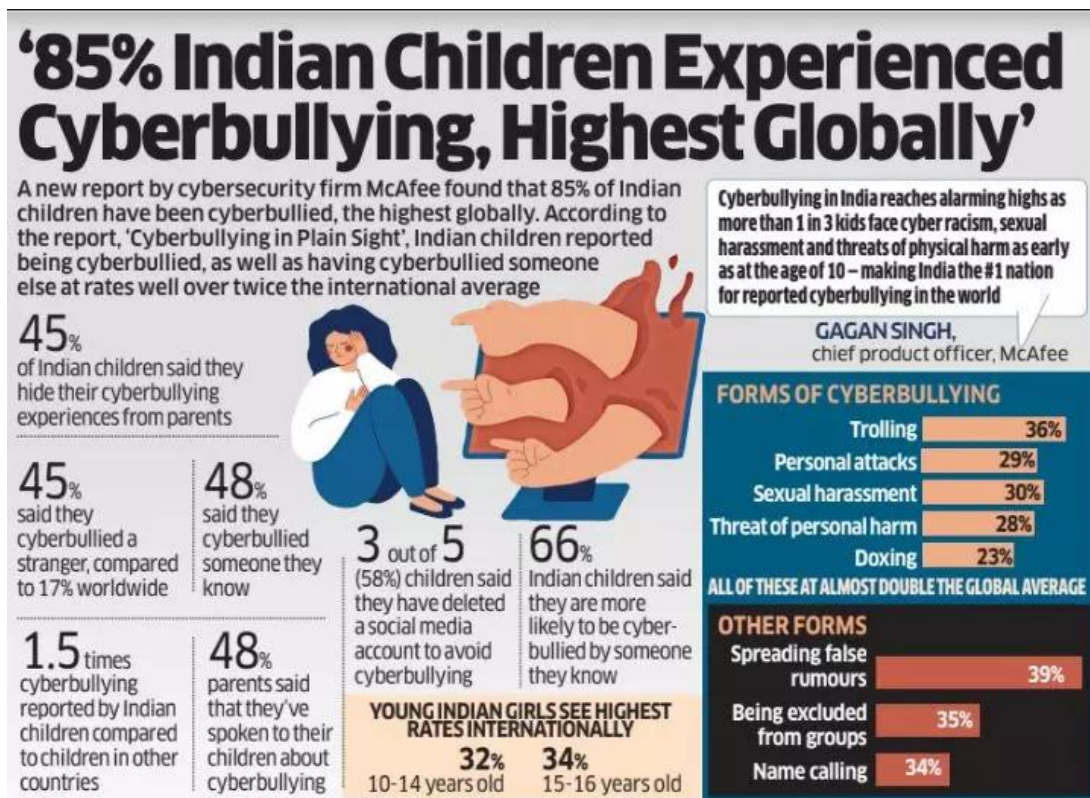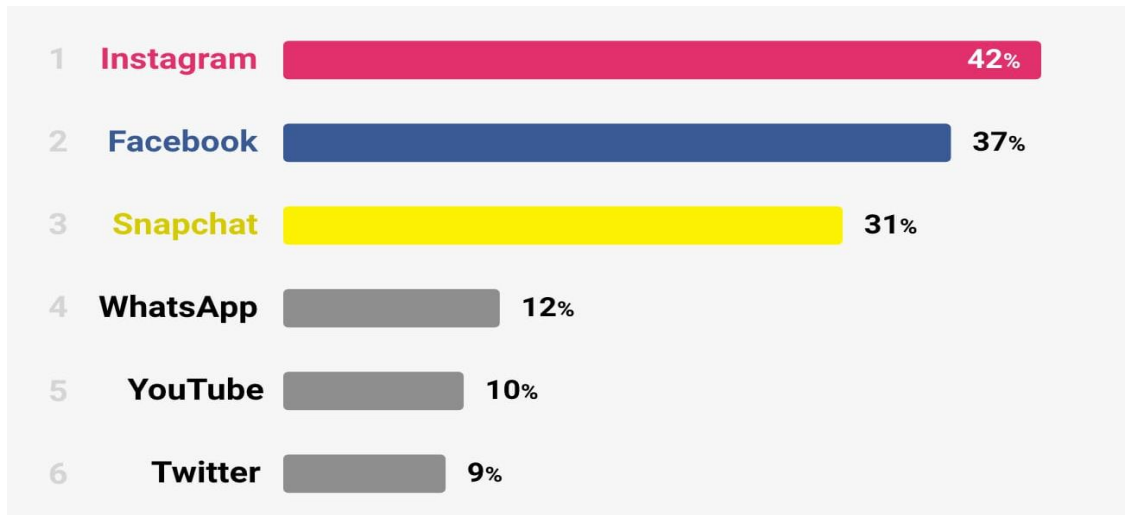
Figure 1. Recent Cyberbullying Victimization by Age

Figure 2. Survey report by McAfee

McAfee report is based on a survey of over 11,500 parents and children across 10 countries.

Figure 3: Comparative study of different social media platforms

5.2 CYBERBULLYING IN 2022

Cyberbullying is a real problem in today's society. Consider that:

- Overall, 36.5 percent of people feel they have been cyberbullied in their lifetime, and 17.4 percent have reported it has happened at some point in the last 30 days.
- 60 percent of teenagers have experienced some sort of cyberbullying.
- 70 percent of teenagers have reported someone spreading rumors about them online.
- 87 percent of young people have seen cyberbullying occurring online.
- 95 percent of teenagers are connected to the internet and 85 percent of them are using social media.

The graph below shows us some of the main reasons why people get attacked online:
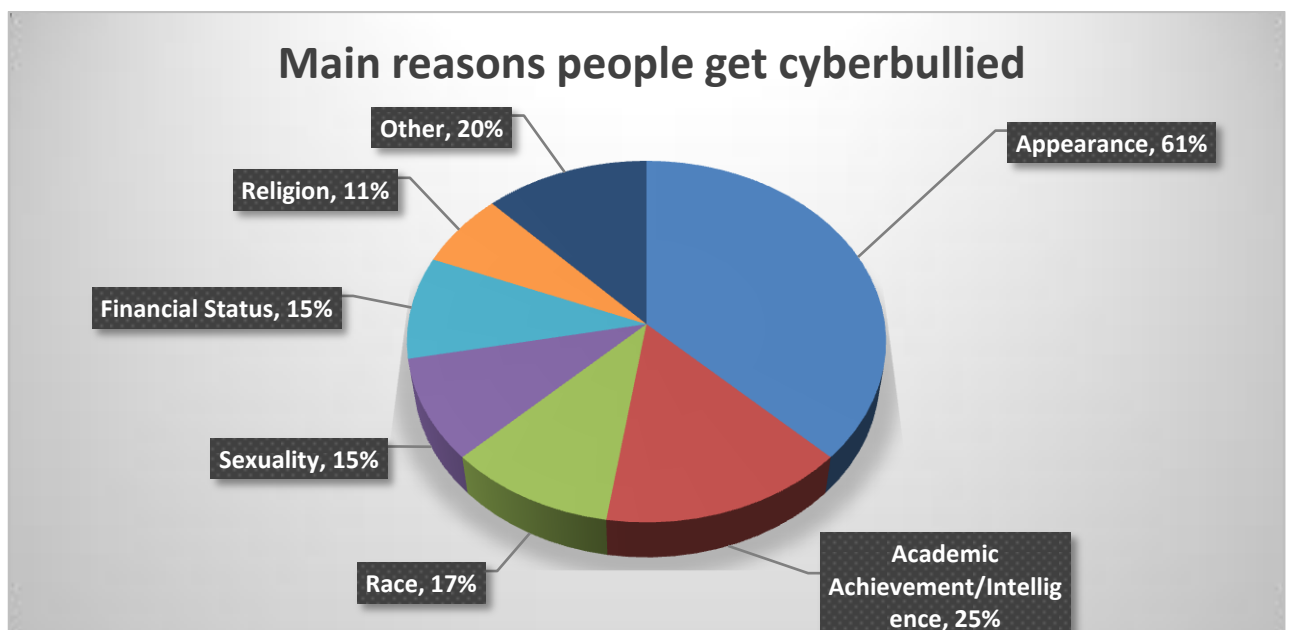
Figure 4. Main reasons people get cyberbullied

Based on these details, we can see that people are bullied online primarily because of their appearance, status, and preferences.

VI. HOW TO COMBAT CYBERBULLYING

6.1 What to do in case of cyber bullying?

There are two ways to deal with cyberbullying: with the help of the law and on a personal level.

On a personal level:

- ➢ If someone is troubling you on a forum, then leave that forum.
- ➢ If threatened, a police report should be lodged.
- ➢ If the police does not take action then the court can be taken.
- ➢ Ensure they don't share identifying info.
- ➢ Educate them on password safety.
- ➢ Set social accounts to private.
- ➢ Check their social accounts monthly.
- ➢ Report cyberbullies and disengage.

6.2 Initiatives and legal provisions taken by Govt. of India against cyberbullies:

Information Technology Act 2000 and Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 are applicable in the cases of cybercrime in India.

In many cases of this category, action can be taken under Indian Penal Code (IPC), Copyright Act 1957, Companies Act, Official Secrets Act and even Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Section 66 (a) (b) of the same law applies to bulling, under which punishment can be up to three years and fine.

IPC Sections 292A, 354 A, 354 D, 499, 507, and 509 punish people who indulge in blackmailing, harassment, stalking, threatening, intruding, etc.

Sending objectionable material to cause mental trauma to someone is a punishable offence. This offense comes under section 72 of this law.

Under the present circumstances, there is a need for specific provisions in the Information Technology Act for cyber security of children below 18 years of age.

In many countries there is a helpline system to save children from cyberbullying, this can be done in India too.

VII.CONCLUSION

Today computer has become the companion of children in their educational journey. It has become an integral part of children's daily life as a storehouse of information and a source of entertainment. Along with this, the internet has also provided them a worldwide platform to express their point of view and comment on anyone. But at the same time, the ubiquity of the Internet has made it a tool to violate one's privacy or to behave freely as desired by wearing the cloak of modernity. Children and teenagers have also not escaped this and are becoming the most and easy victims of cyberbullying. With social networking sites, now in the era of messengers like WhatsApp, cyberbullying is taking a new form, because the groups formed in these are also working to promote it. In such a situation, if there is a need for administrative intervention at the government level to control it, then there should not be any problem in that. At the family level, if the parents make a habit of spending some quality time with the children, then it will not only be easy to understand the behaviour of the child, but also it will be easy to find the solution if there is any kind of problem.

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CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT IN LAN NETWORK

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Abstract Cloud computing is an Internet based resource sharing which trigger broad network access. This cloud computing technology is a new technology which delivers a new model for information and services by means of an existing grid computing technology. Further, this new technology uses Internet infrastructure to communicate between the client and the server side service applications. Apart from this, cloud computing has cloud service provider they offers cloud platform for their customers to create and use web oriented services. The hardware and software resource sharing is possible in cloud with the help of internet and it can be managed and maintained by the third party cloud service provider. The cloud service provider facilitates cloud computing to increase the capacity or add capability, for example without investing in a new infrastructure, training new people or licensing new software. It is packed with a new infrastructure to improve the services like scalability, elasticity, business agility, faster start up time, reduced management cost and availability of resources. This special Internet based shared resource has its own conceptual, technical, economical and user experience characteristics. Nowadays, cloud computing has become one of the most important and popular research areas in the field of computer science. Many open research problems are available in cloud computing and good solutions also been proposed by the researchers by developing new techniques and efficient algorithms. In this paper, a detailed study about cloud computing, its basic concepts, history, virtualization technique, and cloud.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, virtualization, Brokering Services, Research Issues, Security Issues

I Introduction

Cloud computing is a technology it delivers a new model form existing grid technology and based on internet resources sharing and broad network access Cloud computing model is composed of five essential cloud characteristics, namely on demand self-services, Broad network access, Independent resources pooling, Rapid elasticity, and Measured service, which include four deployment models such as private, public, hybrid, and community. Cloud computing has three service models namely PAAS, IAAS, SAAS. Cloud computing has rapid deployment which is used to speed up the time which fastens the workload. It also facilitates low start-up cost

which includes the capital investment; costs based on usage or subscription, multi-tenant sharing services and resources, and accelerated deployment. This modern technology has massive scalability which has the ability to scale the bandwidth and storage space of tens and thousands of systems and the elasticity users can increases a multi-tenancy. Cloud computing is based on a business model in which resources are shared at the network, host, and application services are discussed. In addition to this, research issues in cloud computing also discussed.

II. BACKGROUND OF CLOUD COMPUTING

This section introduces the main fundamentals and concepts that may be needed to follow the paper. We briefly present the historical evolution of CC; then we discuss the foundational technologies of CC, and compare the different CC service models.

2.1 History and Emergence of Cloud Computing

This section presents the most relevant aspects related to the history of CC. We start, however, with the origin of "cloud"; this word means an abstraction of the underlying infrastructure (computers, networks, data storage) that enables the normal operation of any CC system. It is also why network infrastructures have for many years been represented by an iconized "cloud", hiding its complex details from non-specialized individuals. The additional words presented together with "cloud" identify the scope of that "cloud", and it could be for example any of the following: computing, networking, mobile computing, and sensor networks. In addition, CC glossaries are available in (CCGa 2014) (CCGb 2014). Furthermore, some CC taxonomies are in (Rimal, Choi and Lumb 2009) (Beloglazov, et al. 2011).

Table II briefly shows the historical evolution of CC since the 1960s until 2011.

More recently, in 2013, an international congress (Services 2013) gave special attention to Big Data Research and its major impact on social development (Obama 2012). Big Data is a recent trend (Ward and Barker 2013) (Diebold 2012) (Press 2013) which aims to extract pertinent knowledge from large-scale, complex, 4 J. Moura, and D. Hutchison and unstructured data. This work is being carried out by numerous organizations including NSF, DoD, and DARPA. Some DARPA Big Data projects related to CC are described in (DARPA_a 2013) (DARPA_b 2013). Big Data implementation strongly depends on the existence of Internet cloud solutions to support big data storage, to scale up the distributed/parallel processing power, to enhance collaborative work, and to support the efficient, secure, and private access of mobile terminals to heterogeneous data and services (Moura and Serrão 2015).

Table II. Cloud Computing Historical Evolution

Table II. Cloud Computing Historical Evolution from 1960s until 2011 Organization / Project	CC Related Main Achievement	Year(s)
IBM	Mainframe time-sharing technology	1960's
MicronPC (changed to Web.com)	Initial provider of websites and web services to small businesses and consumers	1995
Salesforce	Enterprise-level applications to which end users could have access via their Internet connections	1999
Amazon	Mechanical Turk was offered as an online marketplace for work	2002
Amazon	The first widely accessible CC infrastructure service (Elastic Compute Cloud - EC2).	2006
Academic Cloud Computing Initiative (ACCI) project	The ultimate goal of this project was to prepare students to explore the new potential cloud systems could offer at that time	2007
Google	Google Docs avoided the need for end-users to have locally licensed and always updated applications in their devices because the applications were stored in a remote and centralized location; collaborative working was in this way much easier to deploy	2007
Eucalyptus, OpenNebula	These were launched as the first open-source computing toolkits for managing clouds	2008
Microsoft	Windows Azure was launched a cloud solution	2010
IBM	The Smarter Computing framework was announced including CC as a relevant tool	2011

Clearly, CC evolution is currently related to the increasing popularity of Big Data. In fact, CC provides the necessary computation, storage, applications, and networking, which support Big Data applications. These applications empowered by CC solutions can extract very useful information to guide better decisions in many usage areas like business, finance, politics, education, military, industry, transportation, research, and even healthcare (Griebel, et al. 2015) . There are also important research areas for Future Networks with a strong relation to CC. These include Internet of Services, Grids, Service Oriented Architectures, Internet of Things (IoT), and Network Functions Virtualization (NFV). These two last areas (i.e. IoT and NFV) are discussed at the end of the paper in terms of network challenges that should be addressed to satisfy their major requirements when they are implemented within the cloud.

In the next sub-sections, the concepts and technologies of CC are discussed.

2.2 Definition of Cloud Computing

There is an analogy between electricity and CC. Electricity is, of course, a utility where we expect a certain set of qualities (e.g. always-available, "five nines" reliability) and we believe that CC should aspire to be a utility too (Voorsluys, Broberg and Buyya 2011).

CC refers to computing services that are provided within a cloud infrastructure and accessed on demand by customers, so that the customers do not have to be concerned with the details of service provisioning.

Now, we present some definitions of CC. (Buyya, et al. 2009) have characterized it as follows: "Cloud is a parallel and distributed computing system consisting of a collection of inter-connected and virtualized computers that are dynamically provisioned and presented as one or more unified computing resources based on service-level agreements (SLA) established through negotiation between the service provider and consumers." The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (Mell and Grance 2011) has defined CC as "… a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction." Further definitions about CC are available in (Voorsluys, Broberg and Buyya 2011).

In recent years, the rise of CC is due to several foundational technologies that are discussed in the next sub-section.

2.3 Foundations of Cloud Computing

CC resulted from the convergence of several technologies belonging to four distinct fields: hardware (e.g. virtualization), distributed computing (e.g. grid computing), the Internet (notably service-oriented applications), and network management (Voorsluys, Broberg and Buyya 2011). Cloud services are normally situated in data centers each deploying thousands of computers. These systems need to scale up to very high rates of service demand with an acceptable processing time, and also with low costs in terms of energy and hardware. To achieve these goals, a conceptual cloud model such as the one shown in Figure 1 could be adopted.

III Methodology

Challenges in IaaS Among various challenges that should be addressed in an IaaS deployment, in this work we focus on virtual networking and cloud extension and cloud federation issues and in the sequel we provide innovative opportunities that could be utilized to address these issues. Existing networking protocols and architectures such as Spanning Tree protocol and Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation (MC-LAG) can limit the scale, latency, throughput and VM migration of enterprise cloud networks. Therefore open standards and proprietary protocols are proposed to address cloud computing networking issues. While existing layer 3 "fat tree" networks provide a proven approach to address the requirements for a highly virtualized cloud data center, there are several industry standards that enhance features of a flattened layer 2 network, using Transparent Interconnection of Lots of Links (TRILL), Shortest Path Bridging (SPB) or have the potential to enhance future systems based on SDN concepts and OpenFlow. The key motivation behind TRILL and SPB and SDN-based approach is the relatively flat nature of the data-center topology and the requirement to forward packets across the shortest path between the endpoints (servers) to reduce latency, rather than a root bridge or priority mechanism normally used in the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP). The IEEE 802.1Qaz, known as Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS), in line with other efforts, allows low-priority traffic to burst and use the unused bandwidth from the higher-priority traffic queues, thus providing greater flexibility [4]. Vendor proprietary protocols are also developed by major networking equipment manufacturers to address the same issues.

For instance Juniper Networks produces switches, using a proprietary multipath L2/L3 encapsulation protocol called QFabric, which allows multiple distributed physical devices in the network to share a common control plane and a separate common management plane. Virtual Cluster Switching (VCS) is a multipath layer 2 encapsulation protocol by Brocade, based on TRILL and Fabric Shortest Path First (FSPF) path selection protocol and a proprietary method to discover neighboring switches. Cisco's FabricPath, is a multipath layer 2 encapsulation based on TRILL, which does not include TRILL's next-hop header, and has a different MAC learning technique. They all address the same issues with different features for scalability, latency, oversubscription, and management. However, none of these solutions have reached the same level of maturity as STP and MAC-LAG [4].

Layer 2 (switching) and Layer 3 (routing) are two possible options for cloud infrastructure networking. Layer 2 is the simpler option, where the Ethernet MAC address and Virtual LAN (VLAN) information are used for forwarding. The drawback of switching (L2) is scalability. L2 networking flattens the network topology, which is not ideal when there is large number of nodes. Routing (L3) option and subnets provide segmentation for the appropriate functions at the cost of lower forwarding performance and network complexity.

Existing cloud networking architectures follow the "one size fits all" paradigm in meeting the diverse requirements of a cloud. The network topology, forwarding protocols, and security policies are all designed looking at the sum of all requirements preventing the optimal usage and proper management of the network. Some of the challenges in the existing cloud networks are:

- **Application performance:** Cloud tenants should be able to specify bandwidth requirements for applications hosted in the cloud, ensuring similar performance to on premise deployments. Many tiered applications require some guaranteed bandwidth between server instances to satisfy user transactions within an acceptable time frame and meet predefined SLAs. Insufficient bandwidth between these servers will impose significant latency on user interactions. Therefore without explicit control, variations in cloud workloads and oversubscription can cause delay and drift of response time beyond acceptable limits, leading to SLA violations for the hosted applications.

- **Flexible deployment of appliances:** Enterprises deploy a wide variety of security appliances in their data centers, such as Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) or Intrusion

Detection Systems (IDS), and firewalls to protect their applications from attacks. These are often employed alongside other appliances that perform load balancing, caching and application acceleration. When deployed in the cloud, an enterprise application should continue to be able to flexibly exploit the functionality of these appliances.

- **Policy enforcement complexities:** Traffic isolation and access control to the end-users are among the multiple forwarding policies that should be enforced. These policies directly impact the configuration of each router and switch. Changing requirements, different protocols (e.g., OSPF, LAG, VRRP), different flavors of L2 spanning tree protocols, along with vendor specific protocols, make it extremely challenging to build, operate and inter-connect a cloud network at scale.

- **Topology dependent complexity**: The network topology of data centers is usually tuned to match a pre-defined traffic requirement. For instance, a network topology, which is optimized for east-west traffic (i.e., traffic among servers in a data center), is not the same as the topology for north-south (traffic to/from the Internet). The topology design also depends on how the L2 and/or L3 is utilizing the effective network capacity. For instance adding a simple link and switch in the presence of a spanning tree based L2 forwarding protocol, may not provide additional capacity. Furthermore, evolving the topology based on traffic pattern changes also requires complex configuration of L2 and L3 forwarding rules.

- **Application rewriting:** Applications should run "out of the box" as much as possible, in particular for IP addresses and for network-dependent failover mechanisms. Applications may need to be rewritten or reconfigured before deployment in the cloud to address several network related limitations. Two key issues are: 1) lack of a broadcast domain abstraction in the cloud network and 2) cloud-assigned IP addresses for virtual servers.

- **Location dependency** Network appliances and servers (e.g., hypervisors) are typically tied to a statically configured physical network, which implicitly creates a location dependency constraint. For instance the IP address of a sever is typically determined based on the VLAN or subnet it belongs to. VLAN and subnets are based on physical switch port configuration. Therefore, a VM cannotbe easily and smoothly migrated

across the network. Constrained VM migration decreases the level of resource utilization and flexibility. Besides, physical mapping of VLAN or subnet space to the physical ports of a switch often leads to a fragmented IP address pool.

- **Multi-layer network complexity:** · A typical three layer data center network includes TOR layer connecting the servers in a rack, aggregation layer and core layer, which provides connectivity to/from the Internet edge. This multi-layer architecture imposes significant complexities in defining boundaries of L2 domains, L3 forwarding networks and policies, and layer-specific multi-vendor networking equipment.

IV Result and Analysis

SDN-based Cloud Computing Networking

SDN [7] is an emerging network architecture where "network control functionality" is decoupled from "forwarding functionality" and is directly programmable [6], [7]. This migration of control, formerly tightly integrated in individual networking equipment, into accessible computing devices (logically centralized) enables the underlying infrastructure to be "abstracted" for applications and network services. Therefore applications can treat the network as a logical or virtual entity. As a result, enterprises and carriers gain unprecedented programmability, automation, and network control, enabling them to build innovative, highly scalable, flexible networks that readily adapt to changing business needs. A logical view of the SDN architecture is depicted in Figure 3. OpenFlow is the first standard interface designed specifically for SDN, providing high-performance, granular traffic control across multiple vendors' network devices. Network intelligence is logically centralized in SDN control software (e.g. OpenFlow controllers), which maintain a global view of the network. As a result the network, in its ultimate abstracted view, appears as a single logical switch. Adapting SDN architecture, greatly simplifies the design and operation of networks since it removes the need to know and understand the operation details of hundreds of protocols/standards. Enterprises and carriers gain vendor-independent control over the entire network from a single logical point.
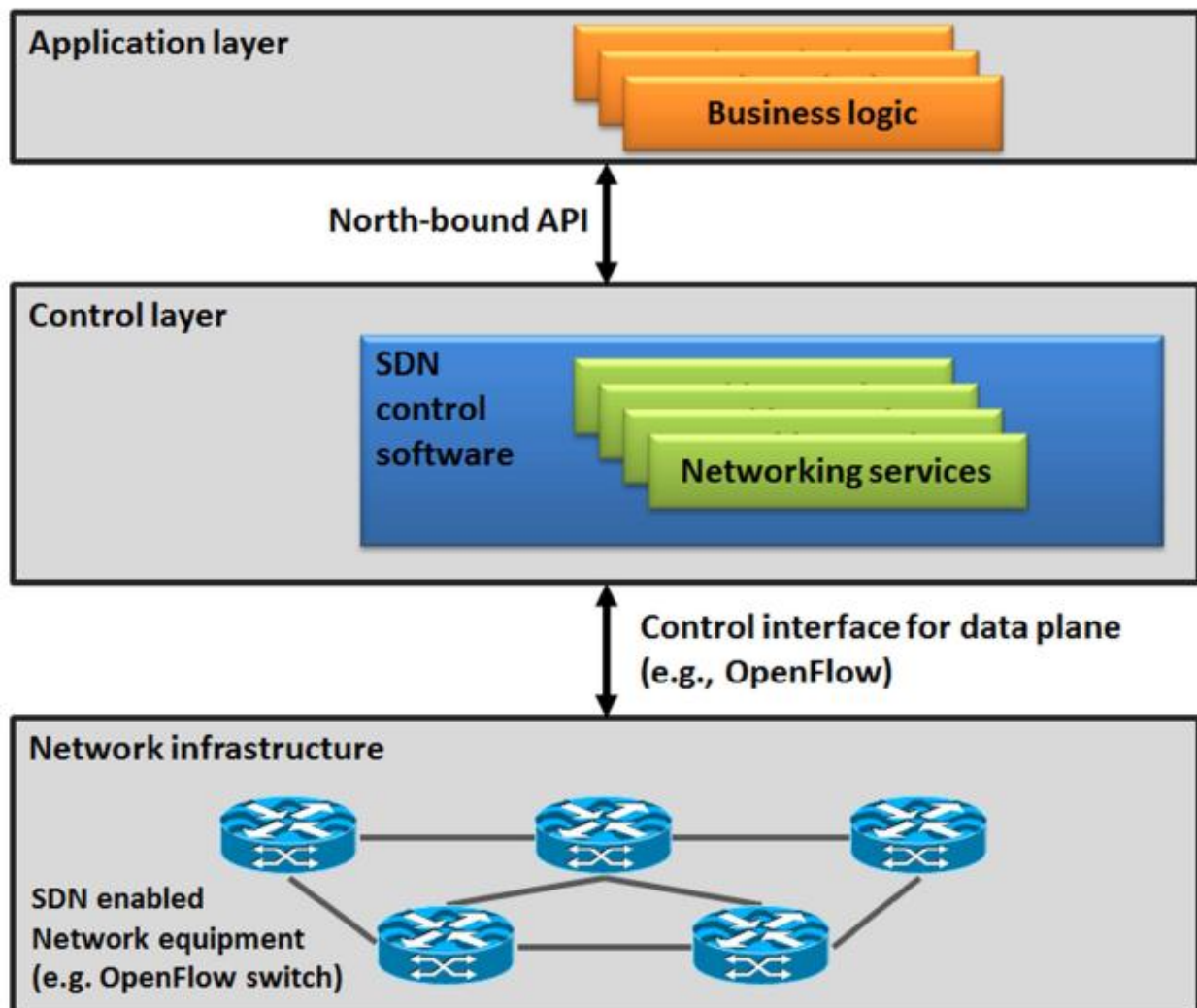
Figure1 Logical view of SDN architecture

In addition to the network abstraction, SDN architecture will provide and support a set of APIs that simplifies the implementation of common network services (e.g., slicing, virtualization, routing, multicast, security, access control, bandwidth management, traffic engineering, QoS, processor and/or storage optimization, energy consumption, and various form of policy management). SDN's promise is to enable the following key features:

V Conclusions

In this article the infrastructure as a service (IaaS) architecture and key challenges with a focus on virtual networks and cloud federation were presented. IaaS has provided a flexible model, in which customers are billed according to their compute usage, storage consumption, and the duration of usage. Some of the challenges in the existing Cloud Networks are: guaranteed performance of applications when applications are moved from on-premises to the cloud facility, flexible deployment of appliances (e.g., deep packet inspection, intrusion detection systems, or firewalls), and associated complexities to the policy enforcement and topology dependence. A typical three layer data center network includes TOR layer connecting the servers in a rack, aggregation layer and core layer, which provides connectivity to/from the Internet edge. This multi-layer architecture imposes significant complexities in defining boundaries of L2 domains, L3 forwarding networks and policies, and layer-specific multi-vendor networking equipment. Applications should run "out of the box" as much as possible, in particular for IP addresses and for network-dependent failover mechanisms. Network appliances and servers (e.g., hypervisors) are typically tied to a statically configured physical network, which implicitly creates a location dependency constraint. SDN architecture in addition to decoupling the data forwarding and control planes will provide and support a set of APIs that simplifies the implementation of common network services. VLAN, VM-aware networking, vCDNI, VXLAN and Nicira NVP are technologies to provide virtual networks in cloud infrastructures. Nicira NVP, which utilizes MAC in IP encapsulation and external control plane provides the efficient solution for virtual network implementation. OpenFlow core and edge nodes with a proper OpenFlow controller can be considered as a novel cloud federation mechanism. SDN-based federation will facilitate multi-vendor networks between enterprise and service provider data centers, helping enterprise customers to choose best-in-class vendors Network fabric, which is a proposal for network edge version of Open Flow is one of the recent proposals towards extension of SDN to increase the simplicity and flexibility of future network designs. What we should make clear, is that SDN does not, by itself, solve all the issues of cloud computing networking. The performance of SDN deployments, the scalability issue, the proper specification of northbound interface in SDN and co-existence and/or integration of SDN and network function virtualization, and proper extension to the OpenFlow to make it a viable approach in WAN-based application (e.g. EU FP7 SPARC project) are among the topics that need further research and investigations.

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A REVIEW ON FUSARIUM WILT OF LENTIL IN RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Lentil (Lens culinaris Medic.) suffers from a number of diseases which are caused by fungi, bacteria, viruses, nematodes and plant parasites (Khare et al, 1979).Diseases such as Ascochyta blight and Lentil wilt play a major role in reducing lentil yield ((Hamdi et al., 1996). Lentil wilt, caused by *Fusarium oxysporumf.splentis* is one of the main limiting factors to successful cultivation.The diseases rust, vascular wilt, and Ascochyta blight, caused by *Uromyces viciae-fabae*, *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lentis,* and *Ascochyta fabae f. sp. lentis,* respectively, are the key fungal pathogens of lentil(Erskine et al.,1993). In Rajasthan it is mainly cultivated in Ajmer, Bundi, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi and Tonk.There is no research on Fusarium wilt of Lentil in Rajasthan as the disease occurred in severe form in recent years.One hundred fifty seed samples belonging to 18 disticts of Rajasthan were screened in untreated and chlorine pre -treated seeds in standard blotter method (SBM) while 46 samples belonging to Rajasthan were screened by Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) method. A Total of 26 fungal species were isolated from lentil seeds in blotter and PDA test respectively. Management of pathogen by fungicides and bio-control agents was also studied.

KEY WORDS:LENTIL, *F. oxysporum*,Fungicides,Bioagents

INTRODUCTION

Lentil (Lens culinaris L.) is the second most important cool-season legume crop in India (Ram and Punia, 2018). It covers an area of 1.51 million ha with a production of 1.56 million tons and productivity of 1,032 kg ha−1 (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2020).

In Rajasthan it is mainly cultivated in Ajmer, Bundi, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Sirohi and Tonk.Its cultivation occupies nearly about 14.30 million hectare of land and production touches over 8.50 million tone (Fig.1).In spite of large cultivation of pulse crops the country is facing deficiency of pulse grains which is mainly due to low yield caused by association of many fungal, bacterial, viral pathogens and insects (Poehlman, 1991).

HISTORY, ORIGIN AND CULTIVATION

Lentil are among ancient plants known to be cultivated by man carbonized lentil found in Neolithic villages in the Middle East have been dated as being between 8 and 9

thousand years old. After initial cultivation of the crop in the Middle East. Lentil use began to spred around the Mediterranean.By 2200B.C lentil begain to appear in Egyptian tombs (Pooja, 2005) According to de Candolle (1986) .lentil has been cultivated in the East, the Mediterranean basin, Central Europe and even in Switzerland from pre-historic times. The center of origin of *L. culinaris* is the near east and first was domesticated in the Fertile Crescent around 700 B.C. (Zohary, 1973). According to Cubero (1981) lentil first spread to the Nile from the near East to Central Europe and then to the Indian Subcontinent and the Mediterranean Basin by end of Bronze Age. Ethiopia is amongst the centers of diversity for lentil. Lentil probably originated in the Near East and rapidly spread to Egypt, Central and Southern Europe the Mediterranean Basin, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, India and Pakistan, China and later to New world including Latin America (Cubero, 1981; Duke 1981; Landizinsky, 1979).Bentley and Trimen (1999) reported that native country of the lentil is not known. It is one of the anciently cultivated plants, was well known to be Egyptian and Persians and in Europe has been grown since the days of the Roman Empire. Lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medikus) is originally from the Near East and has a long history of cultivation as a food crop (Webb and Hawtin, 1981). In Canada the history of lentil cultivation began in 1969 (Morrall, 1997), and the harvested area of lentil reached 532,200 ha in 2007 (FAO, 2009).Ethiopia is amongst the centers of diversity for lentil. Lentil is currently an important pulse crop grown widely throughout the Indian subcontinent, Middle East, Northern Africa, Southern Europe, North and South America, Australia and west Asia (Ford and Taylor, 2003; Erskine, 1997).

Lentil, Lens Culinaris medic, was domesticated with wheat, barley and other pulses in the fertile crescent near East and spread through southern Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and across the Indo-Gengetic plain before 1000 BC (Cubero, 1981).

Morphology of Fusarium

*Fusarium solani*and *F. oxysporum*were among the mostfrequent microorganisms isolated from the disease symp-toms (Monge *et al.*, 1994).*F.solani*is a cosmopolitan species and is classifiedinto the section Martiella (Booth, 1971). *F. solani*can bedistinguishedinto50subspecificlineagesandmostofthemhavenotbeenfurtherdescribedformally(O'Donnell,2000).Thespeciesisamongawell-knownplantpathogen,causingvarioustypesofdiseasesonawiderangeofplants andthereareatleast111plantspeciesfrom87generathatarecommonlyinfectedby*F.solani*(KolattukudyandGamble, 1995). *F.oxysporum*isacosmopolitanspeciesthatarewidely spread in all types of soil worldwide (Burgess,1981). They are economically important species as theycausedseverevascularwiltsandrootrotdiseasesinvariouscrops (Nelson *et al.*, 1981)..Theidentificationof*Fusarium*speciesismainlybased on distinctive characters of the shapes and sizes ofmacro-andmicroconidia,presenceandabsenceofchlamy-dosporesaswellascolonyappearances,pigmentationsandgrowth rates on agar media (Leslie and Summerell, 2006).

Economic importance

Lentil is used mainly for human consumption as a protein source in a diverse range of products ranging from deserts to soups, stews and vegetarian dishes.Lentil (Lens culinaris L.) Contains large amount of proteins and has the ability to fix, symbiotically with certain bacteria, atmospheric nitrogen and thus contributes greatly to soil fertility. (Anjam et al., 2005 and Karim et al., 2003).Lentil, like chickpea, has no anti nutritional factors except for ingredients that cause flatulence (Muehlbauer, 1993). The seed of Lentil are an important source of protein and carbohydrate-rich food in many developing regions and are becoming increasingly popular in developed countries where they are perceived as a healthy component of the diet (Savago, 1991).Lentil is mostly cultivated for its seed and eaten as dhal. Dhal is decorticated and split.Seed has a relatively higher content of protein, carbohydrate and calories compared to other legumes and are the most desired crop because of its high average protein content and fast cooking characteristic in many lentil producing regions (Muehlbauer et al., 1985).It can be used as a main dish, side dish, or in salads. Seeds can be fried and seasoned for consumption; flour is used to make soups, stews, purees, and mixed with cereals to make bread and cakes; and as a food for infants (Williams and Singh, 1988). In Jordan lentil is mainly consumed as soup or "Mjddara", both of which serve as a popular dish and are rich in a relatively cheap source of protein. (Al- karaki, G.N., 1986). The seeds are detexturized and used in preparation of snacks. Sometimes lentils are also used as sprouts, which enhances the biological value. Some international preparations are 'lentil ole', 'devlish lentil salad', 'lentils with spinach and lemon', 'lentil nut leaf and 'postage esau' (red lentil+rice) etc.Fermentation and extrusion cooking have great potential to produce better quality products (Ali, 2004).Lentils are supposed to remedy constipation and other intestinal afflietions. "In India, Lentils are pouliticed onto the ulcers that follow smallpox and other slow-healing sores" (Duke, 1981).   It is important for humans because of its high nutritional value and its straw is also used as livestock feed. (Arumuganathan and Earle, 1991). Lentil straw is also a valued animal feed (Erskine et al., 1990). Besides use as a food source for human being, lentil also provides feed for animals, e.g. poultry (Aw-Hassan et al., 2003), ram (Kalkan.andKarabulut, 2003), and sheep (Erskine et al., 1990b). Straw, pod walls and seed coats of lentil can be valuable animal feed sources.   Husks, dried leaves, stems, fruit walls and bran (residues), can be fed to livestock. Lentil residues contain about 10.2% moisture, 1.8% fat, 4.4% protein, 50% carbohydrate, 21.4% fiber, and 12.2% ash (Muehlbauer et al., 1985). Green plants make valuable green manure. Seeds are a source of commercial starch for textile and printing industries (Kay, 1979).

Fusarium wilt management options

Chemical Control

Fungicides

A detailed account of studies on the reduction of collar rot caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii* by seed inoculation with antagonists (Trichoderma harzianum and a bacterium); fungicidal seed treatments with dithane M-45 or thiram + benlate against wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lentis*); effects of irrigation at various growth stages on wilt; and the reactions of 104 lentil lines in the field when exposed to wilt infection (Khare-MN 1975).

Kasyap et al. (2008) Amongst the partially effective fungitoxicants, copper oxychloride caused the lowest inhibition of growth (63.0%) and was statistically inferior to the rest of the fungitoxicants but superior over control (85.0 mm).

Karande et al. (2007) reported carbendazim (0.1%) as most effective fungitoxicant in vitro against mycelial growth of Fusarium*oxysporum* isolated from cashew.

Sharma et al. (2002) reported that there was no mycelial growth of *Fusarium oxysporumf.sp. lini* causing linseed wilt at 500, 1000 and 1500 ppm concentrations of bavistin and benomyl.

De et al. (2003) reported that seed treatment with carbendazim was highly effective against lentil wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lentis.* Similar results were also reported by Sinha and Sinha (2004).

Fundazol [benomyl] was successfully tested during 1998-99 in the Ukraine as a seed treatment for root rot caused by *Fusarium* in lentils (cv. Luganchanka). Seed treatment also increased yield (Kirik et al.,2000).

Seed treatment with Crown (thiabendazole and carbathiin [carboxin]) improved seedling survival, reduced root rot severity and increased seed yield relative to the inoculated control. Vitaflo-280 (thiram and carbathiin) also improved establishment and yield, but the effect was not as strong or consistent. Treatment with Raxil (tebuconazole) and Apron (metalaxyl) had no effect (Hwang et al., 2000).

Lentils were severely affected by *Fusarium solani* and to a lesser extent by *F. oxysporumf.sp. lentis*. Pathogenicity tests showed that F. solani caused yellowing and black root rot on all leguminous crops, but these symptoms were not observed on tomato and wheat plants. *F. o. f.sp. lentis* was only pathogenic on lentil (Setti,-B et al.,1998).

Seven fungitoxicants were tested against *Fusarium oxysporumf.splentis.* All these significantly checked the growth of the pathogen as compared to control. Carbendazim proved most effective fungitoxicant for checking the fungal growth (5.6mm) followed by captan (9.9mm) and hexaconazole and diniconazole (Maheshwari et al., 2008).

Vitaflo-280 (thiram and carbathiin) also improved establishment and yield, but the effect was not as strong or consistent. Treatment with Raxil (tebuconazole) and Apron (metalaxyl) had no effect (Hwang et al., 2000).

One approach for root disease management is seed treatment with fungicides. Protectant fungicides inhibit pathogen attack on seeds, whereas systemic fungicides also provide some protection for seedlings (Cremlyn 1978).

Sclerotium [Corticium] rolfsii and *Fusarium oxysporumf.sp. lentis* produced pectolytic and cellulolytic enzymes which caused similarly severe wilt in lentil plants. Enzyme action is probably involved in pathogenesis (Mehrotra et al., 1973).

Biological Control

Control by plant extracts

Earlier study was mostly on in vivo fungicidal effect of plant extracts (Biswas et al. 1995). Dubey (2002) tried Groundnut cake and Subabul leaf extracts against web blight of urd bean and mung bean. He also studied efficacy of Karanj leaf extracts (alone and in combination) for the control of the disease (Dubey 2003).

Kumar, Sharma and Singh (2002) tested the efficacy of leaf extracts against F.oxysporum f. sp. udum *causing wilt of pigeon pea. Leaf extracts of 18 plants were screened to control soil-borne pathogens including* F.oxysporum *and complete inhibition of the mycelial growth was observed (Kumar and Tripathi 1991).The antifungal efficacy of different plants viz. leaf extracts of* Boerhhavia*(Sharma and Bohra 2003).*

against *M.phaseolina*. The oil strongly inhibited the radial growth of the pathogen. Leaf extracts of noxious weeds such as *Solanum xanthocarpum* and *Argemone maxicana* were assessed for the management of *R.Solani* and *M. phaseolina* infecting tomato and chili (Mahmood et al. 2005).

The root extracts of *Tinospora cordifolia* revealed activity against *F.oxysporum* on cluster bean. The activity increased with increasing concentration of the extract (Agrawal et al. 2008).

Fungal antagonists

Various fungal and bacteria antagonists have been tried for control of Fusarium wilt in lentil. The most commonly used are *B.subtiles, Rhizobium leguminosorum, Glicladium virens, T.viride, Streptomyces gourgereti, Streptomyces sp.* (Essalmani and Lahlou, 2003; Singh and Mukhopadhyay, 2002; Mehrotra and Cladius, 1972).

They observed that isolates of *Pseudomonas, Erwinia, Rhizobium, Pencilliumexpansum* and *Tricodermalignorum* were antagonistic to *F. oxysporum* on lentil. *Tricodermaharzianum* and *Tricodermakonigii* showed antagonism against the lentil wilt pathogen in laboratory (Saxena and Mukhopadhyay 1987; Mukhopadhyay et al. 1989).

Bojdov'A (1993) found that Trichoderma harzianum RK-1 successfully controlled*Fusarium* infection of Lentil.

Bhat et al. (2003) and Singh, Mishra and Vyas (2007) reported that biocontrol agent *T.viride* and *T.harzianum* caused reduction in chickpea wilt and tomato wilt caused by *F.oxysporum*.

Srivastava and Mishra (2008) used antagonistic fungi in seed dressing for the management of chickpea and pigeon pea wilt respectively.

In present investigation all the two antagonists were quite effective but *Trichoderma* spp. gave best control of *R.solani* as also observed by Sharma (2003) and Agrawal (2002).

The biological agents not only reduced the recovery of pathogen but also showed increase in potential of seed germination.

Pandey and Upadhyay (2002) reported that *T.viride* causes loops and coiling of mycelium and rupture of cell wall of the pathogen. *G.virens* resulted in twisting, air bubbling and disintergration of the fungal hyphe, while *T.harzianum* causes severe vacuolation, shrinkage and coagulation of the cytoplasm of the fungal hyphae. Similar results were obtained by Mukherjee and Tripathi (2000) while screening *G.virens* against *Rhizoctonia solani*.

Khandelwal (2009) found accumulation of conidia of *G.virens* around the mycelium of the pathogen caused bending shrinkage and breakage of the fungal hyphae. Mycelium of *T.viride* coiled around the mycelium of the pathogen and also caused hyphal bulging T.harzianum showed discontinuity and coagulation of protoplasm.

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