

Springer Proceedings in Mathematics & Statistics

B. Rushi Kumar · S. Ponnusamy ·
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Mathematics and Computing

ICMC 2022, Vellore, India, January 6–8

 Springer

Numerical Solution of the Fredholm Integral Equations of the First Kind by Using Multi-projection Methods



Subhashree Patel, Bijaya Laxmi Panigrahi, and Gnaneshwar Nelakanti

Abstract The Fredholm integral equations (FIEs) of the first kind have been solved by Legendre spectral multi-projection methods by using Tikhonov regularized methods. The theoretical analysis utilizing this method under a priori parameter selection strategy has been explained and the best convergence rates obtained in L^2 -norm. Next, in order to discover an appropriate regularization parameter, Arcangeli's discrepancy principle has been applied and the order of convergence has been deduced. Numerical example has been furnished which validates our theoretical findings.

Keywords Fredholm integral equation of the first kind · Ill-posed problems · Tikhonov regularization method · Legendre polynomials · Multi-Galerkin method · Arcangeli's Discrepancy

1 Introduction

We define the following FIEs of the first kind:

$$\int_{-1}^1 \tau(u, v)x(v)dv = f(u), \quad -1 \leq u \leq 1, \quad (1)$$

where x is the unknown function in the Banach space $\mathbb{X} = L^2[-1, 1]$ to be estimated, and f and $\tau(., .)$ are known functions. These types of Eq.(1) appear in several inverse problems in engineering and science such as geophysics (land-mining, oil

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Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems 666

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Advances in Mathematical Modelling, Applied Analysis and Computation

Proceedings of ICMMAAC 2022

 Springer



Solution of Fractional Order Foam Drainage Equation Using Shehu Transform

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Abstract. Foaming arises in many processes of absorption and distillation. The drainage of liquid foams involves the interplay of gravity, surface tension and viscous forces. For the foam density the drainage of liquid can be represented as a nonlinear partial differential equation as a function of time and vertical position. In this paper, Combined Shehu Accelerated Adomian Decomposition method is applied to solve fractional order foam drainage equation. The powerful Shehu Transform(ST) combined with Accelerated Adomian decomposition method (AADM) evaluates the approximate solution in the form of infinite series which converges very rapidly.

Keywords: Foam drainage equation · Shehu transform · Accelerated Adomian decomposition method · Fractional derivatives

1 Introduction

The concept of Fractional calculus(FC) has been generalized by the theory of classical calculus perturbed with the operations of differentiation and integration of arbitrary order. Podlubny [14], Kilbas et al. [9], Miller and Ross [11], Oldham and Spanier [12], Samko et al. [16] and others are the trailblazer in this field; from their work it is easy to understand about the theory of fractional calculus, also the uniqueness and existence to the solution of fractional differential equations. The application of FC has been manifolded in widespread fields of engineering and science such as biological population models, signal processing, viscoelasticity, electromagnetics, optics, electrochemistry, fluid mechanics etc. By using FC it becomes very easy to describe the physical and mathematical models. Various numerical and analytical techniques has been proposed in recent years to solve the partial differential equations(PDEs) in these fields such as Sumudu Homotopy perturbation transform method [1, 2], Homotopy Perturbation method [5, 6, 18], Natural transform decomposition method [15], fractional complex transform method [17], Adomian decomposition method [24, 25] etc. Therefore it enhance with all established and newly developed techniques for solving arbitrary order PDEs.

Chapter 22

Importance of Soil Management in Sustainable Agriculture



**Binaya Kumar Pattnaik, Chandan Sahu, Shuvasish Choudhury,
Subhas Chandra Santra, and Debojyoti Moulick**

Abstract With changing climate and declining fertile soil, the pressure on land to sustain the huge global population is intense. Soil management with respect to organic matter, nutrient turn over, and conventional agricultural practices thus becomes vital pillars of crop yield and sustainable agriculture. The bottlenecks in maintaining the sustainable practices include pest infestations and bioaccumulation of toxic metals through its entry into the food chain. The knowledge and understanding coupled with schematic implementation of low external input sustainable agriculture (LEISA) and high external input agriculture (HEIA) may be an effective strategy to counter the declining status of fertile soil profile. Further, soil acts as an important carbon sink which accounts for 50–66% of global carbon loss, which indicate the necessity of soil management in the context of carbon sequestration.

Binaya Kumar Pattnaik and Chandan Sahu contributed equally with all other contributors.

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5 Nanoparticles in Soil–Water–Plant Inference

*Binaya Kumar Pattnaik, Chandan Sahu and Debojyoti Moulick**

5.1 INTRODUCTION

With every passing day, crops are experiencing a wide arrange of stressors, i.e. biotic/abiotic stresses either in combination or alone. Stresses are known to be the biggest obstacles to attaining sustainability in agriculture (Choudhury & Moulick, 2022; Choudhury et al., 2022; Ghosh et al., 2020a, 2020b, 2022a, 2022b; Moulick et al., 2021). In order to achieve sustainability in terms of agricultural production and to ameliorate stress-induced adversities, numerous strategies have been tried and tested (Choudhury et al., 2021a, 2021b; Hossain et al., 2021a; Hossain et al., 2021b, 2021c, 2022; Mazumder et al., 2022; Saha et al., 2019; Sahoo et al., 2019). The advancement of nanotechnology has initiated a number of applications in various fields. Such developments intrigued scientists around the globe to understand their properties and their probable implications. Nanotechnology-based agricultural practices can provide solutions to achieve sustainable agricultural targets. Nanomaterials have several potential agricultural uses to increase crop yield and improve soil health through nanofertilizers, nanopesticides, nanobiosensors and soil remediation by nanomaterials (Usman et al., 2020). This leads to its extensive application in agriculture, which put nanoparticles' application under scrutiny.

Nanoparticles (NPs) are described as particles having three dimensions of less than 100 nm, while nanomaterials have one dimension less than 100 nm, nano-objects such as carbon nanotubes have two dimensions less than 100 nm (Stone et al., 2010; SCENIHR, 2007). In general, when the size of particles is reduced to the nanoscale, they display drastically altered or improved characteristics compared to their bigger counterparts. This alteration in behaviour is the result of two primary factors: a substantial increase in surface area and the predominance of quantum effects. As the size of a particle decreases, a higher proportion of atoms and molecules are exposed at its surface. Consequently, their surface qualities become increasingly significant and even predominate, whereas their mass property becomes significantly less significant. Shin et al. (2016) highlighted the three layers of nanoparticle structural composition, which justify its significant characteristics; these are (i) the top layer, which may be modified

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Internet of Things and Machine Learning

Artificial Intelligence

and Digital Diversity Inclusiveness
in Corporate Restructuring



Richa Goel, PhD

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TAXATION *and* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



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Assessing the Impact of GST on MSMEs: A Study with Special Reference to Khadi and Village Industries

Mr. Arjuna Kumar Maharana, Mrs. Abhipsa Panda and Ms. Saroja Meher

Abstract

MSMEs are important contributors to the Indian economy and various reforms have been undertaken by the government to improve this sector. KVI is a significant part of the MSME sector. This paper aims at assessing the impact of GST on the performance of KVI. To know whether such an impact exists or not, Paired t-test has been applied to the sales figures before and after GST. Sales figures for the last 10 years of the KVI have been collected for this purpose and analysed with the help of SPSS software. It is found that GST has a significant impact on the performance of MSMEs. The paper also discovers various challenges faced by KVI through qualitative analysis with help of VOSviewer software. The findings of the study will be helpful for the Government as well as other policymakers.

Keywords: MSME, KVI, GST, Challenges

1. Introduction

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is very much important nowadays and its contribution to the Indian economy is significant (Zanjurne, 2018). It has emerged as a very dynamic and vibrant sector in the last 50 years. This sector plays a pivotal role not only in economic development but also in social development. It provides a boost to both entrepreneurship and employment (Ministry of MSME(GOI), 2022). Various reforms have been made by the government of India for the improvement of this sector. Though Goods and Services Tax (GST) was not for the MSME sector only, it brought some impact on this sector like others.

GST is an attempt to ensure uniformity in indirect taxes. It increases the taxpayer base but it also increases the compliance burden at the same time, especially for the MSMEs (Digal, 2020). GST has increased operational efficiency but it has put more compliance burden on the unorganised MSMEs (Singh & Nandal, 2020). So, there is a need for improved IT knowledge and a change in the attitude of such enterprises to take the advantage of major reforms like GST (Pandit, 2017).

Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) is an important contributor to the growth of MSME and the rural economy as well (Tanwani & Maisuria, 2020). This industry has a crucial role in channelising resources in remote areas. The products of this industry have been regarded as a

A Qualitative Evaluation of Transfer Pricing Mechanism of Select Multinational Enterprises

Khirod Ch. Maharana, Swagatika Barik and Prof. Shyama Charan Acharya

Abstract

This paper explains how Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) operating in various tax jurisdictions choose their transfer pricing approach as the best way to improve their after-tax profits globally and resolve transfer pricing-related problems. Transfer pricing strategies respond to opportunities for deciding values in ways that are consequential for improving private benefits and the avoidance of the payment of public taxes, contributing to relative societal impoverishment. Examining the transfer pricing techniques of a few selected and developing economies to evade taxes provides evidence. A variety of secondary data sources were used to gather information and data. The findings of the publications and journals on the said issues served as the main references for this effort. To obtain better results, the transfer pricing techniques of a few MNEs were also explored in the current study.

Keywords: Transfer Pricing, MNEs, Profit Shifting, Tax Avoidance

1. Introduction

International transfer pricing and tax compliance are currently the focus of intense attention from multinational corporations and tax policymakers. Business transactions involving subsidiaries of multinational corporations (MNCs) must be valued in a worldwide market (Steens et al., 2022). Transfer pricing gives the illusion of legitimacy for the movement of profits between low-tax nations as part of routine corporate operations (Bhat, 2009). Experts claim that transfer pricing can help businesses avoid double taxes, but they also warn against its abuse. By maximising expenses in the former and income in the latter, it can be used to artificially shift money from a region with high taxes to one with low taxes (Davies et al., 2018). Abusive transfer pricing weakens tax bases and moves profits from countries with high tax rates to those with lower tax rates, making it easier to evade and avoid paying taxes. The arm's length principle, the cornerstone of transfer pricing tax rules, is studied, along with how public opinions of the concept have evolved in response to mounting criticism and calls for reform. It has been proposed that underdeveloped countries experience the negative consequences of transfer price manipulation more severely. The values of these transactions are widely disputed, challenging to ascertain, and frequently not even based on market transactions or even at arm's length (Mpofu, et al., 2021).

Tax Revenue Potential of BRICS Countries: A Study

Dr. Priyabrata Panda, Ms. Rajashree Sahu and Mr. Bikash Sethy

Abstract

The paper illustrates the tax revenue potential of BRICS countries in relation to GDP. Further, the GDP growth rate is compared among the nations. Data for the period 2010 to 2020 has been taken and analysed with the help of Anova. A comparison among the countries on the basis of area, population, GDP, HDI, Foreign exchange reserve etc. is made in the first segment of the paper. The growth rate of GDP and tax-GDP ratio have been interpreted. It is found that there is a significant difference among the countries in terms of growth of GDP and tax-GDP ratio. However, post hoc test infers that the growth of GDP of India and China is similar. Similarly, growth of tax-GDP ratio of India, Brazil and South Africa is similar. The findings of the study will be helpful in the decision-making of policymakers.

Keywords: BRICS, Tax revenue, GDP, Tax-GDP ratio

1. Introduction

Tax is the financial liability imposed upon a taxpayer by the government of that country. By collecting tax revenue government tries to meet the various public needs and create infrastructure for further growth of the economy. As a part of revenue generation, as an objective of tax policy, balanced regional development has been emphasized. Flexibility in tax policy and its compatibility with taxpayers foster the revenue potential of the economy.

The Indian tax system is developed but witnessing the issues like tax avoidance and evasion, the dominance of indirect taxes, black money, etc. (Ghuge and Vasantrao, 2015) which hasted the economic growth. On the other side, India is one of the fastest growing economies with China and Brazil. Russia's economic and geographical indicators are also similar to these countries. A trade union of these countries was formed as BRIC. The chairman of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, formed the term "BRIC" which stands for Brazil, Russia, India, and China. The author has drawn similarities in the context of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), population, trade weights, etc.

Further similarities in terms of demographic and economic indicators are illustrated in table 1. These four countries are within the tenth rank among all countries in the world in area, population, GDP, foreign exchange reserve, and renewable energy source. In other parameters, these member countries are also close to each other in world ranks.

A Study on Taxation and Insurance Industry in India

Mr. Ambaris Pratap Singh, Dr. Paritosh Dube and Mr. Shaik Azhar Iqbal

Abstract

The paper aims at discussing various aspects of taxation and the insurance industry. It has been observed that modern society and the national economy are affected by the insurance industry to a large extent. There are several growth options for tax policies in the insurance industry. Being a core part of the insurance industry tax policy creates an impact on the performance of a business undertaking. It has been observed that the tax burden being lied in the insurance industry is very high. With the changes in insurance tax from service tax to GST, the tax rate has been increased by a few percent. Currently, insurance companies are continuing with multiple problems and challenges for enhancing their competitiveness. The finding of the study can be helpful for the said industry and the government as well.

Keywords: Economy, Growth option, Performance, GST, Competitiveness

1. Introduction

This chapter is based on the insurance industry and tax issues. The contribution of the insurance industry and the obstacles being faced/created because of tax issues. The insurance industry usually plays a prime role in economic development and has a different place in the tax system as compared to other industries. The insurance industry pays more proportion of premiums and capital as well as taxes as compared to other industries. If we compare the manufacturing industry with the insurance industry they will have the same amount of taxation system. As a contributor to the economy, the insurance industry can contribute a large amount by way of tax and also contribute to the GDP. The insurance industry is playing the role of financing and protection. It acts as a part of the nation's financial market. Social governance, risk management and economic development are a part of the modern-day insurance policy. Most of the time, the profit margin of the industry is very low. To get regulation changes, taxation policy plays an important role. Somehow the tax burden can act as a barometer for taxation policy change. The current problems and issues being faced by insurance industries can pave the proposed way for further policy guidance and can influence economic growth to a large extent. The need for an insurance tax system is dependent on the level of economic development needed by a nation. The nature of tax sometimes may vary from one policy to another policy or may be from a life insurance policy to a non-life insurance policy. Different policies can also influence the profit and efficiency of an insurance company differently.

A Study on the Status of Corporate Tax Payers of India with Special Reference to GST

Mr. Satyaranjan Garu, Mr. Hemanta Kumar Murmu and Dr. Srinibash Dash

Abstract

The study aims to assess the active GST taxpayers' status in India for the last five years. The main motto of the study is to measure the contributions of various shares of business taxpayers on GST revenue. The methodology adopted for the study is descriptive in nature. Statistical techniques are used to quantify the data such as descriptive statistics i.e., mean, percentage, etc. Secondary data has been used for data analysis in the study. The study has found that public companies' contribution is highest concerning total GST revenue in India. It will be thinkable to policymakers that private company & proprietorship business has held the highest share of the taxpayers' population but has less contribution to GST revenue collection. The study attributes to the existing field of research relating to GST, GST revenue, taxpayers' population, input tax credit, GST return filing, etc.

Keywords: Active taxpayer, GST Revenue, Taxpayer Population, Input Tax Credit,

1. Introduction

The goods & services tax has an impact on the Indian economy but there are some problems in the execution of goods & services tax. Execution of GST was progressing stage, so govt. of India emphasized the smooth running of GST & development of IT infrastructure in India (Adhana, 2015). The goods & services tax affects SMEs in India & measures the cost of the old indirect tax as more than the GST (Agarwal et al., 2018). The taxpayers' awareness of the relationship between tax socialization, tax knowledge, the expediency of tax id numbers, service quality, and taxpayers' compliance are more important (Andreas & Savitri, 2015). After the execution of GST, Micro Small & Medium enterprises have been negatively affected such as compulsory filing & various cash flow issues (Antony, et al. 2020). Generalization of the GST taxation method has led to the difficulty faced in the Indian economy to grow the self-reliance of all manufacturers or retailers (Arora, 2020). GST was a new system for the Indian taxation system & had its own strength & weakness but its benefits were more than the risk (Babu & Sreeramulu, 2018). The impact of the textile industry under the goods & services tax regime is not good. The problem faced by the textile industry is due to high tax rate charges for cotton & removal of subsidies after the execution of GST (Chakraborty, 2018). The main motive of the study is to assess the active GST taxpayers' status in India. For the purpose of

Impact of Public Expenditure on Higher Education and GDP

Ms. Pooja Bai Kewat, Ms. Smitisikha Guru and Mr. Subash Chandra Jhankar

Abstract

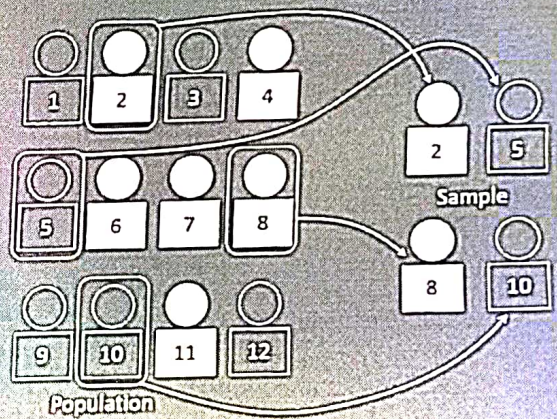
Knowledge is the source of the growth and development of world economies. Expenditure for education infrastructure supports the upliftment of the economy. For this upgrade, the government should improve expenditure on the education system and pump-up human capital. In India, the government spends appropriately on education to improve the quality of secondary and higher education. Government expenditure efficiency is a contentious issue in most of the countries, particularly those dealing with negative results from the recent crisis like COVID-19. The present study is concerned with government expenditure toward higher education and its contribution to the GDP. The study intends to conduct a literature review on education spending, a trend analysis of government education spending, research methodology, and data sources. It is based on secondary data collected from government sources. The findings of the study show that expenditures on higher education and GDP change over time. The findings are helpful to economists, regulators, and policymakers conducting theoretical and empirical studies.

Keywords: Higher education, Public expenditure, Economic growth

1. Introduction

Education and health care are the fundamental requirements for human development in any nation. Education is the best form of raising the living standards of people and eliminating poverty. The country's ability to generate human capital is enhanced by spending money on education (Kumar, 2020). As we know economic progress mainly depends on the creation of both human and physical capital. Human capital development is essential for modern economic growth because it is the fundamental basis for creating physical resources and the source of information, talent, skill, and creativity (Gadbade & Kokate, 2021). Education is one of the important contributors to the development of human capital and economic growth (Mallick et al., 2016; Wong & Yusoff, 2018). So, this sector should be emphasized over another sector for the long-term economic growth of the country. Appropriate government investment in education is a prerequisite for the development of intellectual capital and the favorable return of public expenditure on education to stimulate the economy (Chandra, 2010; Mallick et al., 2016; Wong & Yusoff, 2019). For this development, government policy should emphasize the needs and interests of the public and help them understand how their decisions may affect

AUXILIARY INFORMATION SURVEY SAMPLING



Nirupama Sahoo

Cataloging in Publication Data--DK

Courtesy: D.K. Agencies (P) Ltd. <docinfo@dkagencies.com>

Sahoo, Nirupama, 1987- author.

Auxiliary information in survey sampling / Nirupama Sahoo.
pages cm

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 9789391685034

1. Sampling (Statistics) 2. Estimation theory. I. Title.

LCC QA276.6.S24 2022 | DDC 519.52 23

Published by:

AAYU PUBLICATIONS

D-134, Agar Nagar, Prem Nagar-III
New Delhi-110086

Tel: 09910728725, 09654504227

Email: aayupublication@gmail.com

www.aayupublications.com

Auxiliary Information in Survey Sampling

© Author

First Edition 2023

ISBN: 978-93-91685-03-4

PRINTED IN INDIA

Printed at: Unitech Graphic Point, Delhi

SARITA SUTRAKATHA

Riverine Cultures in Indian Narratives

To

PROF. ANILASH C. BARAL

Edited by
ARZUMAN ARA

First published 2023

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ISBN: 978-83-8396-86-4

Published by
The Secretary

Indian Institute of Advanced Study
Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla-171005

81 Gandhi Road, New Delhi

Printed at Disha, New Delhi



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY
Rashtrapati Nivas, Shimla

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10

On the Sail

Boatmen and Boat Journeys in Indian River Fiction

P. Muralidhar Sharma

Introduction

The river in the pan-Indian context has often tended to be depicted as constituting a vast symbolic system incorporating a range of mythical patterns. The rivers of India, particularly because of the range of religious connotations associated with them, and celebratory accounts of their origin in Sanskrit literature, have largely been perceived as part of a “sacred” landscape. Such constructions, which rely heavily and invariably on the rich Brahminical textual traditions, have inspired a host of critical and creative reflections on the river. This view, popular among the Western intellectuals and Indian English writers, explores the myriad manifestations of what it believes to be the “river-consciousness” that is the central attribute of Indian civilization and cultural ethos. This river consciousness, which looms large in critical and creative texts as something of a core principle that flows down through history in an indiscriminate, essentialized

fashion, ignores the non-mythical nuances and socio-cultural/political/ideological ramifications of the life surrounding the river. Eck points out:

Indic civilization has long been river-conscious, and while we cannot explore all the seven of the great rivers of India today, we can amplify our sense of the patterning of river lore by looking at the Yamuna, the Narmada, the Godavari, and the Kaveri. Along with the Ganga, they are household names across India and deep resources for Hindu spirituality. (2012: 197)

There is no dearth of constructions where the river is often represented as a monolithic entity, thus acquiring an anonymity that renders it vague and unspecified. R.K. Narayan's the Sarayu is an integral aspect of Malgudi, and a befitting backdrop for much of the central actions in his short stories and novels, ranging from Chandran's romantic fantasies in *The Bachelor of Arts* to Raju's penance in *The Guide*. The river blurs as well as neatly compartmentalizes the sacred and the profane, leading to a staging of some of the major conflicts that shape Narayan's characters. What a discerning reader does not miss is the fact that the Sarayu is a quintessentially "Indian" river, just as Malgudi is a quintessentially late colonial, "Indian" town. The geographical specificity of the Sarayu is shrouded in mystery, as also the rich cultural practices that might have surrounded it. It is a mute spectator of the foregrounded action/s where the hero and heroine are the central agents. One can effortlessly multiply the number of texts that succumb to this "Anxiety of Indianness" that crucially informs the constructions of the river in Indian English texts. As Meenakshi Mukherjee would have it:

...in the English texts of India there may be a greater pull towards a homogenization of reality, an essentializing of India, a certain flattening out of the complicated and conflicting contours, the ambiguous and shifting relations that exist between individuals

and groups in a plural community. This attenuation may be artistically valid when the narrative aspires to the condition of allegory but for the Indian writer in English there may be other unarticulated compulsions — the uncertainty about his target audience, for instance. (2000: 171-72)

Constructions in the vernacular literary traditions of India, on the other hand, treat the river as an individuated entity, both geographically and culturally. Texts in Indian languages do not embody anything like a pan-Indian cultural consciousness that has crucially informed our understanding of the singularly “Indian” river. Most of the river narratives in vernacular traditions are firmly rooted in a specific socio-cultural matrix, where the experiences of/on the river are perceived as integral to the regional cultural consciousness. Firmly positioned within their regional literary traditions, authors of these narratives strongly resist the homogenization and monolithic categorization of the river as constitutive of a mythical “Indian” experience. To that effect, vernacular narratives of the river are imbued with internally grafted, context-sensitive structures that A.K. Ramanujan famously distinguished as a crucial aspect of the plural belief systems of India (Ramanujan, 1989: 47).

Boat Culture in Literary Narrative

Boats, boatmen and boat journeys have occupied a central position in the regional cultural imaginary. In popular consciousness, boat journeys have often been associated with a range of connotations like retreat, reclusiveness, spiritual elevation, and a deeper understanding of the transitoriness of life itself. The boat journey, in contrast to the civilization it leaves behind on the banks of the river, acquires an other-worldly aura by being understood as a different order of existence. The centrality attributed to the *Kevat Prasang* from

Tulsidas's *Ramcharitmanas* in popular *bhajans* and the more modern "Paper Boats" of Rabindranath Tagore are only two well-known examples out of an entire gamut of writings and practices that are built around the metaphor of the boat journey. In Indian river fictions, the journey on the boat and the socio-cultural practices that surround it have come to symbolize both — a more matured, philosophical understanding of life, and a movement away from it. The figure of the boatman (and woman) whose existence is inseparably intertwined with the river, shares a unique intimacy with it and offers a more personal perspective of the changing moods of the temperamental river. His way of living, and the boat journey, although symbolizing a distancing from the regularity of life, are also immersed in its inescapable mundaneness.

Recent scholarship on the boatmen community of Banaras views the *Mallahs* as ritual specialists whose participation in the rituals and religious practices is indispensable to the Hindu community (Doron 2013). Through a set of daily practices and caste-appropriate behaviour, the boatmen challenge the hegemony of Brahminism and articulate various forms of resistance to state-ordained repression. The boatmen use devices such as story-telling, reinterpretation of pan-Hindu myths like the *Kevat Prasang*, and reiteration of their significance in the "ritual economy" of Banaras to foreground their roles and assert their identities:

...the boatmen's appropriation of Hindu textual tradition and symbols of domination enables them to construct a cohesive identity for themselves and a meaningful place in the Hindu social hierarchy — one that reinforces their role as ritual specialists and furthers their social and economic interests. (Doron, 2013:144)

Although Assa Doron's impressive work on the community of boatmen from Banaras opens up immense possibilities of

a sustained critique of their representations in literature and culture, it confines itself to a study of the shaping of the boatman's identity exclusively in relation to the privileged, predominantly upper caste *Tirtha* spaces like Banaras. Studies such as this, through their omissions, entail a more immediate need to understand the boatman's identity in relation to spaces that fall outside the *Tirtha* structures.

Discourse of Boat Journeys in Indian Fiction

This chapter, through a critically nuanced reading of novels and short fictions centered on the figure of the boatman and the motif of the boat journey, attempts to examine how they become symbolic of attitudes ranging from world-weariness, resignation from life, spiritual elevation as well as notions of the struggle for existence, subservience to exploitative structures, transgression and/or sexual access/excess. In doing so, the chapter attempts to analyse short stories like "On the Boat" by P. Padmaraju and "Boatman Tarini" by Tarashanker Banerjee alongside the more well-known and celebrated novels like Rabindranath Tagore's *The Boat-Wreck* and Manik Bandopadhyay's *The Boatman of the Padma*. Through a close reading of selected texts from different cultures, the chapter is an attempt at reflecting upon the ways in which the boatman and the boat journey represent an autonomous ethos in themselves. This chapter treats river fiction as a significant trend in Indian literary cultures that offers interesting perspectives for our engagement with the notions of community, gender and sexuality. The chapter underlines that a discussion of the boatmen and their socio-cultural practices are imperative to any theoretical reflection on the river in the Indian context.

At the outset, it is important to notice how these narratives puncture the notion of romance associated with the riverscape.

These narratives offer anything but a mythical understanding of the river. Shorn off its mythological connotations, the river in Manik Bandopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore, Tarashanker Banerjee and Padmaraju draws attention to the mundaneness of the preoccupations that surround the lives of the characters and their relationship with it. Manik Bandopadhyay's boatman of the Padma, Kuber Manjhi lives in Jelepara, the fishermen's quarters in the village of Ketupur in East Bengal. In contrast to the *ghat*-spaces of *Tirtha*-sites like Banaras, which are the focus of Assa Doron's work, Jelepara is a predominantly lower-caste set-up inhabited mostly by poor boatmen. The boatmen's presence in spaces such as Jelepara enables us to examine the ideological positioning of boatmen within the social imaginary of the non-*Tirtha* sites. Subdued by endless exploitation and perennial poverty and hunger, the boatman of the Padma struggles even for a 'hand-to-mouth' existence. Jelepara is not celebrated in river-myths or glorified in the pilgrimage lore of Hinduism, it is doomed to remain anonymous:

...the shanties of the fishermen's quarter were so densely packed as to look like a congealed mass... There was no dearth of space in the world; yet, for these people, that was all the space allotted and available to them for having a roof over their heads. The entire plain was the sole preserve of the landlord. It was not possible for the fishermen's colony to overstep the limit and expand. (Bandopadhyay, 2012: 12)

Toiling endlessly on the river to make ends meet, Kuber hardly finds any respite in the domestic sphere. He has to bear the brunt of living with his "crippled" wife and later, worry about marrying off his disabled daughter Gopi. The occasional appearance of his sister-in-law Kapila is the only relief in a largely monotonous struggle. Kapila's presence in his household triggers his passion, and enables him to weave

fantasies around the playful sister-in-law. She reciprocates by frequently taunting him and leaving his desires unfulfilled:

Who could tell what was on Kapila's mind? When she was gone, the curiosity in Kuber's eyes remained obscure in the darkness. He lighted the tobacco Kapila had fetched him, and started to smoke. The agitation of his mind gradually calmed down...

Kapila was not merely adept at playing the coquette in her violet sari and well-oiled hair; she rendered Kuber service as well, the like of which Kuber had never experienced in his life. After spending the whole night on the Padma, when he came back home, he was now getting water to wash his feet with, without asking for it; he no longer had to shout for his favourite soaked rice; as soon as he finished eating, he had the tobacco at hand; his mean modest bed lay ready; and she took every opportunity to tease him by tweaking his moustache or pinching him before vanishing in a trice with a suppressed laugh: even before sleep could come, Kapila brought him dreams too. (Bandopadhyay, 2012: 63)

Kuber encounters the enigmatic Hossain Mian in frequent intervals, and these moments are full of his speculation of the life on the far-off Moynadwip that Hossain Mian has created. Men and women from Ketupur are transported all the way to the mysterious island and encouraged to set up establishments and bring progeny on the barren land. Moynadwip lingers in Kuber's imagination as a place representing both fear and promise: his hope of overcoming his penury can only be fulfilled by accepting Hossain Mian's proposal of settling on the God forsaken island. Throughout this unpredictable turn of events, what remains constant is the boatman's love-hate relationship with the river, culminating in moments of intense intimate knowledge of the shifting moods of the river:

He loved the river passionately; to him there was nothing absolutely as blissful as sailing on the river.... And yet, everything else was a superfluity, except the river. The coloured

Mayurakshi and Tarini. He manages to earn a nose-ring for her as a reward for risking his life to save another from drowning. Tarini's repeated entreaties to his wife to accompany him to gaze at the river in flood is one of the central motifs in the story: they are both witness to the changing faces of the Mayurakshi — "The river is rising...Come and see the river" (Bannerjee, 2016: 27). The immense irony in the relationship between the boatman and the Mayurakshi lies in his inability to save his wife from drowning in the climactic episode. Although uncompromisingly fond of her, he fails to save Sukhi, and attempts desperately to get rid of her as he is caught in the water-currents — "He could not be beaten, he thought, not by the river he loved" (Bannerjee, 2016: 29). The figuration of the Mayurakshi, then, is a curious combination of contradictory entities. It promotes, fosters and intensifies conjugal love as well as stifles it. In Rabindranath Tagore's *The Boat-Wreck*, the boat journey on the Ganga brings Ramesh and his newly-wed wife Kamala closer. In Tagore, the river is not merely a mute witness to the gradually strengthening bond between Kamala and Ramesh; it, in fact, facilitates that bonding. It is during a boat journey and the unfortunate boat-wreck that they meet each other for the first time, mistakenly assuming each other to be the newly-wed spouse whom they have actually lost in the accident. The entire notion of mistaken identities that is enacted on the river problematizes conjugality by destabilizing the neat boundaries between the conjugal and non-conjugal. Ramesh's intense involvement with Kamala, punctuated by moments of self-doubt and guilt consciousness, in spite of the knowledge of her true identity, locates his sexual desire outside the ambit of the conjugal and the domestic, the sanctioned and the sanctified. Ramesh's self-flagellating awareness entails a repositioning of his sexual desire as forbidden. The boat journey to Kashi, which spells a moment of crisis in Ramesh's

life — the fear and apprehension of losing Hemnalini forever, for instance — brings a sense of solidarity in the couple. They, for the first time, come together in spite of the dangerous knowledge Ramesh possesses about Kamala's accidental association with him. Whereas the boat journey and the river become a medium instrumental for the consolidation of a firm conjugal bonding (even if short-lived) in Tagore and Tarashanker Bannerjee, they perform an entirely different thematic function in Manik Bandopadhyay.

In *The Boatman of the Padma*, the river offers a befitting atmosphere for an extra-marital, forbidden, and even incestuous romance and fantasization between Kuber and his sister-in-law Kapila. The stirrings of passion for Kapila intensify in Kuber as they set out on a boat journey from Ketupur to Aminbari. This journey brings in the much-awaited possibility of intimacy between the two, an intimacy that challenges convention and flouts societal norms. Mala's disability appears to be magnified in the presence of Kapila. Although Mala's deformed body is simultaneously a projection of the boatman's sexual desire and repulsion from it, it is rendered sexually defunct in the presence of her sister. In one sense, Kapila is everything that Mala is not: she is gifted with bodily perfection and can entice Kuber easily. Kuber locates the stunted physical appeal of Mala in a fuller, perfect form in Kapila. He derives momentary exhilaration and excitement from Kapila's proximity, which is more permanently manifested in their helpless escape to Moynadwip towards the end of the novel. Engulfed in mystery, Moynadwip is a created island with forced human inhabitation, one that is a manifestation of the weirdest of wishes of the enigmatic Hosain Mian. His desperate desire, to populate the island, holds a promise of being fulfilled with Kuber and Kapila travelling together on the Padma in the last episode of the novel. One can vaguely hope that

the proscribed relationship between the Manjhi and his sister-in-law would substantiate and acquire a procreative dimension so crucial to Moynadwip's future. The mysterious inexplicability that surrounds Moynadwip is itself suggestive of the immense possibilities of fostering a forbidden sexual desire. Cohabitation and procreation are of a forced kind on Hossain Mian's island. The compulsive, coercive, sexual partnership of Aminuddi and Nacchiban and the adulterous liaison of Enayet and Kabila are both permissible for Hossain Mian. During his first encounter with the mysterious island, Kuber learns of the adulterous relationship of Enayet and Kabila, and is shocked to realize that although there is public reprobation and censure, there is a covert assimilation of such aberrant relationships that fall outside conjugal respectability:

He already had a wife; soon he would be giving Hossain a present of a brand new human being — a piece of Moynadwip's future. Even so, let Enayet have another wife; let the wrong, antisocial love of the two be fulfilled; let the woman who could not become a mother in five years have a child to fill her lap; let the human population increase in Hossain's realm. (Bandopadhyay: 120-21)

Ketupur is the binary opposite of Moynadwip; it binds Kuber in familial ties, he is obliged to befriend his wife, be bogged down by the apprehensions of Gopi's disability and the near impossibility of her marriage. He is deprived by circumstances of exalting his financial as well as social status to match that of Kapila's. Life in Moynadwip, however full of danger it might be, carries with it the promise of social and economic upgradation. With it, then, comes the possibility of a sexual abandon and a carefree life with Kapila without the fear of scandal. If the Padma channelizes Kuber's fantasies, Moynadwip, situated at a point where the river meets the sea, rationalizes and legitimizes his forbidden sexual desire.

P. Padmaraju's short story "On the Boat", translated from

Telugu, thematizes the unconditional loyalty of Rangi, a concubine, to her client Paddalu, as they travel together on a boat. The narrative is mediated through the exceedingly self-conscious narrator, who is travelling with the duo on the same boat. The boat journey and the company of a concubine makes the narrator feel uneasy. He sensualizes and eroticizes Rangi and invests her body with libidinal desire:

There was a hint of bass in her voice. When she talked, you felt she was artlessly confiding to you her innermost secrets. She was not beautiful; her hair was dishevelled. And yet there was an air of dignity about her. The black blouse she was wearing gave the impression that she was not wearing any. (Padmaraju, 1959: 115)

The movement of the boat offers an occasion to the narrator to ascribe a predominantly sexual function to Rangi. She is sexually inviting, and the narrator is overcome with a fear of being seduced. Rangi's presence on the boat leads all men to potentially engage themselves in an imagined non-conjugal sexual liaison with her. Encouraged by the feeling of sexual abandon, the narrator begins reflecting on Rangi's unconventional sexuality. He sees himself as vulnerable to the dangerous sexual power of the concubine. The challenge for him is to resist the temptation of Rangi's enticing body and yet travel on the same boat. The success of the journey partly depends on his ability in warding off the temptation of Rangi's sexual charms. There is a sudden reversal of expectation as Rangi's devotion to the rogue is known to others. Her uncompromising loyalty to Paddalu even in the worst of situations, including her company in robbery, risking her own life, projects her as a morally upright woman, capable of elevating herself to the standards of housewifely respectability otherwise denied to her. Through her unflinching adherence to the principle of monogamy, she at once allows herself to be perceived as a respectably

married woman. Her ambiguous sexuality is overshadowed by her constancy to her man. It is the boat journey and the events on the boat that make this knowledge possible for the narrator, who rectifies his opinion as he realizes that Rangi is not just any public woman of questionable morals — “It was not sacrifice, not devotion, not even love. It was simply the heart of a woman, with a strange complex of feelings, tinged with love as well as with jealousy” (Padmaraju, 1959: 123).

Conclusion

The novels and short stories from vernacular literary traditions discussed above puncture the rhetoric of mythical reverence and spiritual elevation attributed to rivers, and attach rivers inextricably to a range of mundane preoccupations. In particular, they explore the complex ways in which the boatman’s understanding of his sexuality and identity formation are predicated upon the river and the many responses it generates in the boatmen as well as the passengers on the boat. The river also represents the threshold of the permissible; a set of conventions and practices that are inevitable for existence on the land are rendered dysfunctional on water. Life on the river and the journey on the boat represent an autonomous ethos that often contradict and nullify the conventions of land. Deviant and unconventional sexual behaviour, in particular, receives sanction on the boat, and sexual transgression is rationalized by the fact of the boat journey.

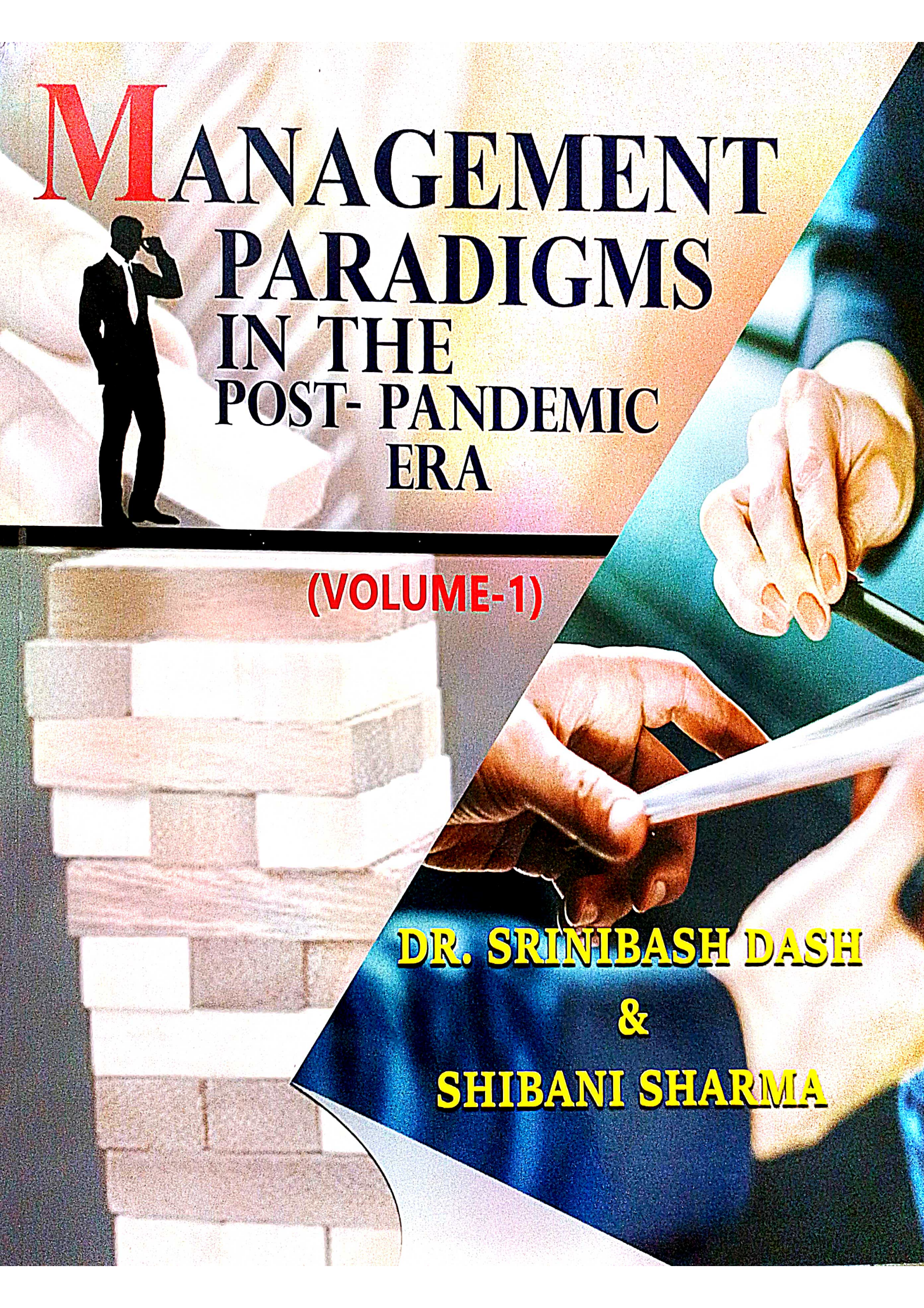
These narratives that are centred on rivers counter the ready referentiality attributed to the river as an agent of a pan-Indian mythical consciousness and a perennial network of religious and spiritual practices. Contesting the notion of an overarching national cultural order, the riverscape in each of the texts discussed above is deeply embedded in

its region-specificity, which destabilizes all possibilities of homogenization. *The Boatman of the Padma* and *The Boat-Wreck* offer tales surrounding life on the Padma, but each story distinguishes itself from the other by shifting the focus to a different aspect of the life on the river's banks. Manik Bandopadhyay's novel takes us to a supposedly non-descript village on the banks of the river and probes the lives of the boatmen community that depend on it for their survival. Tagore's novel has a more urban orientation about it, as the characters shift from Calcutta to Ghazipur and then to Varanasi — all on the banks of the Ganga. Just as the rivers in the narratives are not representative of an Indian civilizational ethos, the boatmen (women) are also not representative of their communities; they are singled out for the readers as unique specimens of the communities they come from. They encounter situations that provoke specific responses in them, and their manner of revolt, a recurrent strain in the narratives, is not heroic.

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MANAGEMENT PARADIGMS IN THE POST- PANDEMIC ERA

(VOLUME-1)

DR. SRINIBASH DASH
&
SHIBANI SHARMA

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Publisher

ASIAN PRESS BOOKS

509, Saltee Plaza, 5th Floor,

No-1 Mall Road

Dumdum, Kolkata-700080

Contact: 7001813717

www.asianpress.in

ISBN: 978-81-961346-8-6

1st Edition March 2023

MRP ₹ 299/-

YOUTH AND WELLBEING



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KUNAL BOOKS

4648/21, 1st Floor, Ansari Road,

Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002.

Phones: 011-23275069, 9811043697

E-mail: *kunalbooks@gmail.com*

Website: *www.kunalbooks.com*

YOUTH AND WELLBEING

© **Editors**

First Published 2023

ISBN: 978-93-95651-24-0

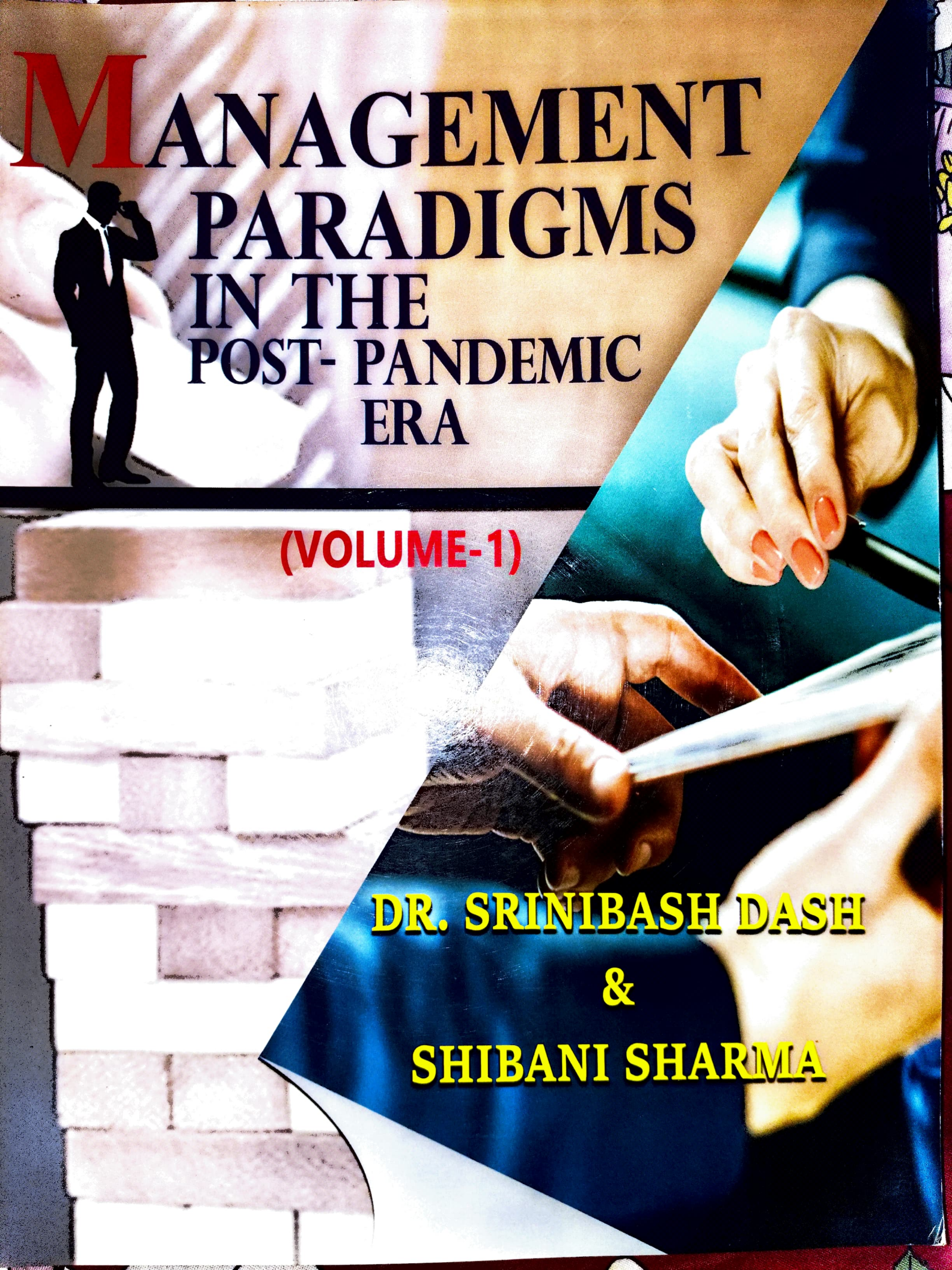
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Published in India by **Prem Singh Bisht** for **Kunal Books** and
printed at **Trident Enterprises**, Noida, U.P.

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ISBN: 978-81-961346-8-6



9 788196 134686

MRP: 299/-



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Acceptability of E-Commerce as a Marketing tool for Surplus Agricultural Products in West Odisha Region

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Abstract:

In a country like India, agriculture plays an important role as a contributor to the nation's GDP. As most of the rural population depends on agriculture for their livelihood, it is important on the part of the government to provide them with a better platform for selling their grown products and a fair price in return. As most of the farmers belong to rural areas they often lack quality information, and by taking advantage of this loophole various middlemen make the farmers suffer even more. This study focuses on finding out the success of the implementation of e-commerce platform for marketing surplus agricultural products. It will help us to find out the various hindrances behind this idea as well as the various factors which will contribute to the acceptability of e-commerce for marketing agro-products.

1.1 Introduction

In India agriculture is a major source of income for many people in the rural area. But the agriculturalist didn't get an effective policy from the government. In India, several policies are taken for agriculture sectors but none of the policies gives support to farmers effectively. Due to political and economic reasons, agricultural development has faced ignorance in different states of the country. In the country due to industrial development, agricultural sectors faced a neutral position. Several natural resource scarcity is also made a place of problems for agriculturalists like water crisis. Volatile prices give a big hand to raise the problems of agriculture in India. Lack of access to global markets and restraints on price control is a big problem for agriculturalists in India.

As farmers didn't get a source of marketability for their products they face many issues related to marketing. In India, farmers are categorized into different groups small-scale and big-scale. Small-scale farmers didn't get an adequate amount of surplus as compared with big-scale farmers. In India farmers face the problem of marketing products due to that they face surplus issues in their fields. Farmers also face problems with the pricing of their products, because of intermediaries the gap between consumers and farmers has increased rapidly. As farmers are not able to price the products they use to sell their products to intermediaries and get a short amount of surplus. As intermediaries fix the price they enjoy the real surplus of the agricultural products rather than farmers. Another issue for farmers is the lack of shortage, as agricultural products are easily perishable and these products are seasonal they must be stored but due to the lack of shortage system farmers face a lot of deficit in their trade.

Due to the absence of storage, they always depend on seasonal products, by farmers usually sell their products at a low range of price as compared to the actual price. So they get a minimum level of profit or even no profit.

As farmers live in rural areas they face lots of transportation problems due to the absence of roads, the high cost of transportation, and the issue of perishable goods. So, farmers get a low profit or they face huge losses due to the wastage of products.

In-Silico Structural Protein Mutation Analysis of Some Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) Genomes from the Indian Origin

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Abstract

The global pandemic is continuing due to Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection and created a threat to human life, since its origin in January 2020. India is one of the worst affected country in the world due to high infection and mortality rate. The rapid mutation accumulated in the genome of the virus is related to the fast infection rate and created a challenge for the development of vaccines and other therapeutic strategies. So it is extremely important to study the trend of the gene mutation of the viruses that have isolated in the different geographical area over time. In this work, past 8 months Sars-Co-V2 genomic sequences from September 2020 to April 2021 from the Indian isolates were taken, to study the mutation profile in the structural proteins. Total of 209 non-redundant recent viral genome sequences were retrieved from NCBI repository are divided in to two datasets: 159 sequences from September to Dec 2020, and 50 sequences from January-April 2021. The mutation in the different structural proteins such as spike (S), envelope (E), Membrane (M) and nucleopcapsid (N) of the selected Sars-Co-V2 genomes were computed by GISAI server. Mutation analysis in the different domains of the proteins suggested that, in case of S protein maximum numbers of mutation was observed in the S1/S2 cleavage regions and there is an emergence of new more than 3 mutations was observed as in increasing trend. No significant mutation trend was obtained from the E and M protein. Also, the new triple mutants and more than 3 mutants in N protein were observed only in the case of the 2021 sequences but not observed in earlier (2020) sequences. Our study also proposes the significance of mutagenic strategy of the novel coronavirus during pandemic in case of India. Hence the functional aspects of these triple mutants and more than 3 mutants in the structural proteins are to be further analyzed to predict the future pathogenic potential of the virus.

Detection Strategies of Some Halogenated Metabolites Obtained from Microbial Dehalogenase Enzyme Activity: An Overview

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Abstract

Halogenated substances are the most prominent pollutants that cause several health hazards. These substances are degraded by microorganisms that produce dehalogenase enzymes. Various types of dehalogenase enzymes are identified and isolated from different microbial sources whose catalyzation mechanism is well studied. Therefore, detecting the halogenated metabolite is crucial as it quantifies microbial dehalogenation process. These metabolites can be analyzed reliably and routinely using sophisticated instruments like NMR, GC, and MS, alone or in combination, as their protocols are well-established. Also, automated (biosensor-based) methods can precisely detect some of the halogenated metabolites. However, several constraints do prevail while addressing the phenomena, starting from the diversity in the microorganisms, including their enzyme contents, environmental impact (bioavailability, aerobic and anaerobic mode of dehalogenation), the toxicity of intermediate metabolites, etc. This chapter addresses an aspect of the above problem with examples by narrating the literature data.

Keywords: microbial dehalogenation; pollutant metabolite; biosensor; instruments; dehalogenase; toxicity

1. Introduction

Environmental pollutants especially halogenated substances, are a significant burden and of great concern worldwide. These toxic aliphatics and aromatic pollutants are known mutagens and carcinogens that badly impact human and aquatic life [1-3]. In this context, microbial bioremediation (using microorganisms to remove toxic pollutants from the environment) has become a revolutionary context for being a robust, eco-friendly, and safe approach [4, 5].

Role of COVID-19 Vaccination and Immunization during the Pandemic Era

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Abstract

Creating and increasing large scale manufacturing of vaccines quickly in a worldwide COVID-19 pandemic period requires numerous efforts to be very effectively organized. One strategy for conquering barricades is to speed up antibody development. Antibodies authorized in people have customarily been live constricted infections (for example measles, mumps, rubella), inactivated infections (for example inactivated polio antibody) protein or polysaccharide formed subunit immunizations (protein: cell pertussis, hepatitis; polysaccharide: pneumococcal, meningococcal), and infection like particles. In the last decade, a scope of new technology stages has been created and incorporate antibodies, nucleic acid (DNA and RNA) and viral vectors and recombinant proteins.

Keywords: Vaccines, COVID-19, Antibody, Infections, Immunizations, Recombinant proteins

I. Introduction

The sickness principally influences the respiratory lot and illness seriousness can go from exceptionally gentle chemical to extreme intense respiratory trouble condition and demise. Non-respiratory indications like anosmia, the runs, rash, thromboembolic disorders, myocarditis, and vacuities have likewise been related with COVID-19. Epidemiological information recommends contagiousness inside a resource for undefined pre-suggestive period.

The case casualty rate (demise among people with sickness) conflictingly answered to be age subordinate, with a higher percentage in older (matured > 70 years) cases and additionally connected with mortality including sex (male > female), hypertension, corpulence, and diabetes. The detailed case casualty rates have been between 0.82% and 9.64%, with inconstancy in casualty rate

Toxicity Prediction of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs) by using Bioinformatics Methods

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Abstract

Thousands of potential endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs) present in the environment are responsible for health hazards. The mode of action of these EDCs is interfering with the hormone receptors, causing adverse health effects. Therefore, this is a rising concern about ecological safety and potential health risks caused by pesticides commonly present in the environment. However, analysis of these substances by experimental approach is problematic because it requires expertise, a suitable animal model, and a time-consuming process. Therefore, the computational basis of studying these compounds is currently used as an alternative method many researchers prefer. This chapter discusses the fundamental bioinformatics-based applications to predict and evaluate the toxicity of potential EDCs.

Keywords: Bioinformatics, endocrine-disrupting chemicals, computational tools, molecular docking, pharmacophore modeling, molecular dynamics simulation, Quantitative structure-activity relationship, metabolic pathway analysis

1. Introduction

Endocrine disruptors are harmful chemical substances that interfere with the body's endocrine system, adversely affecting the physiology of humans and other wildlife (developmental, reproductive, and neurological). The categories of chemical compounds classified as potential endocrine disruptors are broad. For example, the substances like dioxin, and halogenated compounds (PCB, DDT, and other herbicides and pesticides) belong to the EDCs. Also, the endocrine disruptor chemical compounds are found in common products such as plastics, metals, flame retardants, and cosmetics. Many of these substances are widely dispersed in the environment around the globe and may feature bio-accumulation and

Isolation & Characterization of *Salmonella* Species from Different Water Samples in Sambalpur, Odisha

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Abstract

The objective of the study to determine isolation and characterization of *Salmonella species* from different water sources in Sambalpur. Sambalpur city is located on the bank of Mahanadi river. The river has been a boon to the people of the city as its water is used by the people for their daily needs starting from drinking, bathing to washing clothes, for agricultural purposes to industrial purposes, etc. Typhoid fever is a systemic infection caused by *Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi*. As we know that there is contamination of water due to water pollution, so there should be the presence of *Salmonella species* in water. So to check the rate of water pollution and presence of *Salmonella species* the research work has been performed. In this study for the *Salmonella species* isolated from the water samples, the OD value at 0min was 0.029 which was increased on further incubation. The lag phase remains up to 30min and the exponential phase started which continues till 16hrs of incubation. Then the stationary phase was observed. Thermal tolerance of the isolated *Salmonella species* from the three water samples were evaluated at three different temperatures i.e., 40°C, 50°C and 60°C each for two exposure time intervals of 30min and 60min to evaluate the thermal response on the growth of the bacteria. The absorbance value of *Salmonella species* from pond water sample was 0.081 at pH 3.0 and minimal growth was observed. At pH 4.0 no growth was found. At pH 6.0 and 7.0 there was increase in absorbance value as well as the growth was high. At pH 8.0 and 9.0 there was moderate growth with gradual decrease in absorbance value. And at pH 10.0 no growth was found. The *Salmonella species* isolated from river water sample was treated with different antibiotics. The sensitivity of the bacteria was maximum to Ciprofloxacin and Moxifloxacin. Like that pond water also treated & observed that no zone of inhibition was exhibited by Chloramphenicol, Amoxicilin, Cefixime and

Microbial Studies of Hot Springs: A New Prospect to Environmental Sustainability

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1. Introduction

A spring is produced by the emergence of geothermal heated ground water from earth's shell. The main source of heat is geothermal heat, i.e., heat from the earth's interior. These hot springs origin as volcanic manner. So, hot spring are unique ecosystems set up around the world's active volcano. The surroundings are characterized by magma and ash as soil parent material and oftentimes parade early stages of race in an ecosystem. Important natural interaction in these hot springs are kind of like another ecosystem. The microbes and fungi allow plants to utilize nutrients, plant will suitable to grow and reproduce. This allows the primary succession plants to immigrate to the recently formed soil. Geothermal spring has its distinctive features which depend on the several promising combination of heat sources, water sources, subterranean rock types, inflow paths and chemical responses (Heasler et al., 2009). Advanced mineralogical compositions support different micro and macro plant community within and outside the surrounding terrain.

Microbial community profiling of hot springs, concentrating substantially on bacteria and archaea showing thermophilic and hyperactive thermophilic nature. The temperature and pH, for more extend of time, are reported as two of the most influential factors that allowed microbial community distribution in hot spring ecosystems. When the spring water temperature exceeds 75 °C, the thermophilic or hyperthermophilic bacteria, including Aquificae, Deinococcus-Thermus, Thermo desulfobacteria or Thermotogae are fortified (Purcell et al., 2013). Whereas some mesophilic bacteria including Cyanobacteria, Chloroflexi or Proteobacteria are vital members in lower temperature at below 75 °C (Cox et al., 2011). Thermo acidophilic communities including Acidilobales, Sulfolobales and Thermoplasmatales are more abundant in the acid hot springs (Gumerov et al., 2018). While Deinococcus-Thermus, Proteobacteria or Firmicutes dominate in the alkaline hot springs (Lopez et al., 2015).

Seaweeds (Macroalgae): A Potential Bioresource and Use as Growth Stimulant for Crops and Soil Microbiome for Environmental Sustainability: A Review

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Abstract

Seaweed mainly known as marine macroalgae is considered as natural bioresource and the use of seaweed based bioproducts has been gaining importance in modern agriculture which not only helps in production but also helps in maintaining the ecosystem. Their unique bioactive components and effects, phytostimulatory properties that result increase the production. They have phytoellicitor activity as their components helps in resistance against various phytopathogens, pests and diseases and abiotic stresses. Thus seaweeds, are very rich in useful metabolites mainly different pigments, carotenoids, agar, alginate, carrageenan and minerals like iodine, zinc, sodium, calcium, manganese, iron, selenium etc. being considered as a natural resource of additives that can substitute the chemical fertilizer and chemical pesticides. In this current review discusses here the efficacy growth and functional effects of the liquid extracts from different seaweeds of red, brown, green macroalge and their uses on plant growth and the microbiome populations present in soil and their growth. The review further analyses the potential values of different seaweeds found in costal part of India in integrated crop management systems towards sustainable crop production.

Keywords: Seaweed sp., seaweed extracts, bioresource, growth, bioactive compounds, microbiome


1. Introduction

India is known as an agricultural land because agriculture is the main profession and 70% of the total population directly involved in cultivation (Karthick et al., 2013). Population in India is increasing day by day. This hike-up in population, increases the need to produce more to feed the largest population (Begum et al., 2018). To produce more food from limited land, use of

Chapter 1

Quantitative Structure–Activity Relationship (QSAR) Study of Potential Phytochemicals for the Development of Drugs Against Neurological Diseases

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ABSTRACT

Neurological diseases have recently evolved into a global concern and are commonly observed in elderly populations. Common examples of these diseases are Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), Huntington's disease (HD), and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). The remarkable application of the computational approach in biological sciences has expedited the drug development process from natural compounds that uncover opportunities to develop new medications. In the computer-aided drug design (CADD) process, the quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) method is crucial in molecule screening and lead optimization. This chapter discusses the potential phytochemicals used to treat these diseases. The process of CADD, along with QSAR methods and the importance of blood-brain barriers (BBB), has been elaborated. The targets of AD and the QSAR analysis of the phytochemicals have been discussed by taking AD as a case study with the challenges of treating these diseases.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-6684-9463-9.ch001

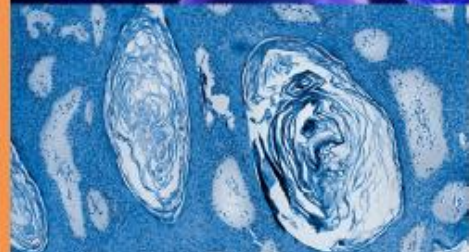
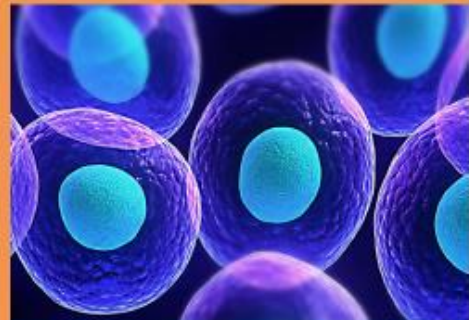
Biotechnology

Recent Scopes and Dimensions



Editors


Dr. Santosh Kumar Sethi
Dr. Raghunath Satpathy
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Chapter 1

Quantitative Structure–Activity Relationship (QSAR) Study of Potential Phytochemicals for the Development of Drugs Against Neurological Diseases

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ABSTRACT

Neurological diseases have recently evolved into a global concern and are commonly observed in elderly populations. Common examples of these diseases are Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's disease (PD), Huntington's disease (HD), and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). The remarkable application of the computational approach in biological sciences has expedited the drug development process from natural compounds that uncover opportunities to develop new medications. In the computer-aided drug design (CADD) process, the quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) method is crucial in molecule screening and lead optimization. This chapter discusses the potential phytochemicals used to treat these diseases. The process of CADD, along with QSAR methods and the importance of blood-brain barriers (BBB), has been elaborated. The targets of AD and the QSAR analysis of the phytochemicals have been discussed by taking AD as a case study with the challenges of treating these diseases.

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Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi in alleviation of biotic stress tolerance in plants: A new direction in sustainable agriculture

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17.1 Introduction

Paleontological and molecular genetic evidences point out to the fact that the mycorrhizal relationship between various soil fungi and plant roots has existed for a billions of years (Taylor et al., 1995). The mycorrhizal relationship is thought to have helped plant colonization of soil, and this coevolution may have involved both physiological and ecological interactions. Interactions with other functional classes of microbes, both harmful and beneficial, are among the ecological interactions. In natural environments where microbial equilibrium (including mycorrhizas) has not been affected, we currently find that plants have very less or no disease symptoms, or at least no strong effect of disease on their development and survival. Plants grown in disrupted agroecosystems, on the other hand, where mycorrhizas may be absent or less functional, may experience serious disease occurrence and extreme plant production loss. Since most vascular plants can develop mycorrhizas, it makes sense to try to link the mycorrhizal relationship to the occurrence and seriousness of plant diseases, and considerable research has been done in this area in recent decades. In order to promote most ecofriendly and sustainable agriculture production, such study is further provoked by the need to discover alternative ways of combating pathogens without the use of costly and potentially dangerous chemicals (Bethlenfalvay and Linderman, 1992). There have been several attempts to summarize the literature on mycorrhiza-disease relationships (Hooker et al., 1994; Jalali and Jalali, 1991; Linderman and Paulitz, 1990; St-Arnaud et al., 1995). Furthermore, the responses of plants with and without mycorrhizas to numerous pathogens (bacteria, fungi, virus, or nematode) can be especially different, making comparisons difficult. The intrinsic variations between the various types of mycorrhizas produced on different plant groups

Internet of Things and Machine Learning

Artificial Intelligence

and Digital Diversity Inclusiveness
in Corporate Restructuring



Richa Goel, PhD

S. K. Baral, PhD

Ramamurthy Venkatesh, PhD

Editors

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TAXATION *and* ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, GANGADHAR MEHER UNIVERSITY,
AMRUTA VIHAR, SAMBALPUR, ODISHA, INDIA

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Assessing the Impact of GST on MSMEs: A Study with Special Reference to Khadi and Village Industries

Mr. Arjuna Kumar Maharana, Mrs. Abhipsa Panda and Ms. Saroja Meher

Abstract

MSMEs are important contributors to the Indian economy and various reforms have been undertaken by the government to improve this sector. KVI is a significant part of the MSME sector. This paper aims at assessing the impact of GST on the performance of KVI. To know whether such an impact exists or not, Paired t-test has been applied to the sales figures before and after GST. Sales figures for the last 10 years of the KVI have been collected for this purpose and analysed with the help of SPSS software. It is found that GST has a significant impact on the performance of MSMEs. The paper also discovers various challenges faced by KVI through qualitative analysis with help of VOSviewer software. The findings of the study will be helpful for the Government as well as other policymakers.

Keywords: MSME, KVI, GST, Challenges

1. Introduction

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is very much important nowadays and its contribution to the Indian economy is significant (Zanjurne, 2018). It has emerged as a very dynamic and vibrant sector in the last 50 years. This sector plays a pivotal role not only in economic development but also in social development. It provides a boost to both entrepreneurship and employment (Ministry of MSME(GOI), 2022). Various reforms have been made by the government of India for the improvement of this sector. Though Goods and Services Tax (GST) was not for the MSME sector only, it brought some impact on this sector like others.

GST is an attempt to ensure uniformity in indirect taxes. It increases the taxpayer base but it also increases the compliance burden at the same time, especially for the MSMEs (Digal, 2020). GST has increased operational efficiency but it has put more compliance burden on the unorganised MSMEs (Singh & Nandal, 2020). So, there is a need for improved IT knowledge and a change in the attitude of such enterprises to take the advantage of major reforms like GST (Pandit, 2017).

Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) is an important contributor to the growth of MSME and the rural economy as well (Tanwani & Maisuria, 2020). This industry has a crucial role in channelising resources in remote areas. The products of this industry have been regarded as a

A Qualitative Evaluation of Transfer Pricing Mechanism of Select Multinational Enterprises

Khirod Ch. Maharana, Swagatika Barik and Prof. Shyama Charan Acharya

Abstract

This paper explains how Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) operating in various tax jurisdictions choose their transfer pricing approach as the best way to improve their after-tax profits globally and resolve transfer pricing-related problems. Transfer pricing strategies respond to opportunities for deciding values in ways that are consequential for improving private benefits and the avoidance of the payment of public taxes, contributing to relative societal impoverishment. Examining the transfer pricing techniques of a few selected and developing economies to evade taxes provides evidence. A variety of secondary data sources were used to gather information and data. The findings of the publications and journals on the said issues served as the main references for this effort. To obtain better results, the transfer pricing techniques of a few MNEs were also explored in the current study.

Keywords: Transfer Pricing, MNEs, Profit Shifting, Tax Avoidance

1. Introduction

International transfer pricing and tax compliance are currently the focus of intense attention from multinational corporations and tax policymakers. Business transactions involving subsidiaries of multinational corporations (MNCs) must be valued in a worldwide market (Steens et al., 2022). Transfer pricing gives the illusion of legitimacy for the movement of profits between low-tax nations as part of routine corporate operations (Bhat, 2009). Experts claim that transfer pricing can help businesses avoid double taxes, but they also warn against its abuse. By maximising expenses in the former and income in the latter, it can be used to artificially shift money from a region with high taxes to one with low taxes (Davies et al., 2018). Abusive transfer pricing weakens tax bases and moves profits from countries with high tax rates to those with lower tax rates, making it easier to evade and avoid paying taxes. The arm's length principle, the cornerstone of transfer pricing tax rules, is studied, along with how public opinions of the concept have evolved in response to mounting criticism and calls for reform. It has been proposed that underdeveloped countries experience the negative consequences of transfer price manipulation more severely. The values of these transactions are widely disputed, challenging to ascertain, and frequently not even based on market transactions or even at arm's length (Mpofu, et al., 2021).

Tax Revenue Potential of BRICS Countries: A Study

Dr. Priyabrata Panda, Ms. Rajashree Sahu and Mr. Bikash Sethy

Abstract

The paper illustrates the tax revenue potential of BRICS countries in relation to GDP. Further, the GDP growth rate is compared among the nations. Data for the period 2010 to 2020 has been taken and analysed with the help of Anova. A comparison among the countries on the basis of area, population, GDP, HDI, Foreign exchange reserve etc. is made in the first segment of the paper. The growth rate of GDP and tax-GDP ratio have been interpreted. It is found that there is a significant difference among the countries in terms of growth of GDP and tax-GDP ratio. However, post hoc test infers that the growth of GDP of India and China is similar. Similarly, growth of tax-GDP ratio of India, Brazil and South Africa is similar. The findings of the study will be helpful in the decision-making of policymakers.

Keywords: BRICS, Tax revenue, GDP, Tax-GDP ratio

1. Introduction

Tax is the financial liability imposed upon a taxpayer by the government of that country. By collecting tax revenue government tries to meet the various public needs and create infrastructure for further growth of the economy. As a part of revenue generation, as an objective of tax policy, balanced regional development has been emphasized. Flexibility in tax policy and its compatibility with taxpayers foster the revenue potential of the economy.

The Indian tax system is developed but witnessing the issues like tax avoidance and evasion, the dominance of indirect taxes, black money, etc. (Ghuge and Vasant, 2015) which hasted the economic growth. On the other side, India is one of the fastest growing economies with China and Brazil. Russia's economic and geographical indicators are also similar to these countries. A trade union of these countries was formed as BRIC. The chairman of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, formed the term "BRIC" which stands for Brazil, Russia, India, and China. The author has drawn similarities in the context of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), population, trade weights, etc.

Further similarities in terms of demographic and economic indicators are illustrated in table 1. These four countries are within the tenth rank among all countries in the world in area, population, GDP, foreign exchange reserve, and renewable energy source. In other parameters, these member countries are also close to each other in world ranks.

A Study on Taxation and Insurance Industry in India

Mr. Ambaris Pratap Singh, Dr. Paritosh Dube and Mr. Shaik Azhar Iqbal

Abstract

The paper aims at discussing various aspects of taxation and the insurance industry. It has been observed that modern society and the national economy are affected by the insurance industry to a large extent. There are several growth options for tax policies in the insurance industry. Being a core part of the insurance industry tax policy creates an impact on the performance of a business undertaking. It has been observed that the tax burden being lied in the insurance industry is very high. With the changes in insurance tax from service tax to GST, the tax rate has been increased by a few percent. Currently, insurance companies are continuing with multiple problems and challenges for enhancing their competitiveness. The finding of the study can be helpful for the said industry and the government as well.

Keywords: Economy, Growth option, Performance, GST, Competitiveness

1. Introduction

This chapter is based on the insurance industry and tax issues. The contribution of the insurance industry and the obstacles being faced/created because of tax issues. The insurance industry usually plays a prime role in economic development and has a different place in the tax system as compared to other industries. The insurance industry pays more proportion of premiums and capital as well as taxes as compared to other industries. If we compare the manufacturing industry with the insurance industry they will have the same amount of taxation system. As a contributor to the economy, the insurance industry can contribute a large amount by way of tax and also contribute to the GDP. The insurance industry is playing the role of financing and protection. It acts as a part of the nation's financial market. Social governance, risk management and economic development are a part of the modern-day insurance policy. Most of the time, the profit margin of the industry is very low. To get regulation changes, taxation policy plays an important role. Somehow the tax burden can act as a barometer for taxation policy change. The current problems and issues being faced by insurance industries can pave the proposed way for further policy guidance and can influence economic growth to a large extent. The need for an insurance tax system is dependent on the level of economic development needed by a nation. The nature of tax sometimes may vary from one policy to another policy or may be from a life insurance policy to a non-life insurance policy. Different policies can also influence the profit and efficiency of an insurance company differently.

A Study on the Status of Corporate Tax Payers of India with Special Reference to GST

Mr. Satyaranjan Garu, Mr. Hemanta Kumar Murmu and Dr. Srinibash Dash

Abstract

The study aims to assess the active GST taxpayers' status in India for the last five years. The main motto of the study is to measure the contributions of various shares of business taxpayers on GST revenue. The methodology adopted for the study is descriptive in nature. Statistical techniques are used to quantify the data such as descriptive statistics i.e., mean, percentage, etc. Secondary data has been used for data analysis in the study. The study has found that public companies' contribution is highest concerning total GST revenue in India. It will be thinkable to policymakers that private company & proprietorship business has held the highest share of the taxpayers' population but has less contribution to GST revenue collection. The study attributes to the existing field of research relating to GST, GST revenue, taxpayers' population, input tax credit, GST return filing, etc.

Keywords: Active taxpayer, GST Revenue, Taxpayer Population, Input Tax Credit,

1. Introduction

The goods & services tax has an impact on the Indian economy but there are some problems in the execution of goods & services tax. Execution of GST was progressing stage, so govt. of India emphasized the smooth running of GST & development of IT infrastructure in India (Adhana, 2015). The goods & services tax affects SMEs in India & measures the cost of the old indirect tax as more than the GST (Agarwal et al., 2018). The taxpayers' awareness of the relationship between tax socialization, tax knowledge, the expediency of tax id numbers, service quality, and taxpayers' compliance are more important (Andreas & Savitri, 2015). After the execution of GST, Micro Small & Medium enterprises have been negatively affected such as compulsory filing & various cash flow issues (Antony, et al. 2020). Generalization of the GST taxation method has led to the difficulty faced in the Indian economy to grow the self-reliance of all manufacturers or retailers (Arora, 2020). GST was a new system for the Indian taxation system & had its own strength & weakness but its benefits were more than the risk (Babu & Sreeramulu, 2018). The impact of the textile industry under the goods & services tax regime is not good. The problem faced by the textile industry is due to high tax rate charges for cotton & removal of subsidies after the execution of GST (Chakraborty, 2018). The main motive of the study is to assess the active GST taxpayers' status in India. For the purpose of

Impact of Public Expenditure on Higher Education and GDP

Ms. Pooja Bai Kewat, Ms. Smitisikha Guru and Mr. Subash Chandra Jhankar

Abstract

Knowledge is the source of the growth and development of world economies. Expenditure for education infrastructure supports the upliftment of the economy. For this upgrade, the government should improve expenditure on the education system and pump-up human capital. In India, the government spends appropriately on education to improve the quality of secondary and higher education. Government expenditure efficiency is a contentious issue in most of the countries, particularly those dealing with negative results from the recent crisis like COVID-19. The present study is concerned with government expenditure toward higher education and its contribution to the GDP. The study intends to conduct a literature review on education spending, a trend analysis of government education spending, research methodology, and data sources. It is based on secondary data collected from government sources. The findings of the study show that expenditures on higher education and GDP change over time. The findings are helpful to economists, regulators, and policymakers conducting theoretical and empirical studies.

Keywords: Higher education, Public expenditure, Economic growth

1. Introduction

Education and health care are the fundamental requirements for human development in any nation. Education is the best form of raising the living standards of people and eliminating poverty. The country's ability to generate human capital is enhanced by spending money on education (Kumar, 2020). As we know economic progress mainly depends on the creation of both human and physical capital. Human capital development is essential for modern economic growth because it is the fundamental basis for creating physical resources and the source of information, talent, skill, and creativity (Gadbade & Kokate, 2021). Education is one of the important contributors to the development of human capital and economic growth (Mallick et al., 2016; Wong & Yusoff, 2018). So, this sector should be emphasized over another sector for the long-term economic growth of the country. Appropriate government investment in education is a prerequisite for the development of intellectual capital and the favorable return of public expenditure on education to stimulate the economy (Chandra, 2010; Mallick et al., 2016; Wong & Yusoff, 2019). For this development, government policy should emphasize the needs and interests of the public and help them understand how their decisions may affect

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on GST Collection of India

Mr. Satish Sharma, Ms. Aruna Sharma and Dr. Gnyana Ranjan Bal

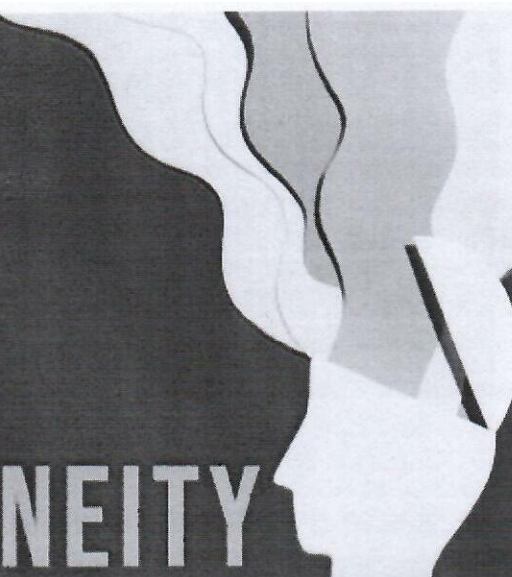
Abstract

The paper aims to analyse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection in India. The COVID pandemic has affected the economy, business, society in particular, and all segments in general. In light of the scenario, efforts are being made to discuss the impact of COVID on the GST revenue collection period from 2019 – 2020 as a normal period, 2020- 21 as a non-normal period, and 2021 – 22 as a new-normal period. ANOVA is applied to compare the difference in GST collection in these periods for the overall GST collections in India as well as the states which are divided into six different regions. It is found that there is a significant difference in the GST collection of India in the given three periods but upon the analysis of the region's GST collections, there is no significant difference in GST collections of these periods. The results will help the government in framing future taxation policies in light of economic abnormalities.

Keywords: GST, Covid Pandemic, ANOVA, Non-Normal Period, New Normal Period

1. Introduction

The global economy came to a sudden halt with the covid pandemic causing blows to the economic sector of the country. India also faces the same scenario as well focusing on the healthcare sector and promoting Atmanirbhar Bharat and the digitalization of payment became a part of small grocery stores to large business outlets. On one side we saw a boom in OTT, foods & delivery, online shopping, online professional consultation, online training platforms, pharmaceutical and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient industries, and online trading platforms. On the other side, we can see businesses mainly depending on the huge public gatherings face huge losses like multiplexes, restaurant businesses, games stadiums, recreational activities and amusement parks, tourism industries, etc. The covid pandemic started with the first case in Wuhan, China in December 2019. In India, the first case was recorded on 30th January 2020. According to the WHO, as of June 2021, the virus has infected over 186 million individuals in various nations and has spread internationally. A pandemic poses two significant threats to a country. As a health catastrophe, it creates a health risk, which in turn creates an economic risk for a country. Because the virus is extremely infectious, procedures such as self-isolation, social distancing, limits on national and international travel, the shutdown of public facilities, and an initial state-wide lockdown are necessary. These limitations harm the regular operation

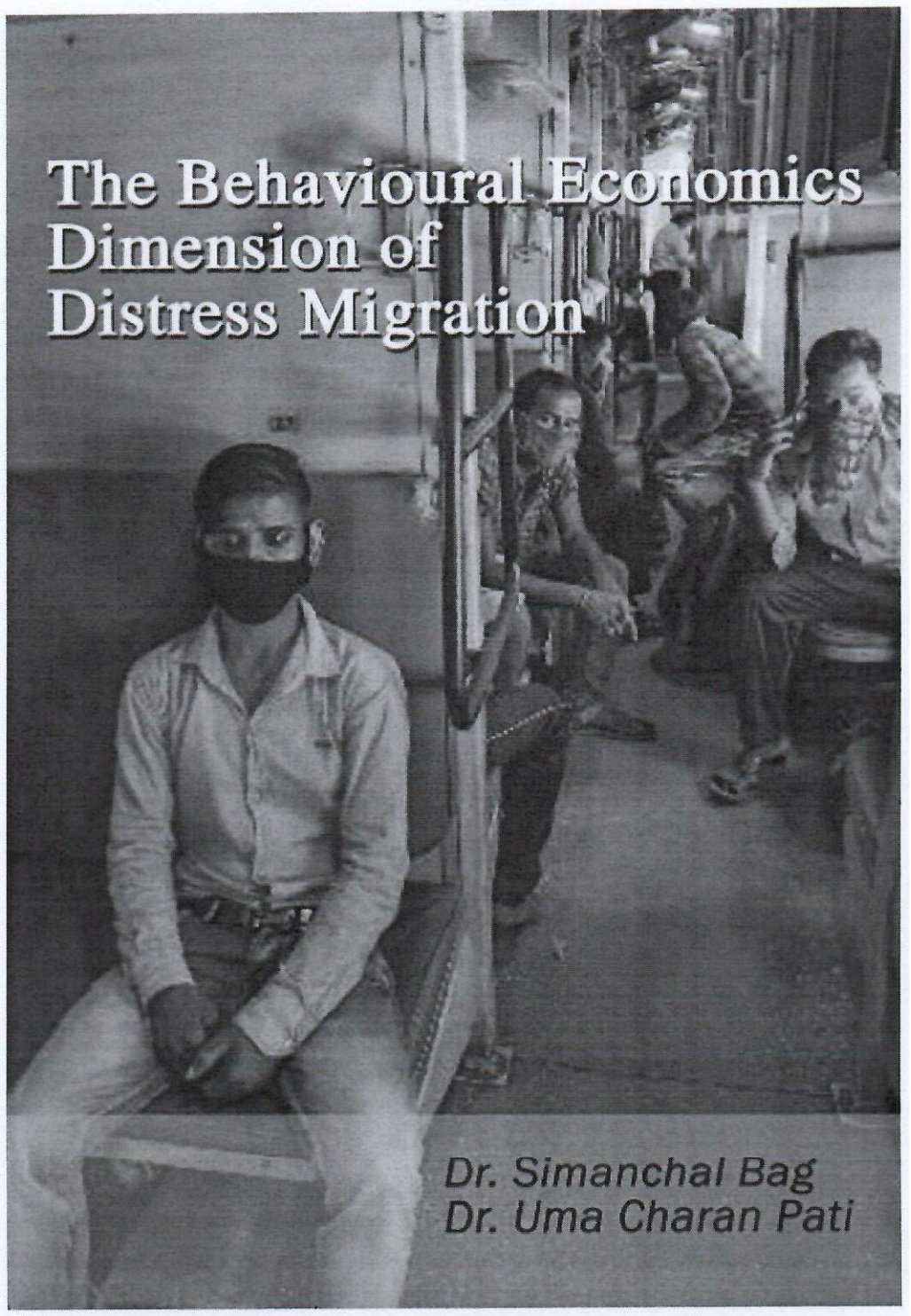
A stylized, high-contrast graphic of a person's head in profile, facing left. The head is composed of white and light gray shapes against a dark background. A pen is visible near the ear, suggesting a focus on learning or writing.

PREFERENCE HETEROGENEITY AND LEARNERS

MOTIVATION TOWARDS
OPEN DISTANCE LEARNING

Dr. UMA CHARAN PATI

*Reader and Head, School of Economics Gangadhar Meher University,
Amruta Vihar, Sambalpur*



The Behavioural Economics Dimension of Distress Migration

*Dr. Simanchal Bag
Dr. Uma Charan Pati*

**SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL
ISSUES OF
LGBTQ
COMMUNITY IN INDIA**

Edited by:

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Nalini Devi Women's College of
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E-mail: kunalbooks@gmail.com

Website: www.kunalbooks.com

Social and Educational Issues of LGBTQ Community in India

© Editor

First Published 2023

ISBN: 978-93-95651-82-0

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Published in India by **Prem Singh Bisht** for **Kunal Books**, and printed
at **Trident Enterprises, Noida, (U.P.)**.

10

EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS LEVEL OF TRANSGENDER PERSONS IN KHORDHA DISTRICT

Rojalin Champati & Dr. Neena Dash

Background of the Study

Transgender is an umbrella term that describes people whose gender identity and expression does not match the sex they were assigned at birth. For example, a transgender person may identify as a woman despite having been born with male genitalia. Transgender people have a gender identity or gender expression that differs from their assigned sex and here transgender persons refer to the transgender persons of Khordha district. The Honourable Supreme Court of India on April 2014 provided the "third gender" status for hijras or transgender persons. There are around 4.9 lakh third gender in the country. It is also estimated that up to 25,000 transgender persons are living in Odisha. Transgender community wishes to walk with men and women and get knowledge through education. In India also there are separate laws and norms especially for the transgender persons to provide them basic educational facilities. So this study is an endeavour to know how far transgender persons have been found justice and what is their present educational status and educational awareness level.

Publication Summary

Book Chapter

(2022-23 Academic Year)

School of IST

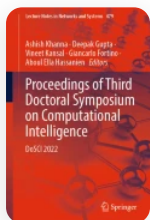
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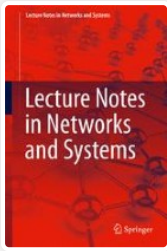
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Abstract

Machine learning and deep learning technologies are reshaping the global medical industry at a breakneck pace. Image classification is one of its rapidly expanding fields. It is incorporated into nearly all technologies aimed at achieving intelligent smart health systems. The current paper implements and applies two image classification models based on convolutional neural network (CNN) versions to various image classification datasets. The current work makes use of the significant lungs X-ray images from COVID-



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Vulnerable Subjecthood: An Introduction to the History of Transgenders in Odisha

Dr Sasmita Rani Shasini* & Miss. Suchismita Naik**

* Assistant Professor of History

** Ph.D. Research Scholar, School of History, G.M. University Sambalpur, Odisha.

Abstract

This study reflects on the ostracization of transgender community in our hetero-patriarchal society. They are stigmatized in society because of the normative social categorization of people into groups, such as, natural and unnatural. The heteronormative society that we live in does not give any kind of recognition to the transgenders. Situating the Transgenders in Socio-legal Parameters in India provides a comprehensive examination of the historical and legal context surrounding transgender individuals in India. This research paper explores the impact of British occupation during the Victorian era, which led to the enforcement of laws criminalizing deviant sexual practices aligned with Western values. Additionally, the Criminal Tribes Act imposed restrictions on the rights and freedoms of eunuchs, based on unfounded suspicions.

The paper also highlights the landmark 2018 Supreme Court ruling that decriminalized homosexuality and recognized LGBTQ rights in India, acknowledging fundamental rights and the right to privacy. The subsequent sections of the paper dig into the historical context of transgender individuals in Odisha, highlighting their existence in society and their prominent place in Hindu mythology. The research further explores the presence of explicit sexual depictions, including homoerotic acts, in historical sites such as the Konark Sun Temple, suggesting that homosexuality was more accepted in the past compared to contemporary attitudes. The paper concludes by emphasizing the long history of transgender individuals and their presence in various religious and artistic traditions.

Keywords: Transgender, Gender, Sex, Heteronormative, heterosexuals, gender equality, eunuch, Odisha



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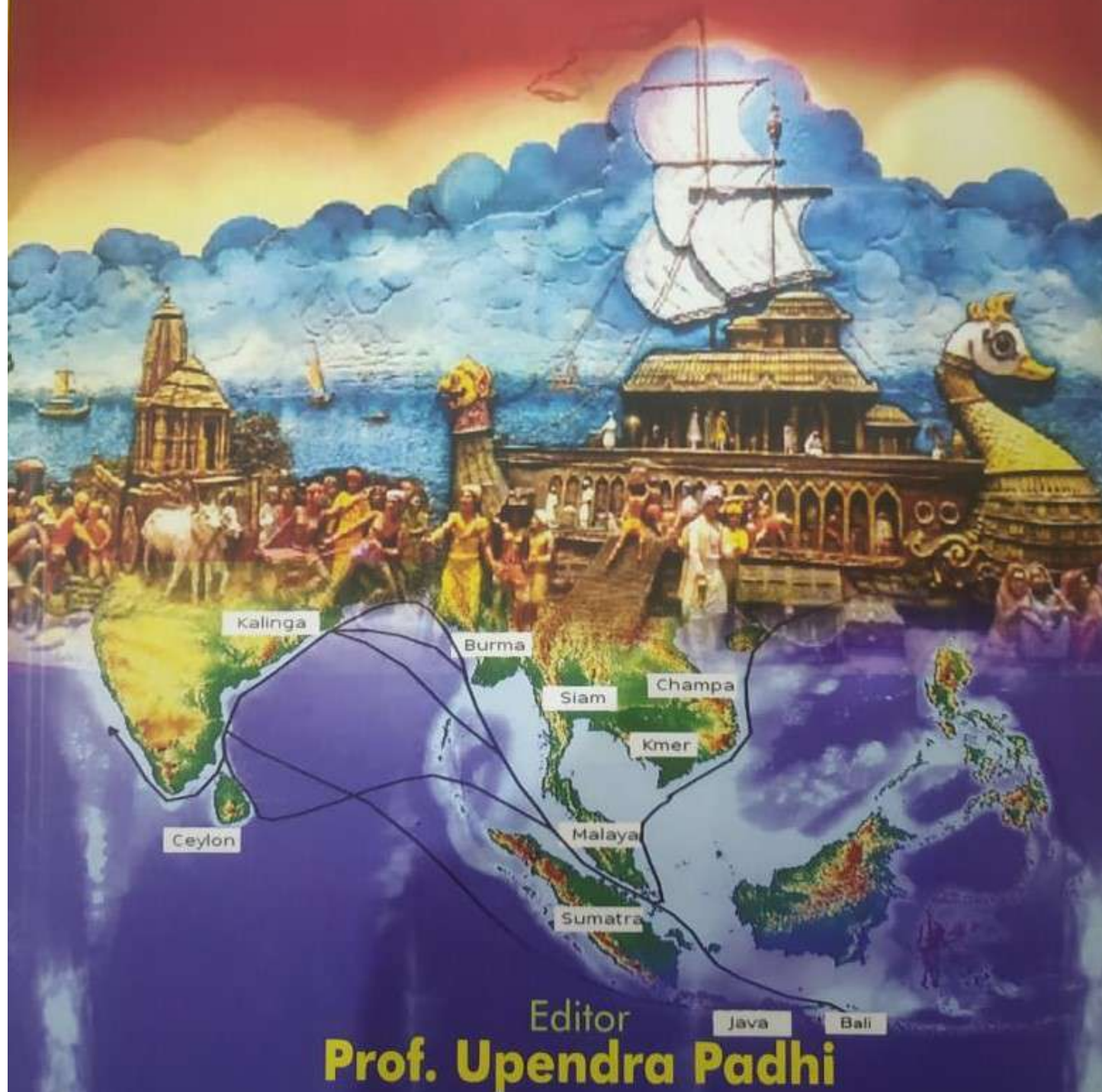
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Kalinga & Southeast Asia: The Civilisational Linkages



Negotiation and Confrontation in Sea: The Oriya Lascars¹ in European Ships

-Sasmita Rani Shasini

ABSTRACT

Orissa had a flourishing maritime trade since time immemorial. The maritime trade with the Indian archipelago, Burma and other islands brought huge amount of wealth and glory to ancient Orissa. Its long coast line and sea ports boosted its commercial and cultural intercourse with the outside world. In the 17th century Orissa's overseas trade further expanded with the participation of European trading companies, Mughal nobles and aristocrats and the private merchants. During this period, Orissa had trade relations with Maldives, Ceylon and South East Asia. The new technological revolution and the warships helped the Europeans to master over the sea and dominate the sea trade from eighteenth century onwards. This resulted in the gradual withdrawal of the Indian merchants from shipping and trading and enabled European domination over the Indian Ocean. The Europeans started recruiting lascars or sea farers from

¹ Lascar: A general term used to refer to all Indian seafarers, from the Persian-Urdu word lashkar.

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जिज्ञासा

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**Importance of Ayurveda, Yoga and Sanskrit
in the Present Scenario**



Chief Editor

Dr. Rakesh Kumar Mishra

Head of the Department Sanskrit

Government Women's College , Puri, Odisha

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(A Souvenir-Cum-Edited Research Book)

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© Chief Editor Dr. Rakesh Kumar Mishra
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Government Women's College, Puri, Odisha

First Edition : 2023

ISBN : 978-81-959162-7-6

Price : INR 600/-

Publisher:

Kishor Vidya Niketan

B-2/236-A-1, Bhadaini, Varanasi-1

contact- 9415996512, Uttar Pradesh

email: kvnpublisher@gmail.com

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साम्प्रतिककाले पाणिनीयव्याकरणस्योपयोगिता

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*सहायिका आचार्या, संस्कृतविभागः गङ्गाधरमेहेरविश्वविद्यालयः, सम्बलपुरम्।

साम्प्रतिकयुगे योगदर्शनोक्तमोक्षस्योपादेयता

दीपक साहू:*

१.० उपक्रमः

याज्ञवल्क्यानुसारं योगशास्त्रस्य आद्यप्रकाशकः हिरण्यगर्भः आसीत्। महर्षिपतञ्जलिस्तु पूर्वप्रतिपादितस्य योगदर्शनस्य प्रथमोपदेष्टा इत्युच्यते। योगाभ्यासबलेन तु विविधसिद्धयः प्राप्यन्ते इति विषये सर्वेषाम् ऐकमत्यमस्ति। चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधाख्यस्य योगस्य यम-नियम-आसन-प्राणायाम-प्रत्याहार-धारणा-ध्यान-समाधिरूपाणि अष्टौ अङ्गानि भवन्ति। इत्थं दर्शनोऽयम् अष्टाङ्गराजयोगः इति उच्यते।

आत्मनो जगतश्च विषये दर्शनमिदं सांख्यमतमेव समर्थयति। सांख्योक्तानि पञ्चविंशतितत्त्वानि अङ्गीकृत्य षड्विंशमपरं पुरुषविशेषम् ईश्वरम् अपि अङ्गीकरोति योगदर्शनम्। अत्र व्यासस्य व्यासभाष्यं, वाक्सपतिमिश्रस्य तत्त्ववैशारदी, राघवानन्दस्य पातञ्जलरहस्यम्, विज्ञानभिक्षोः योगवार्तिकम्, हरिहरानन्दस्य भास्वती इत्यादयः व्याख्यानग्रन्थाः समुपलभ्यन्ते।

योगशास्त्रविषयकेषु ग्रन्थेषु शिवसंहिता, हठयोगप्रदीपिका, घेन्मडसंहिता, नाथशाम्प्रदायिकः, हठयोगप्रभृतयो ग्रन्थाः उपलभ्यन्ते। पण्डित-धनराजशास्त्रि-सूच्यनुसारं योगप्रभा-योगप्रदीप-योगरत्नाकर-योगविलास-योगसिद्धान्त-प्रदर्शनयोग-योगनिदर्शन-योगमार्तण्ड-योगिविलासनामानो नव प्राचीनयोगग्रन्थाः अप्रकाशिताः सन्ति।

प्रायेण सर्वेऽपि भारतीयदर्शनकाराः आत्मोन्नतिसाधकं कारणं योगविद्येति मुक्तकण्ठेन स्वीकुर्वन्ति। अखिलानि वेद-उपनिषद्-स्मृति-पुराणानि योगस्य माहात्म्यं गायन्ति। योगेनैव मानवस्य चित्तं निर्मलं शुद्धं स्थिरञ्च भवितुम् अर्हति। यन्मनः शान्तं शुद्धञ्चास्ति, तदेव गूढानि तत्त्वानि अवबोद्धुं प्रभवति। योगः सार्वभौमिकः धर्मोऽस्ति। न तस्य कस्मिन् अपि मते सम्प्रदाये वा पक्षपातः। स सर्वथा वाद-विवाद-विरहितः

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BAPS

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE

**INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN A
CHANGING WORLD**

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UNIT-13 INDIA AS AN EMERGING GLOBAL POWER, MYTH AND REALITY

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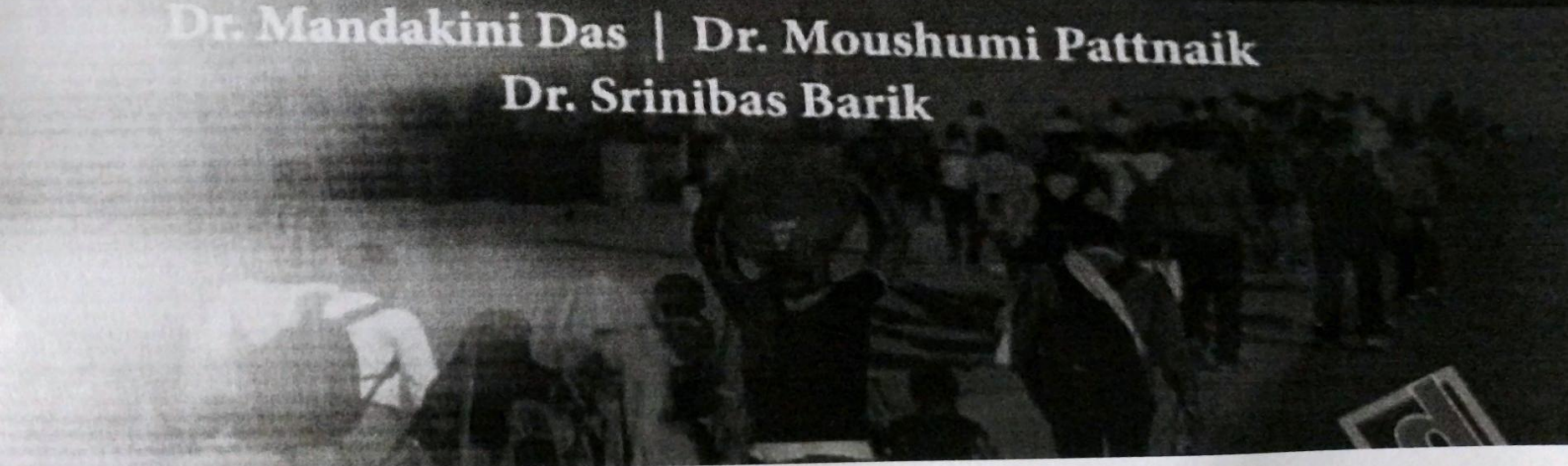


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YOUTH AND WELLBEING



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YOUTH AND WELLBEING

© **Editors**

First Published 2023

ISBN: 978-93-95651-24-0

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Published in India by Prem Singh Bisht for Kunal Books and
printed at Trident Enterprises, Noida, U.P.

INTERNET GAMING DISORDER AMONG YOUTHS & THE ASSOCIATED PERSONALITY TRAITS

Suvrasmita Barik & Dr. Sanjukta Padhi

Abstract

Following the DSM-5's recognition, Internet Gaming Disorder has been included in the ICD-11 as a mental disorder classified as a behavioural disorder. Due to advancements in technology and widespread availability of the internet, young people are particularly vulnerable to developing this habit. In recent decades, there has been a rise in study of this phenomena, and many hypotheses about its etiopathology have indeed been put up. That is, a variety of causes have been identified and documented. Certain personality qualities are often cited as a potential etiological influence. If we had a better understanding of the personality traits that contribute to Gaming Disorder as well as other forms of disorders related to the usage of internet, we could build more accurate etiological models, create more effective tactics for prevention and intervention, and fine-tune our approaches to therapy. This review summarises the present state of knowledge about the Big Five personality characteristics and their possible roles as moderators and maintainers of Gaming Disorder.

Keywords: - *Gaming disorder; personality traits, gaming addiction, youth, technological development*

Introduction

The availability and popularity of digital games have skyrocketed during the last two decades. Online gaming has risen in popularity as a fun pastime, especially among younger generations. Under lockdown circumstances around the nation, teenage gamers have more time to kill, so they spend more of it playing video games. Children and teenagers play digital games because they

MEDIA CONTENT AND MORALS OF YOUTH

Anwasha Banerjee & Dr. Sanjukta Padhi

Abstract

Media exerts a strong influence on the personality of an individual, in general, and psychosocial processes, in particular. Several empirical studies attempt to investigate the impact of different forms of media on children and adolescents. Most studies point towards the negative impact of media, and there are only a few which try to assess the positive influence also. The content of violence and aggressive behaviour of children is one of the most researched areas in this regard. The present article focuses on the issues related to morality with respect to media content and its effect on youth. Discussion is made from the perspectives of psychology: theory and research.

Keywords: aggression, media, morality, sexuality, television

Overview

Media is means of mass communication that involves publishing, broadcasting or the use of the internet to convey information, message, or content to a large scale of people. There are different forms of media like print media, broadcasting media, and internet media. Print media includes any content in written form which is printed on paper such as newspapers, magazines, books, journals, brochures, booklets, leaflets, banners, flyers, etc. Broadcasting media includes radios, televisions, cinemas, etc. which disseminate content by using an electronic medium. Internet as a media includes social media, websites, blogs, and promotions through e-mails, and most importantly, streaming through OTT platforms, which require the use of the internet to access the materials. Research suggests that audio-visual media like television and cinemas have a very strong impact on people. Attitude formation, belief systems, opinions, cognitive processes, social and emotional development, and moral standards

TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION

Lipsita Dash & Dr. Sanjukta Padhi

Abstract

The pregnancy in a female under the age of 20 is known as teenage pregnancy. Here the main aim of the study is to find out the causes of postpartum depression among teenage mothers. Also, the study focuses on the risk factors associated with teenage pregnancy and reasons behind teenage pregnancy. Thirty first time mothers (16-19 years) with an infant less than one year and suffering through postpartum depression were interviewed. The study follows a qualitative approach. Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale has been used in this study for collecting data from the respondents. Observation, interviews are the methods used for collecting data. And the study result suggests that premature birth, low birth weight, preeclampsia are the risk factors associated with teenage pregnancy. And hormonal changes, lack of family and social support, unwanted pregnancy are the causes of postpartum depression among teenage mothers. And the study results also revealed that lacks of knowledge on reproduction, lack of education, early involvement in sexual activity, peer pressure are the major reasons behind teenage pregnancy.

Keywords- *Teenage Mother, Postpartum Depression, EPDS, Family Support*

Introduction

Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy is pregnancy that occurs in young girls below the age of twenty. Teenage pregnancy tends to be higher among those with lack of education and low socio-economic status. Other causes of teenage pregnancy include lack of information about sexual and reproductive health and rights,

HAPPINESS AND MINDFULNESS: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

Nilamani Maharana & Dr. Rupashree Goswami

Abstract

Now-a-days, Happiness and mindfulness are key components of our lives, but everyone is still searching for happiness and mindfulness. When referring to mental or emotional states, happiness is a positive or pleasurable feeling, from contentment to ecstatic delight. The ability to be present, aware of where we are and what we are doing, and not unduly reactive or overwhelmed by what is happening around us, is known as mindfulness. Awakening to the inner workings of our mental, emotional, and bodily processes is the aim of mindfulness. Higher levels of enjoyment and fewer signs of worry and despair are linked to higher levels of mindfulness. Purpose in life and behavioural activation can partially explain the relationship between mindfulness and happiness. The themes of "sukh swarup" (happy life), "dukk swarup" (unhappy life), and health (swastha) are discussed in the Indian medical literature known as Ayurveda. It is believed that Buddhism and other ancient Eastern traditions are where mindfulness first emerged. However, there are ample references in Hindu scriptures that emphasize meditation, silence, and acceptance, which are all about mindfulness. Our Upanishads describe meditation, some involving mantras or chanting, others not. On the other hand, the major focus of this chapter is the Indian perspective's emphasis on happiness and mindfulness.

Keywords: *happiness, mindfulness, and Indian scriptures*

Introduction

In psychology, happiness is a state of emotional well-being that a person can experience when nice things happen in a specific moment or, more broadly, when they feel good about their lives and accomplishments. This is known as subjective well-being. Happiness can be distinguished from other pleasant

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY SHAMING, EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVITY AND LIFE ORIENTATION: A STUDY ON ADOLESCENTS

Nazia Arif & Dr. Rupashree Goswami

Abstract

Making fun of someone's body type causes a person's mental health to deteriorate, as does an absence of confidence. We ought to assess the three factors of body image, emotional responses, and life orientation in order to comprehend the effects of body shaming. The purpose of this study is to comprehend the connection amongst body shaming, emotional expressiveness, life orientation, and body image. One's personality and worldview are determined by how these factors interact with one another. There were 150 participants in this study, including 75 males and 75 females. Answers from the participants were gathered through snowball sampling. A survey questionnaire comprised of three scales was utilized to evaluate various features. According to the findings, there is no statistically significant difference in how males and females perceive their bodies, but there is a favourable correlation between body image and emotional expressivity. However, there is a strong and unfavourable link between optimism and body image. Therefore, this

THE ESSENCE OF SUBJECTIVE- WELLBEING AMONG THE YOUNG ADULTS

Hemalata Bhoi & Dr. Rupashree Goswami

Abstract

The transition from adolescence to young adulthood is a period of "storm and stress." Rapid biological, cognitive, social, and psychological obstacles are present. During that time, a person must balance his newly independent personal life with scholastic and social demands while continuing to work toward his professional ambitions. Early adulthood is a delicate period in a person's life, and many people believe that it is critical for developing structures, approaches, and intervention techniques that can help to prevent or reduce mental health issues. This chapter emphasizes the beneficial aspects of mental health, which include subjective well-being as a key element. Subjective well-being refers to a person's evaluation of his or her life, which includes both cognitive and affective evaluations (moods and emotions). To put it another way, it refers to a person's emotional response to events, his or her moods, and the judgments he or she makes about his or her level of life satisfaction. This chapter helps to understand the meaning of happiness for a satisfied life through subjective well-being and gives some ideas for building subjective well-being among young adults.

Keywords: subjective-wellbeing, adolescence, mental health

SMARTPHONE ADDICTION AND ACADEMIC STRESS AMONG STUDENTS

Snehaprava Sahoo & Dr. Rupashree Brahma Kumari

Abstract

Worldwide technology plays a significant role in everybody's life. Due to the large number of mobile applications available for information, communication, education, and entertainment, people are increasingly choosing smart phones over landline telephones. Excessive smartphone use has been linked to a number of detrimental outcomes for people. Student's addiction to phones will increase with excessive use. Addiction to smartphones can prevent students from putting out their best efforts in academic life. Due to their dependence on their smartphones, students face various academic problems including exam stress, a lack of interest in going to class, worry about grades, parental pressure, competition, sports, or a demanding course load, difficulty understanding the material, and feelings of anxiety or apprehension about how well they will perform in academic activities and other academic stress. This chapter discusses the role of smartphone addiction and academic stress on students' life. A review of the literature is done on relevant articles. The report explores the causes, symptoms, treatment, and prevention of smartphone addiction. It also places a focus on implications for smartphone addiction. Students were considered to be the future pillars and they would be better able to carry out their duties and move our nation forward.

Keywords: *Addiction, Smartphone addiction, Academic stress, Student*

Introduction

Technology plays an effective role on humans' life. In the last decade,

STRESS AND STRESS MANAGEMENT

Abinash Mishra & Dr. Rupashree Brahma Kumari

Abstract

Stress is a physical and emotional response to pressure. The first and most accepted definition of stress was given by Hans Selye: "Stress is the nonspecific response of the body to any demand". When we were faced with certain challenges and we failed to identify the resources to cope effectively with such challenges we may suffer from stress. People from any age group, at any stage of their life course, can experience stress, even some people have certain personality type and cognitive style that direct them every time to experience heightened state of stress. People of different age group respond to a stressful situation differently. This chapter elaborates the major stressors that cause stress among adolescents and the remedies available to manage the negative effects of stress by developing healthy coping strategies. Now-a-days stress among adolescents is the matter of discussion in the field of psychology. Adolescence is a critical period of life. This is the stage in which a little child starts his/her transformational journey from the stage of childhood to adulthood. In this journey they undergo many physical, psychological changes in their body. This is the time when a little boy/girl suddenly experiences rapid changes in his/her physical, psychological and cognitive abilities and acquires sexual maturation. This is the phase of life where the young boys/girls go through rapid emotional changes and become more vulnerable to suffer from emotional distress and discomfort. There are many sources of stress that affect a young mind. These stressors make a youngster more vulnerable to suffer from stress. Initially they can't understand their body's reaction to stressful events and they notice abnormal symptoms within them. The hazardous symptoms and negative effects of stress among adolescents need to be addressed and managed by the professionals. The mental health professionals have outlined various effective stress management techniques which will help the adolescents to change their body and mind's reactions while being exposed to stressful situations.

Keywords: *Stress, Stressors, Adolescents, Stress-Management*

GENDER, FAMILY STRUCTURE AND RESIDENCE EFFECTS ON PRO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG YOUNG ADULTS OF ODISHA

Ramchandra Majhi & Dr. Rupashree Brahma Kumari

Abstract

The aim of present study was to analyse the gender, family structure and residence effects on prosocial behaviour and its relationship with psychological well-being among young adults of Odisha. In an online survey N =151 young adults (77males and 74 females) out of which 63 from rural and 88 from urban, 81 from nuclear and 70 from joint families of Odisha, were participated in this study with a convenience sampling method. Pro-social Tendency Measure and Psychological well-being scales were used for data collection. Frequency, T test, ANOVA and Correlation tests were conducted for data analysis. From results, found significant difference between joint and nuclear family, a significant gender difference in emotional and compliant pro-social behaviour favouring females, no difference in gender, residence-based comparison on prosocial behaviour; no gender difference in public, altruistic, dire and anonymous types of prosocial behaviour and finally no correlation between Pro-social behaviour and psychological well-being.

Keywords: *Pro-social Behaviour, Psychological Well-being, Gender, Family Structure, Residence*

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG STUDENTS

Lokanath Choudhury & Smt. Puspa Hembram

Abstract

Perfectionism is characterised by striving for flawlessness and setting excessively high standards for performance, accompanied by tendencies towards overly critical evaluations of one's behaviour. Psychological well-being is like how the life of an individual is going well. It is the combination of both feeling good or fine and working effectively. To assess the relationship between perfectionism and psychological well-being a correlational and comparative study was done among different college students of Odisha (male-100, female-100), ages ranging from sixteen to twenty-four. Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS) and Ryff's Psychological Well-being Scale were used to collect data. Collected data were computed through SPSS by using Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation and independent sample t-test. Results revealed that there is a non-significant negative relationship between perfectionism and psychological well-being, a significant negative relationship between some dimensions of perfectionism like parental criticism, concern over mistakes, and doubt about action with psychological well-being, significant positive relationship between some dimensions of perfectionism like personal standard, and organisation with psychological well-being, and there was no significant gender difference in the dimensions of perfectionism and psychological well-being.

Keywords: *perfectionism, psychological well-being*

CYBER LOAFING: THE ANTECEDENTS AND DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS IN THE WORKPLACE

Susmita Mandal & Dr. Rupashree Goswami

Abstract

Every workplace setting contains a variety of workers with various attitudes. In most organizations, a worker's attitude can reveal how loyal they are to the organization. Positive attitudes and behaviours are typically prosocial and include characteristics such as dedication, identification, embeddedness, participation, vitality, belongingness, friendship, inventiveness, creativity, independence, leadership, interpersonal/communication skills, self-awareness, integrity, and adaptability to change. Theft, exaggerating, speaking negatively about other employees, spreading rumors, dominating the team, never accepting criticism, expressing rudeness, showing disrespect for other people's emotions, sabotage, withdrawal, absenteeism, incivility, exclusion, selfishness, dishonesty, bullying, hostility, cynicism, mobbing, retaliation, sexual harassment, violence, and other counter-productive, poor worker attitudes and actions are examples of negative attitude. Along with this prevalent behaviour is "cyber loafing," one of the most recent behaviours that have been seen occurring more frequently in the workplace. Employees' usage of their workplace Internet for non-work purposes during working hours is referred to as "cyber loafing." In other

Publication - Book
School of Hindi Period : 2023

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डॉ. प्रणति बेहेरा

ISBN : 81-87654-55-4

संस्करण : 2023

मूल्य : 990/-