"Recent Advancements in Education, Research, Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals"

Dr Sandeep Kumar

Indo-Global Multidisciplinary Conference 2024

(IGMC-2024, June 10-12, 2024, Kathmandu Nepal)

"Recent Advancements in Education, Research, Humanities, Social Sciences, & Sciences for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals"

A Book of Conference Proceedings

Editor:

Dr. Sandeep Kumar

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Indo-Global Multidisciplinary Conference 2024

(IGMC-2024, June 10-12, 2024, Kathmandu Nepal)

Disclaimer:

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It is a matter of pleasure and excitement for us that Himalayan College of Management (HCM), Kathmandu, Nepal, and International Council for Education, Research and Training (ICERT), are jointly organizing Indo-Global Multidisciplinary Conference (IGMC-2024) on **"Recent Advancements in Education, Research, Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals"** on June 10-12, 2024 at Himalayan College of Management (HCM) Kathmandu Nepal. We are pretty sure that this conference will serve as a unique platform for intellectual exchange and collaboration across different disciplines. The theme of the conference, encapsulates the multifaceted advancements shaping contemporary world. From cultural shifts and societal transformations to scientific advancements and educational innovations, the topics to be explored are both wide-ranging and impactful.

I would like to express my gratitude to the convenor, organizing committee, ICERT Core Committee, and volunteers for their dedication and hard work in planning and executing this conference. Their efforts have been instrumental in bringing together such a diverse and esteemed group of participants.

To the presenters, I extend my best wishes for your presentations and discussions. Your research and insights are vital to advancing our understanding of contemporary global advancements and informing future actions and policies.

To all participants, I encourage you to seize this opportunity to engage with one another, exchange ideas, and forge new collaborations.

I wish you all a productive and inspiring conference experience!

Mr. D.R. Shrestha,

Chairman, Himalayan College of Management,

Kathmandu Nepal

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It is with great pleasure and anticipation that I extend my warmest welcome to each of you to the Indo-Global Multidisciplinary Conference (IGMC-2024) on **"Recent Advancements in Education, Research, Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals"** on June 10-12, 2024 at Himalayan College of Management (HCM) Kathmandu Nepal, jointly organized with ICERT. This conference represents a significant milestone in our collective pursuit of knowledge and understanding. We have the opportunity to catalyze a positive change and shape a more sustainable future for all by fostering dialogue, sharing insights, and forging partnerships.

I am deeply grateful to the convenor, coordinators, organizing committee members, and participants whose dedication and commitment have made this conference possible. Your contributions have ensured that this event serves as a platform for meaningful exchange, collaboration, and learning.

I encourage each of you to actively engage with one another, to challenge assumptions, and to explore new ideas.

I extend my best wishes for a productive and enriching conference experience. May your interactions be fruitful, your discussions insightful, and your contributions impactful.

I wish the conference a grand success!

Prof. (Dr.) S.K. Singhmar
Chairman
International Council for Education Research and Training (ICERT)

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It is with profound pleasure, humility, and anticipation that Himalayan College of Management (HCM), Kathmandu, Nepal and ICERT, both prominent academic institutions jointly organizing Indo-Global Multidisciplinary Conference (IGMC-2024) on **"Recent Advancements in Education, Research, Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals"** on June 10-12, 2024 at Himalayan College of Management (HCM) Kathmandu Nepal, and releasing the Conference Proceedings, for the research papers presented during the Conference

ICERT since inception has a great academic and social priorities to promote the significance of multidisciplinary research. Multidisciplinary teams have the potential to offer a range of services to support young people at risk of educational disadvantage. The curricular of the ICERT also include the strategies for creating more researchers besides transfer of appropriate technologies among the globe for ensuring a balanced and a sustainable growth in all countries of the world by using clean as well as cleaning up technologies through new and emerging techniques for climate change management, environmental and disaster education, waste management, green business besides strengthening of diplomatic relations among nations for protecting our mother Earth.

On behalf of the conference organizing team, I extend a very warm welcome to all readers. I take the opportunity to thank our authors, editors, and reviewers for their contribution to the conference.

I welcome you to this special issue for the conference proceeding of the abstracts, and also congratulate all the researchers whose abstracts are published in this issue, and express my sincere thanks to their supervisors for providing their authentic guidance and noble contribution to the research community.

Best Regards,

Dr Sandeep Kumar
Secretary, International Council for Education, Research and Training
ICERT, India and USA

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It gives me great pleasure to welcome and extend my best wishes to the conference delegate. These Collaborative efforts are supporting the educational organization in address the global dynamics in education, research, and in different disciplines. It is heartening to witness the consistent efforts of ICERT in bringing together students, teachers, researchers, scientists, engineers, and other professionals on a common platform. Such initiatives play a crucial role in fostering collaboration, facilitating the exchange of ideas, sharing experiences, and fostering the development of new innovations. Moreover, these programs contribute significantly to the promotion of Global integration across all levels.

Education must evolve to continue to deliver on its mission of supporting individuals to develop as persons, citizens and professionals. A better understanding about the ways our world is changing is a key first step in this direction. So, observing ongoing trends helps us reflect about the potential of education to shape them. By providing the competencies needed to operate in the modern world, education has the potential to influence the life outcomes of the most disadvantaged. It can help combat the increasing fragmentation in our societies, and empower people to realise change in their communities.

I am confident that this Conference will serve as an excellent platform for participants to share their innovative experiences, gain insights from experts across diverse fields, and stay abreast of current trends and challenges in their respective domains.

I extend my heartfelt wishes to all participants, and organizing committee for continued success of the conference.

Prof. (Dr.) Aruna Anchal
Director and Head,
Research and Publication Division
International Council for Education Research and Training, ICERT, India and USA

I am thrilled to be part of this dynamic gathering of scholars, researchers, and practitioners from diverse fields who are dedicated to exploring the complex issues shaping our world today.

I believe that this interdisciplinary exchange is essential for addressing the complex and interconnected issues facing our world, and it is my hope that the content presented in this souvenir will serve as a catalyst for further exploration and collaboration among conference participants.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all the authors who generously contributed their work to this publication. Your dedication to advancing knowledge and driving positive change is truly commendable, and we are honoured to feature your contributions in this souvenir.

I would also like to express our appreciation to the organizing committee, Core Committee ICERT, and volunteers whose tireless efforts have made this conference possible. Your commitment to excellence and your unwavering support have been instrumental in ensuring the success of this event.

As we embark on this intellectual journey together, I invite you to immerse yourselves in the content of this souvenir, engage in lively discussions, and forge connections that will enrich your conference experience. May the ideas presented here inspire you, challenge you, and ultimately, empower you to make a difference in the world.

Dr. Swarna

Conference Convenor

Assistant Professor and HoD

Department of English, I.N.M. PG College Meerut India

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It is a matter of immense pleasure to be part of the Indo-Global Multidisciplinary Conference (IGMC-2024) on **"Recent Advancements in Education, Research, Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals"** on June 10-12, 2024 at Himalayan College of Management (HCM) Kathmandu Nepal, jointly organized with International Council for Education, Research and Training (ICERT).

Education is key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Educators, or other specialists, have developed innovative educational proposals or have implemented ideas and various tools for new sustainable approaches for the communities. Education, Research, Science and Social Sciences have a major contribution to the sustainable development goals established by Agenda 2030 of the United Nations, especially concerning goal 4 "Quality education". The conference aims to invites studies that propose innovative research that makes a contribution to the development of competencies and values related to sustainability.

I appreciate Himalayan College of Management, Kathmandu Nepal and team ICERT who extended their valuable support to UN SDGs to achieve equity and open opportunities to researchers by providing a global platform for exchange of ideas and innovations. I also extend my best wishes to all participants and researchers who are going to share their valuable research at the conference.

Dr Simran Mehta

Organizing Secretary and Chief Executive Officer, Core Committee,

Director and Head, Account Division,

International Council for Education Research and Training, ICERT, India and USA

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I am extremely pleased to share that Himalayan College of Management (HCM), Kathmandu, Nepal, and International Council for Education, Research and Training (ICERT), are jointly organizing Indo-Global Multidisciplinary Conference (IGMC-2024) on **"Recent Advancements in Education, Research, Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals"** on June 10-12, 2024 at Himalayan College of Management (HCM) Kathmandu Nepal.

This conference serves as a global platform for various forms of knowledge sharing irrespective of differences in time and geography. I am sure it would provide participants with minute details much relevant for present day survival. Deliberation on all the sub-themes in the conference would make a meaningful contribution to understanding the recent global trends in various areas.

 I extend my heart-felt greetings to the delegates from different parts of the globe for fruitful discussions on wide-ranging topics. I congratulate the convenor and the entire organizing team for the hard work they have put forth to give this international conference its much needed color and vigor for making it a superb success and historical one.

I hope this mission will be carried out with even more dynamism in the years ahead. I wish the conference a grand success!

Dr. Manisha D Bhagoji,

Organizing Secretary, Executive Director, Professional Development Division,

International Council for Education Research and Training (ICERT), Pennsylvania, USA

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About the conference

Himalayan College of Management (HCM), Kathmandu, Nepal, and International Council for Education, Research and Training (ICERT), are jointly organizing Indo-Global Multidisciplinary Conference (IGMC-2024) on **"Recent Advancements in Education, Research, Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals"** on June 10-12, 2024 at Himalayan College of Management (HCM) Kathmandu Nepal in blended/ hybrid mode.

About the conference: Objectives & Sub-Themes

The conference will provide the ideal opportunity to meet academics, practitioners, and experts in education, research, leadership, social sciences, humanities, management, science, art, culture, inclusive education, environmental education, engineering, law, health and public policy, to share their experience and projects to receive quality feedback.

Professional, academicians, scholars, researchers, psychologists, special educators, practitioners, and Postgraduate/ Graduate students are invited to submit their abstracts to be considered for presentation at the Conference. Speakers and presenters will share new concepts, best practices, knowledge, experience, theories, and solutions, with a focus on promoting learning, professional development, education, and inspiration among professionals and academics in their respective fields.

The conference focuses on (but is not limited to) all areas of theoretical and empirical research in the following fields:

Arts, Culture, Humanities, Science, Law, Management, Social Sciences, Technology, Health, Engineering, Mass Media, Journalism, School Education, Higher Education, Banking, Economics, Languages, Commerce, etc. A few sub-themes are given below, but not limited to:

- ➢ Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, Social-Media and Social Networking
- ➢ Neta Ji Subhash Chandra Bose: Ideas of Nationalism and Gender Equality
- ➢ Ensuring safety for children with disability
- ➢ Media & Disability
- ➢ Neta Ji Subhash Chandra Bose and Youths of present
- ➢ Gender & Disability
- ➢ Industry and Pollution
- ➢ Labour, Employment and Law at workplace
- ➢ Pesticides and effect on health
- ➢ Understanding Inclusion of persons with disabilities in Poverty Alleviation Programmes

- Physical Education, Recreation, leisure & Sports for people with disabilities
- Parents as equal partners in the intervention process for children with disabilities
- Data Science and Machine Learning
- Understanding transition in the life of persons with disabilities across life span, infant, children, adolescent and old age
- Veer Savarkar's ideology and opinions on India freedom movements
- Role and contribution of Veer Savarkar in Indian freedom struggle: An historical analysis
- Life and legacy of Veer Savarkar
- Application of Technology in Education and Training
- Contribution of Neta Ji Subhash Chandra Bose to Indian Society
- Community Based Rehabilitation
- Social Security and Legal Aspect in Disability Rehabilitation
- Research in Disability Rehabilitation
- Disability rights and status in India, policy & programs
- India: The New Emerging Power of The World
- Basic research & documentation for persons with disability
- Gender Dimensions of Disability in the Global Context
- Pre vocational & Vocational Skills programs for persons with disability
- Teaching Social Sciences, Management, Humanities with New-Emerging Standards
- Sciences, Technology and Changing Societies
- Emotional Well-Being, Psychological Health and Academic Affairs
- Neta Ji Subhash Chandra Bose ideas and Indian youth
- Higher Education, Policy, Research and Community Development
- E-Learning, Technology and Mass Education
- Teaching English, Critical Writing and Literacy Education
- Banking Laws and Regulations
- Press and the Freedom of Information exchange and dissemination
- Education, Learning, Demographics and Pedagogy
- International Trade Laws
- Covid-19 Pandemic & Post Pandemic: Technologies and Education
- Biodiversity: Dynamics & Crisis
- Sustainable Ecosystem and Environmental Management
- Environmental Geography and Environmental Impact Assessment
- Air, Water, Soil & Noise Pollution and Control Strategies
- Creativity & Innovation in the digital economy
- Legal Issues in Digital Economy

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- Economic Challenges and Opportunities in the New Normal
- Financial Management in the new normal
- Sustainability of Organizations during and post-pandemic
- Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Computing and Green Energy
- New Trends in Hospitality Sector
- Artificial intelligence, big data & analytics in communication industries
- Power of social media in media entrepreneurship
- Shift in Global Economic Policies to Achieve SDGs during the Post-COVID19 Era
- Changing Public Policies for Inclusive Development of Village / Town / Metropolitan Cities
- Chemical engineering and biotechnology
- Challenges and prospects of South Asian countries
- The emergence of new global political-socio-economic communication
- Changing trends of foreign trade in the context of developing countries
- Parenting, social support, Addiction and stigmatization
- Psychological and social impact of virtual networks
- Social factors in adolescence and its development
- Indian Trade and commerce with other countries
- Technology and Innovations in HR
- Perspectives of Identity, Migration and Displacement in literature
- Epidemic and Pandemic in literary History
- Gender issues and border in literature
- Role of Women and Tribes in pandemic and social sustainability
- Reskilling the workforce to emerge stronger from the Covid -19
- Cultural narrative & Myths
- Identity, Post-Truth & Media
- Communication, Culture & new norms
- Advertisement, Print Media, Social-Media, Television Media and Public Relations
- Language Education & Teaching
- Humanism and Identity in literature: Hindi and the World
- Hindi in the global context
- Language, Culture & Society
- Psychological intervention in the treatment of psychotic symptoms
- Promotion of school mental health programmes
- Changing nature of India-US relations
- Data-driven Analytics and Business Management
- The role of (cross)disciplinary differences in teaching and learning processes

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- ➢ Psychological assessment in persons with mental retardation and associated conditions
- ➢ Understanding and managing developmental disabilities
- ➢ Learning Disability: Assessment, Diagnosis and Intervention
- ➢ Learning Disability and its Differential Diagnosis
- ➢ Biomedical and Civil Engineering
- ➢ Learning Disability: Inclusion and Technology
- ➢ Socio-Emotional Aspects of Learning Disability
- ➢ Strategies for Sensori-motor development in young children with special needs
- ➢ Health and the environment
- ➢ Entrepreneurship and Innovation
- ➢ Experiential learning and Inclusive Education
- ➢ Approaches to Curriculum Development in context to inclusive education
- ➢ Integrating Therapy with school activities
- ➢ STEAM Education
- ➢ Pollution Control
- ➢ Human Environment
- ➢ Environment and Development
- ➢ Climate, Energy and Environment
- ➢ Environmental engineering and the ethics of science
- ➢ The environment and technological advancement
- ➢ Environmental sustainability
- ➢ The challenges of modern English literature
- ➢ Professional jargon on social media
- ➢ Languages and Cultural Identity
- ➢ AI and Languages
- ➢ Literature, religion and Gender
- ➢ Digitalization in publication
- ➢ Challenges of authors
- ➢ Neuro-linguistic programming and languages
- ➢ Applied Mathematics

Any other relevant topics related to the main theme or disciplines mentioned above, and UN SDGs

Only original and previously unpublished work on a range of topics related to the conference theme will be accepted.

Call for Research Papers: Well researched papers on the theme/ sub-themes of the conference are invited from academicians, research scholars, students, professionals

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from different institutions. Abstracts of individual paper presentation proposals should be in about 300-500 words, in doc/word format. The participants should include in the abstract, details as to the title, name of author(s), University/Institution, and keywords.

A proceeding book of the conference including all abstracts (all presenters) with ISBN, papers presented during the conference, a print copy to physically present candidates, and soft copy to all, will be provided to all research presenters.

Best Paper Presentation Award: A Certificate of Award for the Best Paper Presentation, Best paper presentation award, will be awarded to two best presenters from each technical session after the conference.

Paper Publication: Authors who will present their research papers in the conference will be eligible to send their research paper (same as presented or different) for publication in ICERT International Multidisciplinary Journals, peer reviewed academic/ scholarly, open access journals with DOI. To know more about the journal, please visit www.icert.org.in

Submission Guidelines:

- Full length papers should not exceed 6000 words don't add endnotes or footnotes.

- For English Full paper: It should be typed in Microsoft Word. The font should be "Times New Roman" with "12" size for matter,16 size in bold for title, 14 size in bold for main headings & 12 size in bold for sub-headings, having line spacing of 1.5 inch and one-inch custom margin on all sides & A4 Size Paper.

- For Hindi Full paper: It should be typed in Microsoft Word in "Unicode" with font size14 for content, 16 bold for title & 14 bold for headings, having line spacing of 1.5 inch and one-inch custom margin on all sides.

- A Uniform Style for Citation should be strictly adhered to while submitting full length papers.

- All in-text citations must be hyperlinked with the references (cross-reference). Use the word reference tab for cross-referencing and hyperlinking. We also recommend you use Mendeley or other referencing tools.

- Submit a brief profile of the author on the Word file/ doc file, which should not exceed more than one page, and try to keep it as brief as possible.

- Each article must be submitted with an impact statement of not more than 150 words.

- References/ bibliography must be serialized as 1, 2, ...

- Provide write you orchid ID, google scholar, academia, or other identifiers if you have one in your profile.

- Must check grammar under the review tab of MS Word

- You could read more Submission Guidelines | ICERT

You could read more about the journal here Edumania | ICERT

Awards (International Felicitation)

Indo-Global Education Excellence Award 2024

Applications are invited from professionals, academicians, research scholars health professionals-teaching faculty, industry professionals-trainer/ leaders, and social reformers/ educationist for the prestigious international award "Indo-Global Education Excellence Award 2024", for their excellence in education, innovations in academics, research, social welfare, will also be presented by the ICERT to recognize prominent personalities for their respected achievements & contribution in their respective fields and society as per the category and the eligibility.

ICERT " Indo-Global Education Excellence Award" is a recognition to dignitaries for their excellence in education, health, research, and contribution to education & research fraternity with their distinguished services and expertise.

Eligibility Criteria:

1. The application must have the minimum 30 yrs. age

2. The applicant must have demonstrated keen learning attitude, and achievements in life.

3. Applicants must have adequate experience in education, industry, social welfare or other discipline.

4. Must mention your social contribution and achievement in the profile before uploading in registration form.

5. Your profile must consist of

I. Your full name as per your academic/ government approved identity document, and DOB.

II. Current work affiliation and job title, and contact info.

III. Educational qualification including degree, courses etc., with dates, and institution names,

IV. Current and past employment with institution name, dates, and title

V. Award citation and honours if any

VI. Research experience with journal name and ISSN number with volume and issue number

VII. Social welfare activities with evidences, social profile links/ identifiers, etc.

Award nomination is not a matter of award recognition claim, all nominations will be screened by the Award Screening Committee, the committee decision will be final and selected members will be informed via ICERT email: awards@icert.org.init

A soft copy of the conference participation, and a presentation certificate will be provided to the online participants, and soft & printed copies will be provided to physically present participants as per category. A soft and hard copy of the Award Certificate, Printed & Framed Award Certificate and memento will be provided to each awardee.

Date of conference: June 10-12, 2024

Time: 10:00 am to 2:00 pm (Nepal Standard Time) NPT

Kindly note that the last date of the following:

Last date of registration: May 15, 2024

Last date of submission of abstract: May 15, 2024

Last date of Award Application: May 15, 2024

Full Paper Submission: May 30, 2024

Send abstract and full paper at: conferences@icert.org.in

Early submissions are greatly appreciated

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Click on below link for registration: https://forms.gle/J8mZHt1V9fnF9hs79

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Conference Committee

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Mr. D.R. Shrestha, Chairman, Himalayan College of Management, Kathmandu Nepal

Sh. Sandeep Chahal, Director, NIILM University, Kaithal, Haryana India

Patron: Dr. Sandeep Kumar, Secretary, International Council for Education, Research and Training, USA & India

Prof. Dr. M. Amr Sadik, Adjunct HR and Strategy Management Professor, IPE Management School – Paris

Conference Chair: Prof. (Dr.) Aruna Anchal, Executive Director, Research and Publication Division, ICERT, Dean & Head, Department of Education, Baba Masthnath University Rohtak India

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Ms. Pramila Shrestha, Admin Head, Himalayan college of Management, Kathmandu Nepal

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Convenor: Dr. Swarna, Assistant Professor, Department of English, I.N.M. PG College Meerut India

Mr. Tirtha Raj Bhatta, Assistant Professor, Himalayan college of Management, Kathmandu Nepal

Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Evone Halim Matta Botros, Executive Director, Membership Division, International Council for Education Research and Training (ICERT), Red Sea Hurghada, Egypt

Mr. Khageshyor Khanal, Research Head, Himalayan college of Management, Kathmandu Nepal

Dr Kotra Balayogi, Assistant Professor, Unity College of Teacher Education, Dimapur, Nagaland.

Organizing Committee

Ms. Muna Aryal, Lecturer of Finance / Thesis supervisor, Himalayan college of Management, Kathmandu Nepal

Mamila Shrestha, Admin, Himalayan college of Management, Kathmandu Nepal

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Blessing Agbo Ntamu, Lecturer-I, University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria

Dr. Adisa Olawumi, Lecturer, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Dr. Manju Chaudhary, Associate Professor, FGM Govt. College, Adampur (Hisar) India

Tentative Program Schedule

June 09: Arrival at Hotel in Kathmandu afternoon & onwards

June 10: Breakfast, Conference-Inauguration, Guest/ Keynote Lectures & First Technical Session

Evening: Spend time at Leisure and Local Sightseeing (AC Bus)

June: 11: Breakfast, Conference Guest/ Keynote Lectures & Second Technical Session

Evening: Spend time at Leisure and Local Sightseeing (AC Bus)

June: 12: Breakfast, Conference-Third Technical Session, Valedictory Session and Award Ceremony.

Evening: Spend time at Leisure and Local Sightseeing (AC Bus)

June 13: Breakfast at Hotel and Ready for Departure

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Abstracts

The Thin Line: A New Juridical Approach to Suicide

Shadab Alam[1], Gourav Kumar Srivastava[2]
[1]Imamul Hai Khan Law College, Bokaro Steel City, Jharkhand
[2]Imamul Hai Khan Law College, Bokaro Steel City, Jharkhand

Abstract

This research explores the deficiencies within current legal frameworks of suicide-related laws and their implications for mental health. It unveils a system often rooted in punitive measures, perpetuating societal stigma and hindering support for individuals in mental health crises. The study advocates for a paradigm shift towards a legal approach centered on mental health, emphasizing compassion, support, and destigmatization.

Critical findings underscore the urgency of legal reform, emphasizing the transformative potential of implementing a mental health-centric approach. This proposed approach aims to bridge existing gaps by prioritizing mental health support over punitive measures, encouraging open discussions, and fostering a culture where seeking help is embraced rather than stigmatized.

Looking forward, the research emphasizes the necessity of ongoing evaluation and tailored interventions within legal systems. It stresses the importance of cultural sensitivity in crafting legal frameworks, ensuring that interventions resonate with diverse societal norms.

The study concludes by advocating collaborative efforts among legal, mental health, and cultural experts. It highlights the significance of interdisciplinary collaboration in shaping legal responses that are not only supportive and culturally sensitive but also ethically grounded. Ultimately, this research sets the stage for a transformative shift in legal perspectives, advocating for a society where mental health is valued, supported, and protected within legal frameworks.

Keywords: Suicide-related Laws, Mental Health-Centric Approach, Legal Reform, Cultural Sensitivity, Interdisciplinary Collaboration.

From Nature to Medicine: Investigating the Phytochemical Diversity and Pharmacological Activities of *Woodwardia unigemmata*

Muhammad Ovais Omer, Tayyaba Asghar, Adeel Sattar
Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore-Pakistan

Alia Gul
Department of Botany, University of Hazara, Mansehra-Pakistan

Abstract

The study explores the pharmacological properties of *Woodwardia unigemmata*, a fern with potential medicinal applications. In this study global health challenges posed by pathogenic microorganisms and the escalating issue of antibiotic resistance were studied. Fungal infections, antioxidant properties, and the significance of traditional medicinal plant knowledge are discussed as crucial aspects of this multifaceted problem. The study adopts a multidisciplinary approach, involving phytochemical and physicochemical analyses, antimicrobial and antioxidant assessments. The results indicate that the methanolic extract of *Woodwardia unigemmata* exhibits a high percentage yield of 8.4%, while the n-hexane extract shows the lowest yield at 2.2%. Physicochemical analyses reveal differences in color, texture, and odor between the two extracts. Qualitative phytochemical analysis identifies flavonoids, terpenoids, and phenols, with GC-MS analysis providing a detailed composition of the plant extracts. Biochemical tests confirm the presence of catalase and coagulase in *Staphylococcus aureus* and indole and methyl red in *Escherichia coli*. Antimicrobial tests demonstrate comparable results between methanolic and n-hexane extracts against these bacteria, with a minimum inhibitory concentration of 12.5 mg/ml. The antifungal activity against *Candida albicans* is also comparable between the extracts and the standard drug Fluconazole. Additionally, both extracts exhibit significant antioxidant activity, as assessed through the DPPH free radical scavenging assay. *Woodwardia unigemmata* holds promise as a medicinal plant with antimicrobial and antioxidant potential. The comprehensive analysis sheds light on its chemical composition and pharmacological properties. Future research should focus on identifying specific bioactive compounds, elucidating their mechanisms, and conducting in vivo studies to validate observed effects. Collaborative efforts between botanical researchers and pharmaceutical scientists are essential for developing standardized extracts or compounds, contributing innovative solutions to antibiotic resistance, and advancing pharmaceutical innovation from natural sources.

Keywords: *Woodwardia unigemmata*, Phytochemical properties, Pharmacological activities, Antimicrobial, Antioxidant.

Ergonomics, Students' Health, and Learning at Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria

Nura Bawa

Department of Curriculum Studies and Educational Technology, Faculty of Education and Extension Services, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto

Abstract

Ergonomics is the study of designing equipment and devices that fit the human body, its movements, and its cognitive abilities. In the context of students in the 21st century, ergonomics is important because of the increasing amount of time that students spend using technology, such as computers, tablets, and smartphones. Poor ergonomics can lead to physical discomfort, pain, and even long-term injuries, such as carpal tunnel syndrome and back problems. This article assessed the relationship between students, some ergonomic factors they may come into contact with during their stay at the university, and how the relationship can be improved. The study adopted a correlational survey research design. All the undergraduate students from the faculty of sciences formed the population of the study. 357 students were randomly selected to participate in the study. The determination of the sample size was guided by Research Advisors (2006). An instrument titled "Ergonomics and Students' Health" was developed and used for data collection. It was validated, and it was used to conduct a pilot study. A reliability index of 0.98 was obtained using Chrombach Alpha at the 0.05 level of significance. Results from the study found that most of the students do not see ergonomics as a factor of concern. A negative relationship was also found between ergonomics and students' health conditions at the university. It was concluded that ergonomics is a silent issue with numerous negative health effects that needs urgent responses from both students and university management. It was therefore recommended that the university management take the necessary measures to improve the ergonomic conditions of its students.

Keywords: Ergonomics, students, health, 21st century.

Assessing The Impact Of Augumented Reality Integration On Students' Micro Teaching Academic Achievement

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of integrating augmented reality (AR) into micro teaching practices on students' academic achievement in the context of EDU 213 (Micro teaching practice). Employing a quasi-experimental design, the study compares the effects of using augmented reality against traditional methods of micro teaching on year 2 students' academic achievement. The researcher-made instrument for data collection, termed Micro Teaching Achievement Test (MTAT), demonstrated high reliability with a coefficient of 0.89. Findings reveal that students taught using augmented reality experienced significantly higher post-test scores compared to those taught through traditional methods. Augmented reality integration proved to be an efficient teaching method, offering a more engaging, immersive, and effective learning experience. Based on these findings, a recommendation is made to relevant authorities to integrate augmented reality into teacher training programs, enhancing educators' skills and preparing them for the evolving demands of modern education.

Keywords: Augmentented reality, micro teaching. impact, academic achievement.

Contributions Of Sociology of Education to People with Disabilities in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper discussed the concepts of education, People with disabilities, sociology and sociology of education. The chapter also discussed the contributions of Sociology of Education to People with Disabilities in Nigeria which included; exposes people with disabilities on how authority and power are derived within the society, it assists in the analysis and clarification of different types of relationships within the society, establishing the links between the different sub-systems in the society, it intimates people with disabilities with the changes within the society, examining of human background and various forms of orientation within the society, it operates within the realm of human needs, it helps in socialization training to the younger generation in the society, and also it inculcate societal integration among the people in the society. Finally paper discussed the Implications of Sociology of Education to People with disabilities in Nigeria.

Keywords: Education, Sociology of Education, People, Disability.

Unlocking Tanzanian Youth Potential: Digital Innovations for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper explores the dynamic landscape of Tanzanian youth engagement in the digital economy and its implications for sustainable development. Drawing from online platform reviews on youth economic activities and secondary data published by reputable sources, the study investigates how Tanzanian youth are leveraging digital innovations to address societal challenges and advance Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the paper focuses on SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

Methodology: The study draws from online platform reviews and secondary data to explore youth economic activities in Tanzania's digital landscape. Case studies, surveys, and interviews are utilized to analyze successful youth-led initiatives, identify enabling factors and barriers, and propose recommendations for stakeholders.

Findings: The research reveals a diverse array of youth-led digital initiatives addressing poverty, promoting economic growth, enhancing infrastructure, and fostering responsible consumption. Enabling factors such as digital literacy and supportive policies facilitate youth engagement, while barriers like access to finance and infrastructure limitations hinder their impact.

Conclusion: Tanzanian youth are pivotal in driving digital innovation for sustainable development, as evidenced by their creativity and innovation in addressing societal challenges. However, realizing their full potential requires addressing barriers and creating an enabling environment. Stakeholders must support and scale up youth-led initiatives to achieve inclusive and sustainable development

Keywords: Tanzanian Youth, Digital Economy, Sustainable Development Goals, Innovation, Economic Empowerment.

Contemporary Matrix in Alternative Dispute Resolution and Crises Incident Management as A Conflict Handling Style' s Of Criminal Justice System Against Litigation

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Abstract

Alternative Dispute Resolution includes practices, techniques and approaches for resolving and managing conflicts short of, or alternative to full-scale court process. Legal, political, international, social, interpersonal, and family disputes are now handled (not always "resolved") with a variety of different processes, all with different purposes, structures, personnel, and types of outcomes. Increasingly, rather than resolving disputes in courts or other formal tribunals (with binary win-lose outcomes), disputes and conflicts may be resolved by negotiation (directly by the parties to the disputes or with their legal or other representatives), mediation (using the assistance of a third party to facilitate that negotiation), arbitration (using a third party outside of a court to make a decision with privately agreed-to rules), or some other hybrid of these processes, including mediation-arbitration (med-arb), arbitration-mediation (arb-med), consensus building (facilitated group decision making), restorative justice (alternative criminal reintegrates, restitutionary, and healing processes), transitional justice (such as using truth and reconciliation processes, indigenous conflict resolution processes [e.g., gacaca in Rwanda], whether formal or informal, to attempt to resolve post- conflict and mass atrocity wrongs and harms), and specifically tailored processes to a particular conflict or set of disputes (comprising the new field of Dispute System Design). Courts and adjudication (decisions by an officer of the state, either a judge or an administrative officer) continue to be used in both nation-state and international settings in particular kinds of cases, notably in modern international criminal law.

Keywords: ADR, Criminal Justice, Matrix, Conflict Management, Ligigation.

Extent Of Utilization of Data Security Management Strategies by Accounts Staff for Prevention of Data Leakages in Universities in Anambra State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Data leakage is a problem that universities, companies and organizations face every day around the world. This study ascertained the extent of utilization of data security management strategies by accounts staff for prevention of data leakages in universities in Anambra State, Nigeria. Two research questions guided the study and two null hypotheses were tested. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population comprised 721 accounting staff working in the nine universities in Anambra State, Nigeria. Census sampling was used because the population size was manageable for the researchers. A 21-items structured questionnaire was used. The instrument was validated by three experts. Cronbach's alpha was used to determine the reliability co-efficient values of 0.86 and 0.78, for clusters B1 and B2 with an overall co-efficient value of 82. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, while analysis of variance was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 alpha levels. The findings of the study revealed that the accounting staff utilization of data security management strategies in universities in Anambra State is in moderate extent. Accounting staff years of working experience significantly influenced their mean ratings on the utilization of data security management strategies for data leakage prevention in universities in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study concluded that all the data security management strategies listed in the study is utilized by accounting staff for data leakage prevention in universities in Anambra State, Nigeria. It was recommended among others that universities in Nigeria and Anambra State in particular should be aware of the high rate of data leakage in the universities and review their data security management strategies to reduce giving cyber criminals' opportunity to hack into the institutions' database to perpetuate criminal activities.

Keywords: University, Data Security Management Strategies, Accounting Staff, Data Leakage

Preparation And Storage of Fish Burger from Low-Priced Pangus Catfish

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Abstract

The improved fish burger made from pangus fish with various additives showed changes in composition compared to the fish mince. It had lower moisture, pH, and protein contents but higher lipid and ash contents. Among the tested levels of mashed potato, the burger with 25% mashed potato had the best sensory performance and was recommended for commercial production. During storage at room temperature (28ºC), the sensory attributes of the burger declined significantly over time. However, when stored at refrigeration temperature (5ºC), the product exhibited better stability. Chemical analysis indicated that the TVB-N value, which indicates spoilage, increased progressively during storage at both room and refrigeration temperatures. Microbial load also increased significantly at both temperatures, but the growth rate was slower under refrigeration. Taking all the findings into account, it was concluded that the shelf life of the pangus fish burger was very short, not exceeding 24 hours at 28ºC. However, refrigeration extended the shelf life, although it still had limited stability.

Keywords: Food additives, Room temperature, Refrigeration temperature, fish mince.

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Empowering Narratives: Exploring the Impact of Kotak General Insurance's 'Drive Like a Lady' Campaign on Shifting Perceptions of Female Empowerment

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Abstract

Amid India's evolving societal landscape, this study delves into the profound influence of Kotak General Insurance's 'Drive Like A Lady' campaign on reshaping perceptions of female empowerment and aspirations. Central to the campaign is the portrayal of Surekha Yadav, India's first female loco pilot, whose journey embodies resilience and determination. By spotlighting Yadav's story and celebrating women who drive change, the campaign aims to instill empowerment and possibility among its audience.

The literature review section provides a thorough examination of relevant literature surrounding gender stereotypes, biases, and the role of advocacy campaigns in driving social change.

The methodology section outlines the research approach adopted to analyze the 'Drive Like A Lady' campaign. This section discusses the theoretical underpinnings guiding the analysis and the conceptual framework employed. Drawing on theories such as the Hypodermic Theory and the Habermas Public Sphere Theory, it offers a conceptual framework for understanding the transformative potential of initiatives like the 'Drive Like A Lady' campaign in challenging ingrained societal norms and fostering inclusivity.

It emphasizes the use of qualitative analysis, and content analysis, to examine the campaign's effectiveness in reshaping cultural narratives surrounding female achievement and ambition.

In the results section, the findings of the study are presented, highlighting the campaign's effectiveness in challenging biased stereotypes and inspiring young girls to pursue ambitious goals. Through content analysis and exploration of existing literature, the research uncovers how the campaign's storytelling strategies and celebration of female role models foster a more inclusive and aspirational societal narrative. Additionally, the study examines the campaign's resonance across diverse demographic groups, probing its ability to surpass cultural boundaries and resonate with individuals from varied socio-economic backgrounds.

Finally, the conclusion synthesizes the key insights from the study, emphasizing the significant impact of the 'Drive Like A Lady' campaign as a catalyst for reshaping cultural norms and empowering the next generation of women to dream big and defy societal limitations. It underscores the transformative power of advocacy campaigns in driving social change and recommends further research to explore the long-term implications of such initiatives on gender equality in India.

Keywords: Achievement, Ambition, Aspirations, Bias, Campaign, Change, Cultural, Determination.

Exploring the Portrayal of Rape Culture in Bollywood Cinema and Its Impact on Society

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Abstract

In India, millions of women are impacted by rapes every year. According to a recent report published in 2023, 28,811 rape cases were reported across India, with 55 per cent reported from Uttar Pradesh. The aftermath of this heinous crime impacts millions of women in the country. Combined with gender, caste, and class discrimination, sexual violence pushes women further back. The most immediate impact of sexual violence falls on the victim; however, it goes beyond that. Sexual violence, including rape, damages the social fabric in the same way that other forms of violence do. One of the primary reasons for the rise in rape cases in India is the media's presentation of the issue. Newspapers, radio, television, and the internet are all forms of mass media. Individuals rely significantly on various kinds of media to learn about social and political concerns, which has given these media forms unrivaled potential to shape the public view of sexual assault. Cinema is considered a powerful media tool, with its ability to impact millions at once. It has been observed that cinema can influence the different aspects of people's lives, from eating habits to lifestyle. Mr Baldoon Dhingra cited Prime Minister Nehru's remark in a 1963 report commissioned by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that examined the connection between Indian film and culture. In his address, Nehru acknowledged cinema's major impact on Indian society. Indian cinema, particularly Bollywood or Hindi cinema, has a global audience of 3 billion. As of 2021, the worth of the Bollywood industry is $2.83 billion. Bollywood has worked on cultural representation, generating social awareness, influencing trends, and creating a national identity. However, one downside of Bollywood is its portrayal of women. From portraying negative stereotypes and victim-blaming narratives, Bollywood has given rise to male aggression, gender disbalance, and patriarchal thinking. One way Bollywood has popularized rape culture is by showing romanticized scenarios that normalize non-consensual intimacy and male aggression. In some films, rape acts as the main plot device, with the male lead protecting the honor of his sister or romantic interest while completely overlooking the victim's trauma. This further diminishes the severity of sexual violence and can also lead to a culture of entitlement in which sexual violence is considered a symbol of masculinity. This abstract primarily aims to address how the audience interprets and internalizes the portrayal of rapes in cinema. Furthermore, it explores sensationalism, the objectification of women, and the glorification of violence. Bollywood can influence social views and encourage good change; it also must represent complex themes like rape with caution and respect. By romanticizing rape culture and glorifying male aggressiveness, Bollywood fosters damaging stereotypes and contributes to a culture of sexual violence. The industry must acknowledge its effect and take measures to promote a more responsible and ethical narrative that confronts rather than glorifies rape culture.

A Holistic Approach of Ayurvedic Management of Grahani W.S.R. Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)

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Abstract

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a functional bowel disorder characterized by abdominal pain and altered bowel habits in the absence of detectable structural abnormalities. Approximately 20 % of the general population fulfils diagnostic criteria for IBS but only 10% of these consult their doctors because of gastro-intestinal symptoms. Throughout the world about 10-20 % of adults and adolescents have symptoms consistent with IBS. Young women are affected 2-3 times more often than men. Co-existing condition such as non-ulcer dyspepsia, chronic fatigue syndrome, dysmenorrhea and fibromyalgia are common. Severity of symptoms varies and can significantly impair quality of life. Though it is difficult to have correlation between IBS & any particular disease in Ayurveda. But many diseases described in Ayurvedic classics resemble with symptoms commonly found in IBS like Vataja & Kaphaja Atisara, Sangrahani, Pravahika, Pakvasyagata Vata. There are no clear diagnostic markers exist for IBS. Thus, the diagnosis of the disorder is based on clinical presentation. The condition of IBS is known as "Grahani" in Ayurveda. According to the ancient science of Ayurveda, the Agni (or digestive fire) is responsible for breaking down food into energy and nutrition. When digestion is complete, the food passes onto the next stage of digestion from the various digestive organs. If the person is not able to digest the food easily, then it implies that his/her digestion is weak or you can say the fire element "Agni" is weak. This weak and improper digestion can lead to the accumulation of toxins (ama) and all the major symptoms of IBS can be a result of these toxins. That's why the first step in Ayurvedic Treatment of IBS is the treatment and reduction of Ama. This way body is detoxified and doshas are brought into balance. Ayurvedic treatment for IBS involves restoring in digestive system's functioning along with eliminating the accumulated toxins and providing lifestyle guidance to nourish to the mind and body. People suffering from IBS are suggested to take control of their stress levels and prevent worsening of the symptoms. IBS cure in Ayurveda focuses on proper digestion to let the illness not affect your schedule. IBS isn't a life-threatening disease but patients are advised to keep a self-diagnosis so the condition doesn't keep interfering in the daily life activities.

Keywords: - IBS, Fatigue, Fibromyalgia Atisara, Sangrahani, Pravahika.

Effect Of Learning Environment on Secondary School Students Academic Achievement and Retention Ability in Nassarawa Educational Zone In Kano State, Nigeria

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&
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Abstract

This study investigated the effect of learning environment on academic achievement and retention ability of secondary schools in Nassarawa Educational Zone in Kano State, Nigeria. The study adopted a quasi-experimental design involving two groups (experimental and control). The experimental group was taught in an enhanced learning environment while the control group was taught in a regular learning environment. Four research objects guided the study and four hypotheses were tested. The population of the study is 16,324 and the sample of the study was 168 students' from four senior secondary schools in the study area. Purposive sampling technique was used. The researchers developed two instruments (tools) for data collection. The instruments are the Students Aptitude Test (SAT) and the Students Recall Test (SRT). The instruments were validated by experts. The reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha coefficient, with a reliability level of $r = 0.82$ and 0.91. Data collected were analyses using student t-test of independent variable. The results showed that students in the experimental group performed significantly better than those in the control group on both SAT and SRT. The study concluded that an enhanced learning environment had a positive effect on geography students' performance and retention ability. Recommendations were made based on the result that it is essential for schools to create a supportive and stimulating learning environment that fosters students' academic success in subjects area and also government should provide fund that will enable school create learning environments that are conducive to learners in order to improve student academic achievement and retention ability.

Keywords: Learning environment; Academic achievement; Retention ability; Secondary schools.

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AI and Language

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Abstract

Language is the mediator of communication. Due, to language we connect people, we connect subject, we share our thoughts and views, and we understand our emotions with each other. Over all language plays a magnificent role all sectors and in the field of education sector where the input and output of knowledge emits the light in various sectors. Hence, Language is the one of the most significant role which plays in the role of communication.

Due to language the barriers of thoughts and expressions will be over come in the process of communication. Hence, language resolves the issues of communication.

India is a multilingual and multicultural country to communicate with people we required language. The mean and mode to communicate in any language we need translation. Due, to translation process we can rectify the language for any subject. A translator who is having the knowledge of both the language that is source language and target language can translate the language where we can get the input and output of resolution of the communication. Due, to translation the emergence of the light emits the inclination of language in the field of communication.

In today's digital world artificial intelligence enrolls its functionality in all sectors. Where, it finds its active participation to resolve the issues in all fields. When the activation of AI enrolls in any particular sector will generate its resolution within the given time frame. Hence, it takes less time to consume to solve any query.

The data when we input in the application of AI it emits the resolution of any query with consuming less time. AI plays an active role to resolve any issues. But, then to implement any language to feed the data into AI application we required a translator to translate the language with proper source of knowledge.

To learn any language we need to start from its basic AI tool will help in learning any language with respective of the data which has been feed in the application it's a time consuming source where anybody can opt the functionality of the source. Not only the mean languages where we learn, can we get into the depth of dialect language where, the unknown hidden of language will emerge the output of communication. Not only the emergence of language will be known in depth of culture and society related aspects to that language will be known towards communication.

Hence, the source and mean of language enrolls its functionality in the form of application where assistance of tool will be opted to generate its role in a legitimate form.

The Erosion of Values in the Post-COVID Generation: A Study of Swami Vivekananda's Concept of 'Atma-Vidya' and its Potential in Revitalizing Moral and Ethical Values in Students

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Abstract

The abrupt shift to online learning, increased social media engagement, and widespread use of smart devices have adversely affected students' physical and mental well-being. Lingering issues persist post-pandemic. This study seeks to highlight the negative repercussions of swift transitions to online education and excessive mobile device usage on students' learning capacity and ethical principles. Focusing on post-COVID value depletion among students, the research aligns with the value perspectives of Swami Vivekananda, the renowned Indian Educational Philosopher. Qualitative data collection methods, including focus group interviews, observation, and questionnaires, were employed to gather insights. The study investigates the impact of online learning and social media usage during the pandemic on students' physical, moral, and mental health. Findings indicate widespread social media addiction among students, a decline in moral values, and consequent academic setbacks. The pandemic severely disrupted their fundamental social interactions. The research aims to guide educators and institutions in comprehending the shifts in student behaviour in the post-COVID landscape, facilitating adjustments in parenting approaches and lesson planning. Embracing a value-based learning approach can aid students in their holistic development, nurturing them into responsible citizens of the future.

Keywords: Post COVID Era, Value depletion, Educational Stakeholders, Swami Vivekananda, Character Formation.

Right to Education in India: Legislative Attempts vs. Judicial Interpretation

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Abstract

Education concerns the most disciplinary method of learning process. The enlightening experience of education has been facilitating with qualitative means of socialization and rural development. Accordingly, the Indian Constitution along with the legislative wing of the government has addressed right to education highlighting it as one of the basic human rights. However, to an utter disappointment several educational institutions fail to follow these rules and policies. Again, education being an entry in the concurrent list, each State has their own educational policies which in most of the cases create sheer confusion and discrimination. The children of economically weaker sections of the society are the worst suffers as neither they are aware of their rights nor have the access to seek remedy for their infringed rights. Nevertheless, the judiciary has from time to time intervened into these areas of discrepancies and have given a new dimension to right to education through their even-handed interpretations. The landmark judgements pronounced in Mohini Jain case, Unni Krishnan case and T.M.A. Pai Foundation's case has elevated the significance of the contribution of Indian judiciary towards right to education. The paper aims to seek the unfair biasness of the educational institutions under the cloak of legislation and the role of judiciary in piercing those veils bringing out the true intents of the legislation through proper interpretations to uphold right to education as it is getting quite essential in this global digital economy for every person having the privilege in their primary and higher education as well.

Keywords - Fundamental Right, Right to Education, Constitution, Judiciary, Article 21A.

Examining the Role of Cultural Competence and Cultural Intelligence in Enhancing Teacher Effectiveness

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Abstract

As classrooms become more diverse, instructors must have the skills and expertise to properly engage students from a variety of cultural backgrounds. Cultural competency, defined as the ability to comprehend, value, and engage with people from varied cultural backgrounds, has become a crucial component of effective teaching and learning processes. Moreover, cultural intelligence, which refers to the ability to operate proficiently in culturally heterogeneous environments, plays a pivotal role in successfully negotiating intricate cultural dynamics within educational settings. By equipping student teachers with cultural competence and cultural intelligence skills, educators can enhance their ability to create inclusive learning environments that promote academic achievement and socio-cultural development among students from diverse backgrounds. Fostering cultural competence and cultural intelligence among student teachers not only improves their effectiveness in the classroom but also contributes to the overall advancement of educational equity and social justice. This paper will explore the pivotal role of cultural competence and cultural intelligence in augmenting teacher effectiveness, particularly in the context of teacher education programs aimed at fostering cultural awareness among student teachers. Based on diverse evidences found in various literature and theoretical frameworks, this paper is going to propose strategies for integrating cultural competence and cultural intelligence training into teacher education curricula. Additionally, the paper discusses the importance of ongoing professional development and support mechanisms for in-service teachers to further enhance their cultural competence and cultural intelligence throughout their careers. In conclusion, this paper underscores the significance of cultural competence and cultural intelligence in enhancing teacher effectiveness and promoting inclusive education. By prioritizing cultural awareness and sensitivity in teacher education programs, educators can play a pivotal role in fostering positive intercultural interactions and facilitating meaningful learning experiences for all students.

Keywords: Cultural competence, cultural intelligence, teacher effectiveness, teacher education, inclusive education, cultural awareness, socio-cultural development, learning experiences.

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Technology and Innovation in HR

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Abstract

In India, the high cost of medical education, particularly for an MBBS degree, poses significant challenges for new doctors, who often find that their qualifications do not justify the expenses incurred. This financial strain is exacerbated when these highly trained professionals are employed for routine tasks such as insurance treatment and billing verification, roles that are not commercially viable given their level of education and potential. As a cost-effective measure, many insurance companies and third-party administrators (TPAs) opt to employ doctors with BHMS or BMS degrees for these tasks. However, these professionals are often underqualified for the complexities of medical verification, leading to inefficiencies and errors in treatment validation and anomaly detection.

The situation also adversely affects programs like the Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), where the need for accurate and efficient cashless medical services is critical. Delays and inaccuracies in medical verification can complicate the provision of timely healthcare to veterans and their families, underscoring the need for improvement in these processes.

This paper proposes the implementation of an Artificial Intelligence (AI) ecosystem designed to function as highly qualified medical agents. This AI system will be capable of independently verifying diagnoses, treatment plans, and medical reports for accuracy while also identifying procedural anomalies. The primary objective is to augment the capabilities of the current workforce, enhancing overall efficiency and effectiveness in medical management. By deploying AI medical agents, the project aims to not only address the gap in qualification and task complexity but also improve the accuracy and reliability of medical administrative processes.

This initiative promises to revolutionize the way medical verifications are handled, providing a sustainable, scalable solution to a pressing healthcare management issue in India.

SDG-16 and Access to Justice for Marginalized Dalit: A Study of Patepur Village of Ghazipur District of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

SDG-16, one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015, aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, ensure access to justice for everyone, and establish effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. Within SDG-16, the third target specifically addresses the importance of equal access to justice. Access to justice is an important legal right in any democratic society. It ensures that everyone is treated fairly and equally under the law. This essential entitlement plays a crucial role in upholding justice principles and creating an environment where legal solutions are fair for all. It's a cornerstone in protecting individual freedom and rights, emphasizing that legal protections should be available to everyone, regardless of their background or status in society. However, this right remains elusive for a significant portion of the population – the Dalit communities, often characterized by untouchables, socially marginalized and downtrodden. This study delves into the nuanced dimensions of justice accessibility for marginalized Dalit communities, with a specific focus on Patepur village situated in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. This research paper aims to evaluate the current state of justice accessibility for Dalit individuals and pinpoints the major barriers impeding their access to justice. One of the most fundamental challenges is the limited awareness of legal rights. They are often unaware of their rights and the available legal remedies, leaving them at a significant disadvantage when faced with legal issues. This lack of awareness further exacerbates their vulnerability and perpetuates a cycle of injustice. Socioeconomic barriers are equally daunting. Economic constraints and the associated difficulties in affording legal representation often leave these communities without recourse when confronted with legal problems. These barriers effectively deny them access to the justice they are entitled to. Furthermore, the inadequacy of legal infrastructure in marginalized areas compounds the issue. Often, individuals from Dalit communities are forced to travel long distances to access legal services, incurring additional expenses and hardships. Disparities in legal representation are yet another major obstacle. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, incorporating semi-structured interviews, and secondary resources such as Government reports, media reports, and relevant legal and research documents. By applying these sources, the research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted challenges that marginalized Dalits of this area face in their pursuit of justice. The key findings of this study are expected to highlight several critical aspects, including the limited awareness of legal rights among Dalit communities, the influence of socio-economic barriers, inadequate infrastructure, and disparities in legal representation.

Keywords: Freedom, Untouchables, justice accessibility, Legal rights, Downtrodden, Injustice.

Ancient Agricultural Practices: Lessons from Early Civilizations and Cultures

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Abstract

This research paper delves into the ancient agricultural practices of early civilizations and cultures, aiming to extract valuable insights and lessons relevant to contemporary agricultural systems. By examining the agricultural methods, advancements, and socio-cultural contexts of civilizations such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, among others, the paper seeks to clarify the fundamental principles of agriculture and its historical significance. Through comparative analysis, it explores the variety of approaches to food production, resource management, and sustainability. Furthermore, it addresses the lasting impacts of ancient agricultural systems and their applicability in tackling modern challenges like climate change, food security, and environmental degradation. Leveraging historical evidence and archaeological discoveries, this paper enhances our comprehension of the origins and progression of agriculture, providing perspectives on how traditional agricultural knowledge can foster innovative solutions for the future.

Keywords: Ancient Agriculture, Civilizations, Traditional Agriculture, Sustainability.

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घरेलू हिंसा एवं महिला मानवाधिकार

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Abstract

जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं सृष्टि की रचना नारी और पुरुष दो वर्गों से मिलकर हुई है । ठीक इसी प्रकार किसी भी समाज के निर्माण में नारी और पुरुष दोनों ही वर्गों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। समाज के योगदान में नारी ने अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुरुषों की तरह ही दिया परंतु नारी को वह अधिकार ना मिला जो पुरुषों को दिया गया।

वैदिक काल में तो फिर भी नारियों की स्थिति थोड़ी सी बेहतर थी लेकिन धीरे-धीरे ऐसी अनेकों कुप्रथाएं आई जिनकी वजह नारी को हीन और कमजोर समझा जाने लगा । सिर्फ बच्चे पैदा करने की मशीन, पुरुष पर निर्भर समझा जाने लगा और इन्हीं बातों की वजह से दिन प्रतिदिन उसके प्रति होने वाली हिंसक घटनाएं बढ़ती चली गई। हिंसात्मक घटनाओं में शारीरिक हिंसा, मानसिक हिंसा, यौन हिंसा तथा आर्थिक हिंसा भी शामिल है। जो की महिलाओं के प्रति घर से शुरू होकर कार्य क्षेत्र तक फैली हुई हैं। जिनमें एसिड अटैक, अपहरण, छेड़छाड़, बलात्कार ,ऑनर किलिंग, दहेज हत्याएं आदि शामिल है। कई बार तो महिलाओं को सिर्फ इसलिए मारा पीटा जाता है, कि उनका कोई बेटा पैदा नहीं हो रहा । ज्यादा लड़कियां पैदा करने के लिए भी महिला को ही दोषी माना जाता है,जिसकी वजह से उसके प्रति हिंसा घटनाएं होती है। यह तो स्पष्ट है कि नारी पुरुष दोनों ही समाज के महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं ।लेकिन जब बात समानता की आती है तो महिला एवं पुरुषों में सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक आधार पर भिन्नता आ जाती है यह भिन्नता उनमें परिवार से शुरू होकर समाज के विभिन्न हिस्सों में फैल जाती है ।समाज का एक हिस्सा होते हुए भी नारी को हर जगह पुरुष के मुकाबले कमतर ही समझा जाता है। स्त्री पुरुष का विभाजन केवल लैंगिक विभाजन नहीं है। इस विभाजन में बेहतर और कमतर का संस्करण पाया जाता है। प्राचीन समय में महिलाओं को अधिकार ,धर्म ,संपत्ति ,सुविधा संपन्न सामान और किसी भी प्रकार की शक्ति नगण्य ने रूप से प्राप्त थी या प्राप्त थी ही नहीं। वहीं पर पुरुषों को समस्त सुविधाएं, अधिकार, धन -वैभव शक्ति, के साथ-साथ औरतों के प्रति हिंसा, उनकी स्वतंत्रता का हनन और उन पर हर तरह से अंकुश लगाने का अधिकार भी प्राप्त है। महिलाओं के खिलाफ होने वाले घरेलू हिंसा के संबंध में यह बात कही जा सकती है महिलाओं के खिलाफ होने वाली किसी भी प्रकार के हिंसा जो परिवार जनों द्वारा की गई हो घरेलू हिंसा में सम्मिलित की जाती है। घरेलू हिंसा अब केवल एक घर की समस्याएं न रहकर यह अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय की चिंता का विषय है। इस तरह की घटनाओं से महिलाओं के शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर विपरीत असर पड़ रहा हैं। इसके साथ-साथ उनका मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ रहा है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में घरेलू हिंसा के कारण समाधान और महिला मानव के अधिकारों को जानने का प्रयास किया गया है।

संकेत शब्द: - घरेलू हिंसा, अधिकार, समानता, आनर किलिंग, बलात्कार, सुविधा संपन्न, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य।

Borderland Challenges and Prospects in South Asia: An International Relations Perspective

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Abstract

This paper delves into the complex and multifaceted nature of borderland challenges and prospects in South Asia through the lens of International Relations (IR) theory. South Asia, a region characterized by its diverse cultures, historical complexities, and strategic significance faces numerous borderland issues that impact regional stability and development. The paper utilizes key IR theories like realism, liberal institutionalism, and constructivism to analyze and understand these dynamics comprehensively. The historical context of South Asia's border disputes is rooted in colonial legacies, where arbitrary border demarcations during the colonial period left a lasting impact on state formation and territorial integrity. These historical antecedents set the stage for contemporary border tensions, as seen in the protracted conflicts between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, and between India and China along the Line of Actual Control. Applying realism, the paper explores how the anarchic nature of the international system and the pursuit of power and security by states exacerbate border conflicts in South Asia. Realist theory helps explain the strategic military build-ups and frequent skirmishes that characterize the India-Pakistan and India-China border disputes. It also sheds light on how nuclear deterrence influences these conflicts, maintaining a precarious balance of power. Liberal institutionalism offers a different perspective, focusing on the potential for regional cooperation to address borderland challenges. The paper examines the role of regional organizations such as SAARC and BIMSTEC in promoting dialogue, economic integration, and cooperative security arrangements. Despite their limitations, these institutions represent important platforms for fostering regional cooperation and mitigating conflict. The analysis also highlights various bilateral and multilateral initiatives aimed at enhancing cross-border connectivity and economic interdependence as means to reduce tensions. Constructivism provides insights into the role of identity, norms, and perceptions in shaping interstate relations in South Asia. The paper discusses how historical narratives, national identities, and cultural ties influence the region's border dynamics. Constructive theory underscores the importance of trust-building measures, cultural diplomacy, and people-to-people exchanges in transforming adversarial relationships into cooperative ones. Case studies of successful confidence-building measures illustrate the potential for changing the social context within which border disputes are situated. Furthermore, the paper addresses transnational challenges such as terrorism, smuggling, and human trafficking that thrive in porous border regions. These issues pose significant security threats and require coordinated regional responses. The analysis emphasizes the need for intelligence sharing, joint security operations, and comprehensive border management strategies. In conclusion, this paper synthesizes theoretical insights and empirical evidence to provide a nuanced understanding of borderland challenges and prospects in South Asia. It offers policy recommendations aimed at fostering peace, stability, and regional cooperation, highlighting the critical role of diplomatic engagement, economic integration, and cultural exchange in addressing the complex dynamics of South Asian borderlands.

Keywords: Borderland challenges, South Asia, International Relations theory, realism, liberal institutionalism, constructivism, regional cooperation, transnational threats.

Harmony of Minds: Unveiling the Tapestry of Artificial Intelligence Through Sanskrit Shastra Tradition

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Abstract

In the symphony of human intellect, where ancient wisdom intertwines with modern innovation, the confluence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Sanskrit Shastra tradition unveils a captivating narrative. Like threads weaving through the fabric of time, these two seemingly disparate realms intersect, illuminating the path towards a deeper understanding of intelligence, consciousness, and the essence of existence. Within the Sanskrit Shastra tradition, ancient texts such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and the revered Bhagavad Gita resonate with profound insights into the nature of reality and cognition. Rooted in the philosophy of Advaita Vedanta, which emphasizes the underlying unity of all things, these scriptures delve into the depths of consciousness, transcending the limitations of individuality to unveil the interconnectedness of all beings. Similarly, Artificial Intelligence, with its algorithms and neural networks, seeks to emulate the cognitive processes of the human mind, striving to unravel the mysteries of intelligence and replicate its functionalities. Yet, in its pursuit of computational prowess, AI often encounters philosophical quandaries reminiscent of those explored in the Sanskrit Shastra tradition—questions of identity, ethics, and the true nature of intelligence itself. In this unique synthesis, the timeless wisdom of Sanskrit Shastra serves as a guiding light, infusing AI research with philosophical depth and ethical discernment. Just as the ancient sages contemplated the nature of consciousness through meditation and introspection, contemporary AI researchers draw inspiration from these timeless contemplations to imbue their creations with a sense of purpose and ethical responsibility. As AI continues to evolve, drawing insights from the rich tapestry of the Sanskrit Shastra tradition, a new paradigm emerges—one that transcends the boundaries of mere computation to embrace the holistic integration of intelligence, ethics, and spirituality. In this harmonious convergence, the essence of both traditions is illuminated, offering glimpses into the profound interconnectedness of all knowledge and the boundless potential of the human intellect.The above discussion points to the fact that, in the grand tapestry of human thought, the interplay between Artificial Intelligence and the Sanskrit Shastra tradition forms a mesmerizing tableau—a testament to the enduring quest for wisdom, understanding, and the eternal pursuit of truth.

Keywords: Sanskrit Shastra Tradition, Artificial Intelligence, Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, Philosophy of Advaita Vedanta

Glacier Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFS): Mechanism, Distribution, Methods, Impacts and Trends

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Abstract

Glacier Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) refers to the sudden release of a large volume of water and debris from proglacial moraine-dammed lakes, commonly observed in the Himalayas. These events can lead to catastrophic downstream flooding, posing significant risks to communities. GLOFs are characterized by the abrupt release of sediment-laden water from high-altitude glacial lakes, which can cause extensive damage to infrastructure and loss of life. Indirect glacial hazards, such as the catastrophic breaching of moraine-dammed lakes and water resource issues related to glacial melting and climate change, are secondary consequences of glacial processes. Heavy rainfall events can exacerbate the occurrence of these glacial floods. Therefore, a thorough understanding of the mechanisms driving GLOFs is essential for developing effective risk assessment and mitigation strategies.

This paper focuses on the risk assessment of glacial lake outburst floods and examines their relationship with climate change. It aims to synthesize significant scholarly literature on GLOFs to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge. The study employs archival research methodology, collecting data from various research papers, articles, and books to present a detailed analysis of GLOF risks and mitigation measures. By elucidating the factors contributing to GLOFs and their potential impacts, this paper seeks to inform and enhance strategies for managing glacial hazards in vulnerable regions.

Keywords: Glacier Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF), Proglacial Moraine-Dammed Lakes, Glacial Lakes, Risk Assessment, Climate Change, Mitigation Strategies, Glacial Hazards.

AI-Based Risk Assessments in Forensic Auditing: Benefits, Challenges and Future Implications

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Abstract

Forensic auditing is a critical component of ensuring financial integrity and detecting fraud within organizations. Traditional methods of risk assessment in forensic auditing often rely on manual processes, which can be time-consuming, labour-intensive, and prone to human error. In recent years, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) techniques has revolutionized the field, offering more efficient and accurate risk assessment capabilities. This abstract explores the role of AI-based risk assessment in forensic auditing, highlighting its benefits, challenges, and future implications. AI-based risk assessment leverages advanced algorithms and machine learning models to analyze large volumes of financial data, identify patterns, anomalies, and potential red flags indicative of fraudulent activities. By automating repetitive tasks such as data collection, classification, and analysis, AI streamlines the auditing process, enabling forensic auditors to focus on interpreting results and making informed decisions. One of the primary advantages of AI-based risk assessment is its ability to detect complex fraud schemes that may go unnoticed by traditional methods. Machine learning algorithms can detect subtle deviations from expected behaviour, flagging transactions or activities that exhibit unusual patterns or characteristics. Moreover, AI systems can adapt and learn from new data, continuously improving their detection capabilities over time. Another benefit of AI-based risk assessment is its scalability and efficiency. With the increasing volume and complexity of financial transactions, manual auditing processes struggle to keep pace. AI, on the other hand, can analyze vast datasets in a fraction of the time it would take a human auditor, allowing organizations to conduct more comprehensive and timely audits. However, despite its promise, AI-based risk assessment in forensic auditing also presents several challenges. One of the primary concerns is the black-box nature of some machine learning algorithms, which makes it difficult to understand how decisions made. Ensuring transparency and interpretability in AI models is crucial for building trust and confidence in their findings. Furthermore, the quality of AI-based risk assessment depends heavily on the availability and quality of data. Biases and inaccuracies in the training data can lead to erroneous conclusions and false positives/negatives. Therefore, careful consideration given to data selection, Preprocessing, and validation to ensure the reliability and robustness of AI-driven audit processes. Looking ahead, the future of AI-based risk assessment in forensic auditing is promising. As AI technologies continue to evolve, we can expect further advancements in detection accuracy, efficiency, and interpretability. Additionally, the integration of emerging technologies such as blockchain and Natural Language Processing (NLP) could enhance the capabilities of AI systems, enabling more sophisticated fraud detection techniques. In conclusion, AI-based risk assessment holds tremendous potential for transforming forensic auditing by offering enhanced detection capabilities, scalability, and efficiency. However, addressing challenges related to transparency, data quality, and interpretability is essential for realizing the full benefits of AI in forensic auditing practice. Continued research, innovation, and collaboration between technology experts and forensic auditors are crucial for advancing the field and staying ahead of increasingly sophisticated fraudulent activities.

Keywords: Forensic Auditing, Risk Assessment, ML Algorithms, Scability and Efficiency, Black-Box nature of ML Algorithms, Transparency and Interpretability, Natural Language Processing (NLP).

A Study of Clean Development Mechanism Projects with Reference to Energy Sector in India

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Abstract

India has embarked on a low carbon path and aims to cut down the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). There are three metrics under which the international negotiation on Climate Equity is progressing (a) resource sharing (b) burden sharing (c) common but differential responsibility (CBDR). However, common but differential responsibility is the basic principle applied internationally and also the stated position of India. India has ratified Kyoto Protocol. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is a typical Kyoto Market Product where a developed country buys emission reduction from a developing country to meet its own emission reduction targets. India has the second largest number of carbon credit projects in the world after China. All carbon credit projects are not equal neither all the states in India have same level of emission. This work will try to study and analyse the inequity that exists nationally in the carbon emissions and CDM. As a result, this study looks into how India's CDM projects affect the country's efforts to reduce carbon emissions in the energy sector.

Keywords: Clean Development Mechanism, Energy Sector, Kyoto Protocol etc.

Synthesis and Properties of Diphenoxo-Bridged Co^{II}, Ni^{II}, and Cu^{II} Complexes of Phenolate-Based Tripodal Ligand: Theoretical and Experimental Insights

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Abstract

Three dinuclear complexes of composition $[Co^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$, $[Ni^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$ and $[Cu^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$ have been synthesized using a new tripodal ligand [(2-pyridyl)methyl](2-benzyl)-aminomethyl}-phenol (HL)], in its deprotonated form, providing a N_2O donor set. Crystallographic analyses reveal that $[Cu^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$ has a diphenoxo-bridged structure. Each metal ion is terminally coordinated by a tertiary amine and pyridyl nitrogen. From each ligand, phenolate oxygen provides bridging coordination. Thus, each metal center assumes $M^{II}N_2O_2$ coordination in $[Cu^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$ where each copper(II) center is in a square-planar environment. Temperature-dependent magnetic behavior has been investigated to reveal intramolecular antiferromagnetic exchange coupling for these compounds ($-J$ = 2.21, 17.7, and 489 cm^{-1} for $[Co^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$, $[Ni^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$ and $[Cu^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$, respectively). In this work, the molecular structure, harmonic vibrational frequencies and UV-Vis of $[Ni^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$ and $[Cu^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$ has been investigated. Using density functional theory (DFT)/B3LYP techniques and LANL2DZ as a basis set, the ground-state molecule shape and vibrational frequencies were computed. The basic vibrations were allocated using the VEDA program to compute the potential energy distribution (PED) of the vibrational modes. Band gap energy of the title complexes ($[Ni^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$ and $[Cu^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$) is found to be 3.21 eV and 1.59 eV, according to HOMO-LUMO energies. The maximal absorption wavelength and band gap energy of the title complexes were calculated theoretically using the UV absorption spectra. MEP analysis identifies electrophilic and nucleophilic sites. The 3D intermolecular interactions in ($[Cu^{II}_2(L)_2][ClO_4]_2$) of the crystal surface were characterised using Hirshfeld surface analysis, whereas the 2D interactions were explained using fingerprint plots. The biological activity of the complexes was investigated using molecular docking.

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Review of Descriptive Answer Sheets Evaluation System using Machine Learning

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Abstract

In the realm of education, assessing descriptive answers is a time-consuming task. The manual evaluation process, dependent on human expertise, suffers from subjectivity and scalability issues. To address these challenges, the paper proposes an automated system—the Descriptive Answer Evaluation System (DAES)—that leverages artificial intelligence (AI) techniques. DAES preprocesses student answers, applies semantic similarity measures, and incorporates machine learning models to assign scores comparable to those given by human evaluators. By streamlining the evaluation process, DAES ensures consistency, efficiency, and timely feedback, ultimately enhancing the objectivity and effectiveness of assessing descriptive responses. The process involves techniques such as word extraction, segmentation, stop-word removal, and stemming. The scoring system relies on machine learning and natural language processing. Through the adoption of such AI-driven systems, educational institutions can revolutionize their assessment practices, benefiting both educators and students.

Keywords- DAES, Machine learning, natural language processing, Data Preprocessing, Levenshtein Distance for Similarity Measurement, Distance Algorithm.

Study On Bacterial Image Classification for Medical Science

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Abstract

Bacteria are important in a range of realistic domains, including agriculture, medicine and industry etc. Most of bacteria's are very dangerous for living organisms whereas some are favorable to humans. Bacteria cause many diseases, and its diagnosis is hard due to its shape and complexity. Bacterial recognition and classification play a vital role in diagnosing disease by determining the presence of large bacteria in the specimens and the symptoms. Conventionally, these microorganisms are detected and classified using different methods like biochemical testing, mobility testing and gram staining. However, with technical advancement in the field of computer science and medical, and availability of large quantity of data, machine learning methods are broadly used and have shown remarkable performance in automatic recognition of bacteria. It helps in improving accuracy and reducing the bacterial recognition and classification time, which helps in making clinical decisions and choosing the proper treatment. An automated process for bacteria identification becomes attractive to decrease the analyzing time and enhance the accuracy of diagnostic process. This research study will use image classification and deep learning methods for classifying genus of bacteria. This research will aim to provide a deep neural-network-based approach for the reliably correct identification of bacterial species from the Digital Images of Bacteria Species dataset for fast detecting and classifying related species.

Keywords: Bacteria Images, Image Classification, Deep Learning etc.

Study Of Electroencephalography (EEG) Using Machine Learning Techniques

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Abstract

As a subjectively psychological and physiological response to external stimuli, emotion is ubiquitous in our daily life. With the continuous development of the artificial intelligence and brain science, emotion recognition rapidly becomes a multiple discipline research field through EEG signals. This paper investigates and reviews the emotional feature extraction methods and the classification methods using EEG signals. The EEG is superior in time resolving power, the Near Infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS) and the functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) are superior in space resolving power. There are a lot of studies based on the combination with fMRI and EEG. Because fMRI need a huge device, the practical application including the life support will become complex. Machine learning (ML) methods have the potential to automate clinical EEG analysis. They can be categorized into feature-based (with handcrafted features), and end-to-end approaches (with learned features). Previous studies on EEG pathology decoding have typically analyzed a limited number of features, decoders, or both. For a I) more elaborate feature-based EEG analysis, and II) in-depth comparisons of both approaches, here we first develop a comprehensive feature-based framework, and then compare this framework to state-of-the-art end-to end methods. The main objective of this research is to propose a model that can compare the performance of proposed model with existing model in terms of detection and performance parameters more efficiently.

Keywords: Electroencephalography, Feature Extraction, Machine & Deep Learning etc.

Study On Quantitative Risk and Security Analysis in Vanet System

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Abstract

Vanet is a new technology that has both a bright future and many obstacles, particularly with regard to security. We provide three sections of VANET security frameworks in this study. The first provides a thorough review of the requirements, challenges, and features related to VANET security. It is necessary to take these needs into account in order to create a secure VANET infrastructure that facilitates effective communication between parties. We describe the latest security architectures in depth as well as the widely used security standards protocols. In the second, several attacks identified in the VANET literature are categorized in a novel way along with corresponding countermeasures. The third compares a few of these options using widely accepted VANET security standards. Next, we highlight certain unresolved problems and technological difficulties pertaining to VANET security, which may be useful to researchers in the future.

Keywords: VANET System, Risk & Security Analysis, IT Security etc.

Manifestation of SGD 13 in Literature: A Study of MaddAddam and The Ministry for the Future

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Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) verbalize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25th September, 2015. The 13th Goal in the list of 17 SDGs – Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts – is allied with the key topic 'Climate Action and Synergies'.

Climate fiction, or cli-fi for short, refers to literature that focuses on the consequences of climate change. There is thought at its core. Climate fiction in general also involves science fiction and dystopian or utopian themes; imagines the future as humans respond to the effects of climate change. It often focuses on human-caused climate change and other environmental problems rather than general weather and disasters. In the first decade of the 21st century, climate fiction gained popularity and media coverage.

This article attempts a review of Margaret Atwood's dystopian novel MaddAddam (2013) - often considered pioneer of the genre - alongside Kim Stanley Robinson's modern masterpiece The Ministry of the Future (2020) which reinforces the genre's influence. It is aimed at underlining the manifold manifestation of SGD 13 in literature.

Keywords: Cli fi, climatology, utopia, dystopia, trilogy, heat wave, sustainable living.

Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen in Sundarbans: Overview in Post Pandemic Situation

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Abstract

The Sundarbans is the largest mangrove forest in the world located in the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers in West Bengal, India. Fishing is a major livelihood in the region along with wage labour, agriculture, and crab and prawn seed collection. Fishing is a seasonal occupation for communities in this area. The cultural belief systems and myths of traditional communities in the Sundarbans are dedicated to a deep respect for nature. This particular paper focuses mainly on two distinct areas of Sundarbans, Kakdwip and Gosaba Community Development Block, the Canning Subdivision of South 24 Parganas district in the Indian state of West Bengal. Fishing communities live in harsh conditions as most of their villages are in remote areas with minimal or no access to basic nutritional, sanitation, education and health facilities. As it is a seasonal occupation, for the rest of the year they remain unemployed. The fishing community mostly remain unemployed or with very minimum wages. In general, and in those unemployed times they live in extreme poverty and malnutrition. Women have lost their sources of livelihood as they are prohibited from fishing. Situations got harsher after the pandemic COVID-19. The noble corona virus left all the sections of society with utmost poverty and unemployment. Fishing communities in these two blocks are not out of the group. The effect of the global pandemic condition due to the Covid-19 lockdown has a significant impact on the socio-economic scenario of the Indian Sundarbans region. Due to the unavailability of transport facilities, the domestic workers are also unable to join their work in the urban areas. This livelihood is dependent on the tidal conditions which are not always coinciding with the stipulated local market timings where they can sell their catch locally, thereby dampening the impetus to go fishing. The local market is also not a profitable place to sell the catch since the people visiting these local markets have ponds with fish within their homestead lands, and they seldom buy fish from these markets. This year all these processes could not be carried out, thereby affecting the fish farmers and this will have impacts on fish availability and the consequent fish prices in the future. Apart from all these issues, these regions are at a high risk of cyclones. As Kakdwip and Gosaba both are cyclone prone areas, natural calamities devastated these two districts causing similar damage. The collapse of infrastructure related to health and nutrition programs due to the cyclone may lead to an adverse effect on the nutritional status of thousands of children in this region. In the phase of disaster recovery and mitigation, there needs to be a special focus to this issue through strong interventions. In a nutshell, we will discuss about the impact of COVID-19 on the social economic status of fishermen of the Sundarbans.

Keywords: Mangrove, malnutrition, Kakdwip, Gosaba, cyclone.

Global Harmony, Local Essence: The International Mandate in Legal and Political Contexts

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Abstract

The abstract explores the multifaceted landscape of preserving local cultures, emphasizing their significance in shaping the global human experience. Unique knowledge, customs, and practices embedded in local cultures contribute to the rich diversity of our shared humanity. Beyond nostalgia, the enduring importance lies in their role as repositories of wisdom, fostering mutual respect and understanding. This exploration delves into challenges and opportunities, presenting a comprehensive approach through strengthened legal frameworks, enhanced political will, and global awareness. The findings emphasize the call to collective action, underscoring international responsibility for safeguarding and celebrating diverse cultural identities. The preservation of local cultures is not a mere cultural endeavour but a vital commitment to building a harmonious and interconnected world. This ongoing dedication demands a comprehensive strategy, recognizing the inherent value of local cultures as dynamic influencers shaping societies. Fortifying legal frameworks guarantees the safeguarding of cultural diversity, while elevated political determination nurtures an atmosphere conducive to preserving and promoting these priceless traditions. Global consciousness acts as the impetus for cultivating a profound gratitude for the interconnectedness of our collective cultural heritage, instilling a shared awareness for the perpetual conservation of local cultures amidst the continually evolving global landscape.

Keywords: Local cultures, global human experience, legal frameworks, international responsibility, cultural preservation.

The Naga Indigenous way of Learning

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Abstract

The term Naga is a generic name for the group of tribes distributed in different parts of the state of Nagaland. Each tribe show commonness in their social and culture life and at the same time unique in character with its own distinct customs, language and dress. In the ancient Naga society education was imparted through oral narrations and traditional practices of activities such as folk songs, folk dance, folk tales, festivals, rituals and ceremonies, painting, wood carvings, carving of figures on stones and wood, designs on clothes etc., that were passed down from generation to generations. The indigenous way of imparting education was through informal in nature, with an aim of preparing individual into full humanity. In traditional learning family, Morung and festivals are important places of traditional learning among the Naga society. New Education Policy of 2020 also focuses on promoting holistic, inclusive and culturally rich educationally so as to promote the India language, arts and culture as it is important for the nation's identity as well as for its economy. This study is an attempt to study the indigenous knowledge system of the Naga society with an aim to promote and preserved it.

Keywords: Naga, indigenous, knowledge, culture, Morung, family, practice.

Environmental Factors Influencing the Health of Nigerian People

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Abstract

Environmental and related factors are the main cause of many epidemics in both developed and developing countries. Environmental health problems arise from population pressure for housing, poor environmental hygiene, lack of safe drinking water and housing facilities. Over the years, environmental factors have become a major concern in Africa. This development can devastate the natural environment inhabited by humans and natural resources in the country. The state of the local natural environment is important to the development process. Poor and marginalized families lack the resources needed to mitigate the negative impacts of a degraded environment. A waste-degraded natural environment hits the most vulnerable groups of society hardest. This topic addresses the factors by which environmental sanitation affects the health of the Nigerian population and demonstrates that the right to sanitation has clear requirements related to accessibility, affordability, availability, quality and acceptability within the country. be included.

Keywords: Environmental, Environmental Health, Environmental Hygiene, Nigerian, Sanitation

सामाजिक परिपेक्ष्य में भाषा एवं संस्कृति

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सारांशः

संस्कृति शब्द अपने आप में अनेक सामाजिक संस्कारों, परंपराओं, प्रतिमानों तथा धार्मिक व आध्यात्मिक मान्यताओं को सँजोए हुए है। भारतीय संस्कृति जिसकी विश्वभर में अलग पहचान है। विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति, साहित्य, दर्शन, धर्म तथा जीवन मूल्यों के प्रति अगाध प्रेम के कारण अलग पहचान रखती है। भारतीय संस्कृति में विरासत व परम्पराओं का अनमोल भंडार विद्यमान हैं। किसी भी समाज की परम्पराएं वहाँ की सामूहिक विरासत है जोकि समाज में सभी स्तरों पर व्याप्त है। सभ्यता और संस्कृति में मुख्य अंतर यह है कि सभ्यता से मनुष्य की भौतिक प्रगति का पता चलता है तथा संस्कृति से मानसिक और सामाजिक उन्नति का, भारतीय संस्कृति अपने जीवन दर्शन, धर्म, रहन-सहन, ज्ञान-विज्ञान विभिन्न जातियों व वर्णों के कारण विविध व विशिष्ट रही है। हमारी संस्कृति युग की मांग के अनुसार पल्लवित हुई है। भारत पर समय-समय पर अनेक विदेशी शक्तियों ने शासन किया है तथा अपनी छाप भी छोड़ी है। हम भारतीयों ने अनेक अच्छे गुणों को ग्रहण किया है तथा उन्हें जीवन में अपनाया भी है। भारतीय संस्कृति का मूल आधार धर्म ही है। धार्मिक मान्यताएं समय-समय पर बदलती रहती हैं, परंतु उनका मूल परिवर्तित नहीं होता।

आज इक्कीसवीं शदी में हम अपने मूल्यों, परंपराओं व जीवन पद्धति से मुहँ मोड रहे हैं अर्थात जिस जीवन शैली के अनुसार हमारी प्रकृति व मनुष्य जाति का विकास हुआ है। अब वह प्राचीन पद्धति व परंपराओं को नकार कर नवीन मूल्य तथा पश्चिमीकरण की दौड़ में बह रहे हैं। युवा वर्ग को अपने प्राचीन रीति-रिवाजों व मान्यताओं में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। जबकि समाज का अनुभवी वर्ग इस बात पर चिंतित है। समाज दिशाहीन होता जा रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुः संस्कृति, विभिन्नता, समाजीकरण, भौतिकवादी, पाश्चात्य, प्राचीनतम सभ्यता, रीति-रिवाज, परम्पराएं

Historic Fusion: Probing *"Akhand Bharat"*

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Abstract

The idea of Akhand Bharat, symbolizing a unified India, intricately weaves through the historical, cultural, legal, and geopolitical fabric of the Indian subcontinent. This abstract explores pivotal historical and legal findings, offering insights into the intricate nature of the concept, and concludes by reflecting on the future prospects and challenges. Tracing the historical journey, ancient civilizations such as the Indus Valley and influential empires like the Maurya and Gupta played vital roles in shaping a collective identity. Shared cultural practices and ethical governance fostered a sense of unity. However, periods of disruption emerged during colonial rule, introducing administrative divisions and arbitrary borders. The partition of 1947 further emphasized these divisions, leaving an enduring impact on the region. Legal frameworks, spanning from ancient codes to post-independence constitutions, have played pivotal roles in either nurturing or disrupting political unity. Ancient legal codes rooted in shared values contributed to a collective identity. Conversely, imperial legal systems during the Maurya and Gupta empires centralized power. The colonial era introduced disruptions and consolidations, while post-independence legal foundations aimed to transcend regional and cultural diversities.

The complexity of the concept is highlighted by cultural pluralism, the colonial legacy, geopolitical realities, and varying perspectives. Cultural diversity, encompassing various languages and traditions, necessitates nuanced understanding. The impact of colonialism and geopolitical dynamics introduces further intricacies. Diverse perspectives among leaders, scholars, and the public reflect the intricate interplay of historical consciousness, political ideologies, and cultural affiliations.
Looking ahead, potential avenues include strengthened regional cooperation, the celebration of shared heritage, and diplomatic resolutions to historical disputes. However, persistent challenges include balancing diverse perspectives, navigating geopolitical realities, and addressing historical grievances. The path toward a united and cohesive Indian subcontinent necessitates continuous dialogue, mutual understanding, and a commitment to surmounting challenges for shared prosperity and unity.

Keywords - Akhand Bharat, Culture, Historical Disputes, Unity, Legal approach.

Fostering Entrepreneurship Through Innovation Ecosystems: A Multidimensional Perspective

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Abstract

This paper explores the intricate relationship between entrepreneurship and innovation within the context of dynamic ecosystems. Entrepreneurship and innovation are key drivers of economic growth, job creation, and societal progress. However, the success of entrepreneurial ventures is often contingent upon the presence of supportive innovation ecosystems that provide access to resources, networks, and opportunities for collaboration. Drawing on multidisciplinary research and real-world case studies, this paper examines the components and dynamics of innovation ecosystems and their impact on entrepreneurship. It delves into the role of various stakeholders, including government agencies, universities, corporates, investors, and incubators, in nurturing entrepreneurial talent and fostering innovation-driven enterprises. The paper also explores the importance of cultural and institutional factors in shaping innovation ecosystems and influencing entrepreneurial behavior. It discusses the role of policies, regulations, and cultural norms in creating conducive environments for entrepreneurship and innovation to thrive. Furthermore, the paper investigates emerging trends and challenges in entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystems, such as the rise of digital technologies, the importance of diversity and inclusion, and the need for sustainable and ethical practices. It examines how these trends are reshaping traditional notions of entrepreneurship and innovation and presenting new opportunities for collaboration and growth. In conclusion, this paper emphasizes the critical role of innovation ecosystems in fueling entrepreneurial activity and driving innovation-led economic development. By fostering collaboration, knowledge exchange, and resource mobilization, innovation ecosystems play a pivotal role in creating a conducive environment for entrepreneurs to thrive and innovate. Through a multidimensional perspective, this paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between entrepreneurship and innovation in shaping the future of economies and societies.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Innovation Ecosystem, Economic Growth, Sustainable Entrepreneurship, Knowledge exchange, Sustainable Entrepreneurship.

Study Of Weather Forecasting Model Using Machine Learning

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Abstract

Weather forecasting has become an important field of research in the last few decades. In most of the cases the researcher had attempted to establish a linear relationship between the input weather data and the corresponding target data. But with the discovery of nonlinearity in the nature of weather data, the focus has shifted towards the nonlinear prediction of the weather data. Although, there are many literatures in nonlinear statistics for the weather forecasting, most of them required that the nonlinear model be specified before the estimation is done. But since the weather data is nonlinear and follows a very irregular trend, Artificial Neural Network (ANN) has evolved out to be a better technique to bring out the structural relationship between the various entities. Extreme climate change results in unpredictable weather patterns. This problem brings an impact particularly for rice farmers. Weather prediction system can help farmers to make the right decisions before weather changes occur. However, the coverage of the current weather station system is too wide, resulting in low accuracy and effectiveness of weather forecasts. With the help of machine learning (Artificial Neural Network algorithm), this system can predict the weather in the next three days. This will help farmers in making the right decisions in dealing with their rice field problems.

Keywords: Weather Forecasting, Machine Learning, Climate Change etc.

Artificial Intelligence – How it is changing the world?

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence is a modern tool that assist humans in taking logical decisions. It provides customized solutions by integration and evaluation of data. Artificial intelligence is impacting each and every facet of life. Artificial intelligence is a revolutionary concept taking the world to another level. Not many people have basic knowledge of artificial intelligence. It is strange that the concept which is impacting almost everything in our daily lives not clear to us. Even some of the top business leaders of the world are not well versed with the concept. In artificial intelligence, machines are fed with thousands of algorithms – How humans react when they face different situations? These machines are empowered with real time processors and provide real time solutions to the humans. These solutions are widely accepted as these machines are empowered to think like humans. The acceptance of artificial intelligence systems are higher than conventional systems. The artificial intelligence systems are programmed on three human traits viz deliberations, intellect and versatility. These programs possess real time processing skills. They can deliberate and provide multiple solutions in a fraction of the second. These are intelligent machines. The algorithms fed in them are the result of numerous researches. They know how humans are going to react in a particular situation? The probability of acceptance of solutions by humans suggested by these systems are very high. Artificial intelligence systems possess the trait of adaptability so they can provide customized solutions as per the situation in a very quick time. Artificial intelligence has entered our lives through backdoor, it is revolutionizing our world and a wonderful concept. The only word of caution is that humans should control artificial intelligence systems. Artificial intelligence systems should not control humans i.e. humans should always have upper hand over machines otherwise the results are bound to be catastrophic.

Keywords: Artificial, Intelligence, Systems, Machines, Humans.

Study On Vehicle Collision Avoidance Management System Using Smart Controller

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Abstract

Despite lot of development in technology of automation systems, still various accidents related to vehicle crash issues have occurred in few years. This happened may be due to vehicle operation by young generation. The India population growth is increasing day by day. It is also due to lack of automated technology in advance vehicles that cause human mistakes. This increases number of road accidents in India nowadays. This work presents collision controlling system by automated system using Internet of things. the use of Internet of things helps to implements this system with automatic facility. It provides the concept of controlling speed of vehicle by automated system to reach to safe location under various circumstances. The risk assessment will be done regarding locations and movement of vehicle under narrow road and hill areas. For controlling all vehicles speed, its performance will be controlled by fuzzy logic and distance will also be optimized for improving the performance of system. The performance of automated system will be measured in terms of performance parameters like throughput, speed etc. All simulations will be implemented in MATLAB tool.

Keywords: Vehicle Collision, Smart System, Vehicular Networks etc.

Indian Knowledge Systems in the Contemporary Context of Education

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Abstract

The idea of Indian knowledge systems (IKS) has become a very prominent subject of discussion in the academic circles ever since it was mentioned in National Education Policy 2020. There are workshops, conferences, curriculum revisions and implementation exercises throughout the nation on the broader theme of IKS. It appears that after years (centuries of ignorance), there is an awakening of something very 'significant' that has the potential to take our nation towards recognition as the Vishwa guru and on the path of development. While, there is no doubt about the presence of a vast and rich treasure of knowledge in various fields such as medicine, architecture, engineering, and education; it important that not only we integrate this knowledge and ways of knowing with the mainstream education , we provide the right content, make it understandable and relevant in the present context.   This paper discusses some of the key concepts derived from Indian knowledge systems and their relevance for teacher education and school education in our country.

Keywords: Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), Education, National Education Policy (NEP).

Women characters in the text *Sekaśubhodayā*: A Cosmopolitan voice of Moral and Ethical Values

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Abstract

"Social organization cannot be really understood expect as a part of culture; and all special lines of enquiring referring to human activities, human groupings and human ideas and beliefs can meet and become cross fertilized in the comparative study of cultures"[1] Values, Morality and Ethics – this try polar system i.e. (the sense of righteous) are the epitome of Human existence. Although it is differ from man to man. In the present century search for a theory of values has become a separate branch and has been called *axiology*. According to our opinion the main approach to value system comprises two parts i.e. theistic and humanistic. Theistic approach opines that absolute values are related to absolute reality where the supreme power is the upholder of all values. Whereas, humanistic holds that the values are as a distinct component of the total human personality, which guide or affect attitude and behaviour of the individual and social groups. The text we are dealing here is entitled with *Sekaśubhodayā;* is a hagiological literature which attributed to *Halāyudha Miśra.* The blending of Sanskrit and Bengali makes the text unique. Political discrepancy, social and moral degeneration, adultery and mutual rivalry projected boldly without much pretention. Although the text is a pen picture of decadent Medieval Bengal, still a handful of Women excels in their own merit and retains the morality that is equally relevant even in 21st century. The position of women in Medieval Bengal, especially of the house-wives of well-to-do families, as reflected in this story is somewhat unparalleled in Sanskrit literature. This text predicts as a unique collection in the genre of Sanskrit literature because of its sharp representation of women characters. Characters like Madhavī, Vidhutprabhā taught us a lesson that the concept of *Satyam, Śivam* and *Sundaram* is the beauty of human nature if we violate one another one automatically disturbed. Our endeavour is to revaluate this value system in our life which is still relevant.

Keywords: *Sekaśubhodayā*, Madhavī, Vidhyutprabhā, concept of ethical and moral values.

Globalization: A Universal Remedy for Development in the Modern World

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Abstract

In today's era, globalization is in a position of prominence especially all over the world. It cuts across various spheres and disciplines as they are intertwined particularly due to the birth of technology (internet, social media, etc.) and digitalization. Remarkably, it is important to note that globalization affects business, culture, economies, politics, the environment; and even our personal lives as humans by compelling us to learn and navigate from these impacts and it is therefore important for us all at various sectors to know and understand what globalization is and how it affects our world. This research paper aims to provide an in-depth knowledge of what globalization entails and how it has shaped the world.

Keywords: Knowledge, Digitalization, Globalization, Technology/New Media.

Role of Polyhouse Technology in Mitigating Climate Risks for Floriculture

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Abstract

Climate change poses significant challenges to agricultural productivity, particularly in sectors like floriculture that rely heavily on favourable environmental conditions. In this context, polyhouse technology emerges as a promising solution for mitigating climate risks faced by floriculture farmers. Polyhouses provide a controlled environment that shields crops from extreme weather events, temperature fluctuations, and excessive rainfall, thereby reducing the vulnerability of floriculture production to climate variability. This paper reviews the role of polyhouse technology in climate risk mitigation for floriculture farmers. It examines how polyhouses help in maintaining optimal growing conditions, including temperature, humidity, and light intensity, throughout the year. By regulating these environmental factors, polyhouses enable year-round cultivation of high-value flower crops, offering farmers a stable income stream despite external climate fluctuations. Furthermore, the study explores the economic and environmental benefits associated with polyhouse-based floriculture systems. It analyses the cost-effectiveness of polyhouse construction and operation, considering factors such as energy consumption, water usage, and crop yield. Additionally, the environmental sustainability of polyhouse technology, including its potential to reduce pesticide and fertilizer usage, is discussed. The paper also highlights the challenges and limitations of adopting polyhouse technology in floriculture farming, including initial investment costs, technical expertise requirements, and market access issues. Strategies for overcoming these barriers, such as government subsidies, capacity building programs, and market linkages, are proposed. The polyhouse technology can play a climate-resilient solution for floriculture farmers, offering opportunities for increased productivity, income stability, and environmental sustainability in the face of climate change.

Keywords: Polyhouse, Floriculture, climate-resilient solution, environmental sustainability, PubMed, stress management.

Converging Philosophies: Unraveling The Threads Between Jean-Paul Sartre's Existentialism and Jiddu Krishnamurti's Eastern Wisdom

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Abstract

This research paper delves into the philosophical realms of Jean-Paul Sartre, the prominent French existentialist, and Jiddu Krishnamurti, the contemporary Indian philosopher, with the intent of uncovering unexpected parallels between their seemingly divergent ideologies. Focusing on their shared concern for metaphysical inquiries and principles of living, the study aims to elucidate the extent to which these two influential thinkers coincide in their examination of the self and human identity. The investigation navigates through Sartre's existentialism, rooted in the aftermath of World War II and deeply influenced by the Enlightenment's Age of Reason. Sartre's lineage, traced back to Heidegger, Nietzsche, Husserl, and Descartes, forms the backdrop against which his existential theories, notably expounded in "Being and Nothingness," took shape. The paper explores how Sartre's existential tradition, often considered a product of the late 19th century, finds expression in his novels, notably "Nausea" and "No Exit," presenting philosophy in an accessible form for a broader audience. Contrastingly, Krishnamurti's development poses a unique challenge in understanding, as he purposefully rejected authority, mentors, and established lineages. Despite lacking direct influences, Krishnamurti's atheistic spirituality draws from the ancient Indian Vedic philosophy, emphasizing a transcendent consciousness and oneness. His popularity lies in a simple, questioning approach that resonated with a post-war audience seeking solace and meaning in Eastern philosophies.

A central point of examination is the shared utilization of Logic and Reason in the discourses of Sartre and Krishnamurti. While both employ these tools to explore the essence of existence, differences emerge in the presentation of their logical frameworks. Sartre's modern predicate logic, rooted in Western traditions dating back to Greek civilization, reveals a tendency towards a fragmentation approach and a dialectical interplay of duality. In contrast, Krishnamurti's use of logic is marked by accessibility, eschewing intellectual analysis for an experiential understanding. His philosophy challenges the traditional Western logic and its tendency to reduce life to fragments, introducing a holistic theory that views the whole as greater than the sum of its parts. Through a comparative lens, the study also unravels the cultural contexts shaping these philosophies and postulates a post post-modern critical perspective. The aim is to bridge the gap between Western and Eastern philosophical traditions, highlighting unexpected convergences in the existential explorations of Sartre and Krishnamurti. Ultimately, the research endeavours to shed light on the intricacies of human existence, revealing shared threads in the tapestry of these philosophical giants.

Can Self-Organized and Diverse Village Business Groups Remain Resilient? An Insight From The Case Of Anthurium Growers' Group In Galkadapathana, Sri Lanka

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Abstract

The ongoing scholarly discourse delves into the intricate question of Self- organized groups are a reality unless there is an invention from a third-party agent who is involving in administrating and managing the group or a government representative. Many of the researchers agreed upon the formation of self-organized groups, but still, they are questioning about the performances and the longevity of such groups. According to the argument that they've build many self-organized groups are not remain resilient due to various social, economic and environmental pressures. Most of the times these kinds of groups adjourn before all the targets and the goals are met. These self-organized groups exhibit huge diversity although they formed to achieve one common goal. Most of the times diversity which is observed in these groups may affect the group's performances and longevity. Amidst intense debate many researchers agreed upon the importance of such self-organized and diverse village business groups in both regional development and welfare efforts. This case study will be an attempt to address the above argument by examining s self-organized diverse village business group based on Sri Lanka namely "Saubhagya" Anthurium Growers' Group – Galkadapathana which has been reportedly continuing as a success story. In this study first investigated the functional and structural properties of this group through qualitative approach. Then the study investigated the social factors underlying the strength of network bonds that had been building up and maintaining resilience within the collective. This study employed key-informant interviews and structured interviews laid on combined grounded theory and structured framework approach to collect data. NVIVO was the software which has been used when analyzing and organizing the collected data. The study could reveal the distinctive role of social preferences, social norms, leadership and power dynamics, network dynamics and mental biases such as sunk cost fallacy in motivating group members to continue their membership within the group despite of the stresses.

Keywords: Self-organized groups, Diverse village business groups, Resilience, Qualitative approach, Social factors.

Unveiling The Intricate Labyrinth of Amorous Decay: A Deconstructive Analysis Of Gogol's "Nevsky Prospect" And Its Reflection On The Corruption Of Love

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Abstract

This scholarly article examines the theme of the corruption of love as portrayed in Nikolai Gogol's acclaimed short story, "Nevsky Prospect." Drawing on the state of Russian Imperial Empire in 19th century during Imperial rule unders Tsars and monarchy, this work explores multifaceted nature of love and its ability to both uplift and corrupt human interactions. By employing a complex vocabulary and citing reputable sources, this article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of Gogol's critique on the twisted nature of love. This academic inquiry delves into the intricate web of the corruption of love and its multifaceted manifestations as depicted in Nikolai Gogol's timeless literary work, "Nevsky Prospect." Drawing upon an interdisciplinary approach that synthesizes psychoanalytical, sociological, and literary perspectives, this study unravels the deep-rooted complexities inherent within the human experience of love, consistently navigating the nuanced terrain between its paradisiacal potentialities and its dire consequentialities. Analyzing the subtle nuances of Gogol's prose, this study observes how social constructs and external pressures contaminate the nature of love, reducing it to a transactional commodity rather than an organic expression of emotional attachment. Moreover, the examination of the protagonists' subjective encounters with love exposes the intrinsic paradoxes that acquaint themselves with the amorous landscape, as self-interest and personal gain emerge as overarching motivations in the realm of romantic entanglements.

Keywords: Literary, Work, Nevsky Prospect, Contaminate, Paradisiacal.

Waste Management in Adult Education Curriculum for Sustainable Eco-Friendly Environment

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Abstract

This research survey paper focuses on exploring the perceptions of adult education instructors regarding the integration of waste management education into the Adult Education Curriculum to promote an eco-friendly environment. The study involved 73 adult education instructors from Enugu State. The data was collected using a perception questionnaire developed by the researchers. The reliability of the questionnaire was established using Cronbach's Alpha, resulting in a value of 0.83, indicating good internal consistency. The collected data was analyzed using mean and standard deviation, and the t-test statistical tool was employed to test hypotheses at a significance level of 0.05. The findings revealed that adult education instructors held a positive perception towards the integration of waste management education into the curriculum for promoting eco-friendly practices. One of the key recommendations from the study was the integration of waste management education in the Adult Education Curriculum to foster a sustainable and eco-friendly environment.

Keywords: Disaster Management.

A Review of Sustainable Energy Consumption Across Different Countries

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Abstract

Human development is mainly linked to the development of energy resources. There is a close relationship between growth of world population with energy consumption and development of technology. Human beings thriving on earth depends on the amenities, services and industries which mainly depend on this natural capital. The development of technology and accessibility of energy resources was considered as two main factors that affect the pattern of energy in the historical period. There are many patterns of energy consumption. Oil is considered as the major source of energy consumption which is about 40 percent. 30 percent is related to coal, 20 percent of natural gas and 6.5 percent of nuclear energy. Since the humans continuously use the non-renewable resources on a massive scale, there would be depletion of the existing resources in near future. Economic growth and scarcity of the natural resources are always opposite to each other. This paper highlights the policies relating to energy consumption in five countries namely China, Denmark, United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. There are three policies to attain the sustainable energy development towards energy consumption. The paper concludes by stating that to have a sustainable energy for future, the stakeholders and the governments should introduce policy controls, effective policy incentives and increase in the adoption of renewable sources of energy. Based on related system of database and current technology, there is a need for implementing an innovative energy policy.

Keywords: Energy consumption, energy resources, sustainable energy, energy policies.

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Himalayan College of Management (HCM), Kathmandu, Nepal,
International Council for Education, Research and Training (ICERT)

Necessitate and Significance of STEM Education for the 21st Century Indian Schools

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Abstract

Background: Given the growing interest in, and relevance of, integrated approaches to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education, there is an urgent desire to understand the challenges and obstacles to developing and implementing integrated STEM curricula and instruction. It is applied to raise students twenty first skills based on the integration four disciplines towards a cohesive learning paradigm based on real-world applications. STEM education is vital to 21st century Indian country towards children best learning and understanding. Hence the present study identifies the urgent necessitate and significance of STEM education in Indian Schools.

Results: STEM has become an increasingly important policy imperative globally and the present study reviews the growth of its education as a key focus for curriculum change in the Indian education system, the forms of it takes in different countries, and drivers that shape internationally. A key feature of concern for STEM in Indian schools is the prospect of a vastly changing world of work that 21st century students will enter, the need to consider all its competencies that will prepare all students for productive futures. The study outlines a framework of STEM knowledge and skills that flow from these concerns.

Conclusions: The present study describes the different ways in which STEM education is conceived of and pursued, and considers the implications for framing learning in the disciplinary subjects of mathematics and science in particular, arguing the need for a productive alignment of disciplinary knowledge with interdisciplinary contexts. The study suggest that many teachers are interested in integrated approaches to STEM, but do not believe they are well prepared to implement them hence, teachers, administrators, policy makers, etc. need adequate preparation and urgency in integration of STEM curriculum and is aligned with advocacy of interdisciplinary methods to 21st century teaching and learning.

Keywords: Academic performance, Curriculum, STEM Education, Students, Teachers.

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Diplomatic Overhaul: Examining the Reshaping of India-UAE Relations

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Abstract

Since assuming office, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has significantly strengthened diplomatic relations between India and the Gulf countries, notably through frequent visits to the region. These visits not only bolster bilateral ties but also inspire the large expatriate Indian community in the UAE. In contrast, the previous administration showed minimal interest in engaging with these nations actively. Given India's crucial role in global labor migration, particularly in the skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled sectors, the India-UAE migration corridor holds immense significance. This migration trend, rooted in historical ties dating back to the 1970s oil boom, has seen skilled professionals from India seeking opportunities in various sectors in the Gulf, including IT, healthcare, engineering, real estate, construction, and retail. Modi's proactive diplomatic efforts have played a key role in initiating positive changes on the international stage, potentially shaping the nation's future trajectory. His visits, starting in 2015, have included notable events such as public addresses to thousands of expatriate Indians, reflecting his commitment to engaging with the community. These efforts have culminated in significant events like the inauguration of the BAPS Hindu Mandir in Abu Dhabi, a testament to the strengthening ties between India and the UAE. According to the Ministry of External Affairs, millions of non-resident Indians reside in the Gulf countries, with a substantial portion contributing to India's economy through remittances. In 2022, expatriate Indians sent an unprecedented $100 billion back to India, with the Gulf region accounting for a significant portion. This underscores the importance of the India-Gulf corridor as a global economic hub.

भाषा एवं संस्कृति : सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में

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Abstract

भाषा और संस्कृति किसी भी समाज का मूल आधार है। इसके बिना कोई भी समाज निर्मित नहीं हो सकता। हम समाज में रहकर जो भी बोली बोलते हैं या व्यवहार करते हैं वो समाज और संस्कृति को प्रभावित करते हैं। इसी प्रकार समाज और संस्कृति हमारे द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा और व्यवहार को प्रभावित करती है। भाषा, संस्कृति व समाज का यह एक चक्रीय संबंध है। किसी व्यक्ति की केवल मूल भाषा और राष्ट्रियता से संस्कृति को निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र अथवा देश की अपनी अलग-अलग भाषा होती है। एक व्यक्ति के द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा ही उसकी वास्तविकता को दर्शाती है। जब एक भाषा ज्यादा लोगों के द्वारा बोली जाती है तो वह भी उनकी विभिन्न संस्कृतियों और व्यक्तित्व अनुभवों को बयां करती है। प्रत्यक्ष मनुष्य की यही प्रवृति है कि वह स्वयं की भाषा को किसी अन्य भाषा से अधिक महत्व देता है। मानव जन्म से ही स्वयं को अपनी विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक पहचानों में ढ़ाल लेता है और सामाजीकृत हो जाता है। समाज की भांति संस्कृति भी स्पष्ट और अंतर निहित पाठों की एक सम्मिलित प्रक्रिया है। भाषा ही एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का समाज में प्रसार होता है | किसी भी समाज की संस्कृति, जीवन-दर्शन, सामुदायिक विशेषताओं, व्यक्तिगत, भुगोल, विविध समाज, ज्ञान-विज्ञान के विकास क्रम व जातियों आदि के सम्मिलित होने के कारण बहुत विशिष्ट बन जाती हैं। समाज के अंतर्गत भाषा और सांस्कृति गतिशिलता और विकास की और उन्मुख रहती है। संस्कृति का स्वरूप समृद्ध होता है | इसमें समाज के लोगों का विश्वास, ज्ञान, परंपरा, संस्कार, आदतें, आचार-विचार, खान-पान, भाषा, कला की क्षमताओं और त्योहारों का समावेश होता है। परम्परा भी संस्कृति में समाहित होती है | वास्तव में संस्कृति को परिभाषित करना और उसका क्षेत्र निर्धारित करना एक कठिन कार्य है। इसका क्षेत्र असीमित माना जाता है | उदाहरण के तौर पर यदि हम भारत की संस्कृति को देखें तो हम पाते हैं कि भारत की संस्कृति अत्यंत प्राचीन और श्रेष्ठ है। यहाँ की संस्कृति लौकिकता, भोगवाद, आधिभौतिकता की बजाय आत्मतत्व और आध्यात्मवाद की भावना पर केन्द्रित हैं | इसका मूल आधार सहिष्णुता, शांति, एकता, सत्य, अहिंसा और सदाचार जैसे अमूल्य तत्व समाहित होते हैं | अन्य देशों की संस्कृतियों की भांति भारतीय संस्कृति में भी परिवर्तनशील हैं।

मुख्य शब्द :- संस्कृति, राष्ट्रियता, निर्धारित, विशिष्ट, समावेश, सम्मिलित, आधिभौतिकता, परिवर्तनशील, अत्यंत, सहिष्णुता, आत्मतत्व |

Differences In Emotional Maturity of Internet Addicted and Non-Addicted Female Adolescents

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Abstract

The paper reviews the impact of internet addiction on the emotional maturity of the female adolescents. Emotional maturity is described as "a high and appropriate level of emotional control and expression" by the American Psychological Association (APA). It is the capacity to recognise, control, and express one's feelings and emotions in a way that promotes healthy relationships and personal development. People that are emotionally mature are aware of who they are, what emotions are, and how they can manage them. Emotionally immature people find it difficult to recognise and understand their feelings, and without realising the underlying triggers, they may respond impulsively. To effectively manage stressful or challenging situations and overcome obstacles in life, emotionally mature people constantly practice a variety of emotional and cognitive skills. Internet addiction or problematic internet use is a behavioural addiction that is defined by an individual's excessive and compulsive use of the internet or digital devices, which can have a negative impact on a person's relationships, employment and/or academic performance, physical and mental health, and social interactions. The main objective is to study the prevalence of internet addiction and its association with female adolescents' emotional maturity level. The sample comprised of female adolescents of age group 15-20 years and incidental cum purposive sampling technique was used. Results indicates that there is significant difference between internet addicted and non-addicted female adolescents in terms of emotional maturity. Understanding this important issue would help in the creation of policies and give students at all grade levels the instruction they require to use the internet efficiently. This will enable them to learn how to control their compulsive behaviour of using the internet for purposes other than learning and study, as well as prevent the consequences that could harm their physical and mental health.

Keywords: Emotional maturity, Emotional immaturity, Internet addiction, Female adolescents.

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"Unleashing the Potential of Artificial Intaligence (A I) Tools in Phytogeographical studies"

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Abstract

Phytogeography, the study of the geographic distribution of plants, is important for understanding ecosystem dynamics, biodiversity, and ecological processes. Over the past few years, advances in technology, especially artificial intelligence (AI), have revolutionized various scientific fields, including ecology and environmental science. In recent years, AI techniques have been increasingly applied in phytogeography, providing new opportunities to increase our understanding of plant distribution patterns and improve conservation efforts. The study of the role of artificial intelligence in phytogeography focuses on how AI techniques such as machine learning, remote sensing, and spatial analysis are being used to analyse large-scale plant distribution data. By leveraging AI, researchers can gain valuable insights from vast and complex datasets, identify patterns and predict future changes in plant distributions with greater accuracy. Furthermore, AI-driven approaches have the potential to address important challenges in phytogeography, such as species distribution modelling, habitat mapping, and biodiversity conservation. By integrating AI with traditional ecological methods, more effective strategies can be developed to manage and conserve plant species and their habitats. AI-driven phytogeography research, provides an overview of recent progress, discusses potential applications of AI techniques in ecological studies, and the opportunities and challenges associated with the use of AI in understanding and conserving plant biodiversity. Ultimately, the integration of AI with phytogeography has the potential to revolutionize our understanding of plant distributions and inform more sustainable conservation practices in the face of global environmental change.

Keywords- Phytogeography, Ecosystem Dynamics, Remote Sensing, Modelling, Revolutionizing, Machine learning.

Effect of Self-Regulated Learning and Self-Confidence on Achievement in Mathematics

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Abstract

The present study aims to investigate the effect of self-regulated learning and self-confidence on students' achievement in mathematics. For the purpose, a sample of 201 students of class VII from government schools of Chandigarh was taken. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed for data analysis. Correlation and regression analysis was used to analyze the quantitative data. Qualitative data were gathered through semi-structured interviews.The results of the study revealed significant positive correlation between self-regulated learning and mathematical achievement however no significant correlation was found between self-confidence and achievement in mathematics. Regression analysis indicated that self-regulated learning was significant predictor of achievement in mathematics.

The Great Andamanese and Onge Tribes - A Comparative Study of cultural preservation and contemporary challenges.

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Abstract

This paper aims to explore the socio-cultural norms of and contemporary challenges faced by the Great Andamanese and Onge tribes of the Andaman Islands. It investigates the impact of external influences on these indigenous communities and examines efforts towards their preservation and integration into the mainstream so-called modern society. By comparing the historical and contemporary experiences of both tribes, the paper seeks to provide insights into effective strategies for safeguarding their ethnic identity.

Both the tribes are one of the rare and ancient tribes of the present world. Both communities have reached this era over time, facing many challenges, adopting many changes, losing something and gaining something to be elaborately discussed in this full length paper.

In mainland India, tribal communities were the last to come under the British influence while in the Andaman Islands tribals were the first to come in their contact. The Great Andamanese had fought many battles with the British after they established their colony in 1700s onwards but gradually they lost their aggression and came under British influence. Very soon they started facing the ill-effects of this British influence. Seeing their dwindling population, in order to protect them from the verge of extinction they were re-settled at one place. After this, a new chapter of change and challenges began. During this time, preserving their cultural heritage was also a challenge for them. We will discuss all this later in this paper.

The Onge tribe that came into British contact after the Great Andamanese also had to undergone contemporary changes. Everything was fine till the 1970s but during this period, after the arrival of outsiders, they were resettled. Government facilities, especially free ration, turned them into a lazy tribe. Perhaps this laziness proved to be a boon for them as they continued to use their culture and tradition. But at the same time, the traditional economy was definitely affected. This has now become an interesting topic that we should analyze further.

*Keywords***:** Indigenous, ethnic, challenges, British, dwindling, preserving, ration and economy.

Geo-Hydrological Analysis of Underground Drinking Water in Peninsular India

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Abstract

The geohydrological gestor in the Indian landmass level for drinking water level is generally complicated due to the circumstance of differentiated hydrogeological conformations with significant lithological and chronological varieties, complex amazing textures, climatological peculiarity, and colourful hydro-chemical conditions. Ponders carried out over the times have uncovered that Sandstone, Shales, and Limestones of the Vindhyan period undoubtedly rise above the confront container boundaries. Cosmically two bunches of gemstone conformations have been connected depending on characteristically diverse power through pressure of ground drinking water, viz. permeable conformations, and Fissured conformations. This investigation paper is arranged to measure the ground drinking water danger of the geohydrological strata of the Peninsular level centring on the Deccan Level by CGWB and other geohydrology information of colourful and other offices to portray the changes in ground drinking water through diverse seasons. The characteristic conditions influencing ground drinking water administration include climatic parameters like destruction, evapotranspiration, waterways, streams etc. This investigation paper encourages taking after inconvenience in picking up sensible data on the contracting ground drinking water circumstances in the Deccan Level locale through agent checking wells and other geographical bed structures. The critical traits of groundwater administration checking are groundwater revive danger position and its effect on biology. The issue of the investigation paper centres on the suggestive measures to diminish the danger of the geohydrological circumstance of drinking water position in the ponder zone and advance suggestive measures to make an economical effect on the environment.

Keywords: Deccan Level, Geography, Geohydrology, Biology, Drinking water.

Managing situation of Maternity care in Africa: Nigeria as a case study

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Abstract

The paper focus on the maternity care in Africa because it has become a worrisome and issues related to women health in Africa especially in Nigeria. It has appear that over two-thirds of Nigerian mothers (63%) who had their most recent live birth in the five years prior to the survey got some form of prenatal care (ANC). A physician provided ANC to one-fifth of moms (21%), whereas nurses or midwives cared for nearly four out of ten women (37%) of all mothers. It seems that women who received antenatal care, the majority did not receive proper health care during the first three months of pregnancy, but almost half (47%) made the minimal number of four suggested appointments. Furthermore, slightly more than half of women who got prenatal care indicated that they were warned about probable pregnancy issues with (55%) rates. It appears that fifty-eight percent of women received iron tablets and almost two-thirds had urine or blood sample obtained which 81% their blood pressure had monitored. It appear that nearly half (47%) did not receive an injection of tetanus toxic during their most recent pregnancy (66%) of births in Nigeria take place at home. It seems that in the five years before to the poll, just one-third of live births took place in a medical facility. A physician, nurse, or midwife attends to little over one-third of deliveries. The paper will looks into the postnatal care, which is essential for tracking and managing difficulties in the first two days following delivery, is provided to a lesser percentage of women. In some cases two days after the birth of child, only 23% of women who gave birth outside of a medical facility received postnatal care. More than 70% of women who gave birth outside of a medical facility got no postnatal care at all in Africa especially in Nigeria. It appears that there are notable regional variations among women because rural women face disadvantages in comparison to urban women across all maternal care metrics. Women in the North, especially those in the North-East and North-West, did not generally receive the same level of care as women in the South, especially those in the South-East and South-West. The paper recommends that the Federal, State, Local, and religious authorities bear the obligation of providing health care to individuals, groups and the maternity healthcare system programmes should be structured into three tiers in Africa, especially in Nigeria for the safety of lives and death rates.

Keyword: Maternity, health care, Africa and Nigeria.

Exploring role of Play in building Environmental awareness among young learners

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Abstract-

The escalating climate problem necessitates the imperative of instilling environmental consciousness in children and educating them about sustainability from a young age. Education now includes the cultivation of an environmentally conscious mindset, which involves adopting the habit of caring for and preserving the surrounding environment. This paper talks about the role of play activities in building awareness related to the environment among young learners.

Keywords- play, environment, environmental awareness, young learners.

Long-Term Sustainability of Resources Affected by Agricultural Development in Haryana

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Pooja

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Abstract

Agriculture is an important land-based activity. Various types of fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides are applied to the land to increase the agriculture productivity, thereby increasing food crops. The problem of environmental degradation in the state has arisen through the green revolution. For this this purpose the researcher collected the data by considering several aspects such as soil and water resource depletion, agricultural development, soil degradation, water pollution and the impact of these problems on the environment and people. Primary data has been used to assess how Haryana current cropping pattern affects the state's water resources, soil fertility, agriculture productivity and overall health's status. Primary sources have been consulted to obtain the required data from the respondents through interviews. Primary data used the basis of study. The study finding shows that most of the respondents from two districts are not very aware of the risk posed by pesticides and fertilizers. Farmers use chemicals in large quantities to increase productivity but ultimately lead to degradation in soil, water and health, leading to land, water and soil degradation problem in agriculture production. An additional green revolution is needed to continue increasing productivity and keep the environment sustainable and inclusive.

Keywords- Sustainability, Agriculture, Chemical Fertilisers, Environment.

Bridging Educational Gaps: Inclusive Curriculum Approaches for Sustainable Development In Upper Basic Education In Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

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Abstract

The pursuit of inclusive education is integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in diverse and rapidly developing regions like the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Abuja, Nigeria. This paper explores innovative curriculum development approaches tailored for upper-basic education that address educational disparities and promote inclusivity within this unique context. By examining current educational practices and policies, the study identifies key challenges and opportunities in implementing an inclusive curriculum at the upper basic education level. Through a mixed-methods approach, including surveys, interviews, and case studies of local schools, the research highlights effective strategies for integrating students of varying abilities, backgrounds, and socio-economic statuses into mainstream education. The findings emphasize the importance of culturally responsive teaching, community involvement, and government support in fostering an inclusive educational environment for upper-basic education students. Moreover, the paper discusses the role of teacher training and professional development in equipping educators with the skills necessary to support diverse learners. The results underscore the need for a holistic, collaborative approach to curriculum development that aligns with the broader goals of sustainable development. Ultimately, this study provides valuable insights and practical recommendations for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders in Abuja and beyond, aiming to bridge educational gaps and create a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable educational system for Upper-basic education.

Keywords: Curriculum Development, Inclusive Education, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Upper Basic Education.

Effect of Concept Based Cartoons as art integration on Alternative Concepts in Chemical Bonding

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Abstract

This study is carried out to investigate and analyze the effect of art integration in chemistry curriculum by concept-based cartoons integrated in the context based chemical concepts learning approach on class 9th students' alternative concepts in chemical bonding. The study was conducted with 45 students of grade 9, within a non-equivalent pretest-posttest group design (NEGD). A chemical bonding concept test conducted to gather the data with 16 multiple choice question (MCQs), and to probe their conceptions, a clinical interview with 5 open ended questions was used. Interview questions and MCQs were based on the same alternative concepts. The study concluded with a positive effect of context-based approach on the remediation of chemical bonding alternative conception. Although concepts-based cartoons found powerful tools and most helpful in resolving alternative concepts in chemical bonding but the study suggest to use more than one intervention for the remediation of alternative conception in chemical education.

Keywords: chemical bonding, context-based approach, alternative concepts, concept-based cartoons.

About HCM

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