

On

Recent Advancements in the areas of Science, Technology, Business, Economics, Management, Social Sciences, Humanities & Travel-Tourism

On

9th December 2022

Organized By



Indian Academicians And Researchers Association (IARA)

In Association With



Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

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The conference aims to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas on the Recent Advancements in the areas of Science, Technology, Business, Economics, Management, Social Sciences, Humanities &Travel-Tourism. The conference aims to provide a common platform for researchers from the Academia as well as the industry to discuss and present their research work and also will try to provide an opportunity for collaboration among them.

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FOOD SECURITY POLICY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SDG'S IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The food security policy in Indonesia is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which aims to create a just and prosperous society, sufficient for clothing, food and shelter. However, in reality, currently there is still poverty, so Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are needed to overcome poverty and reduce inequality, together with various other countries in the world. This research was conducted to determine food security policies in Indonesia from the perspective of SDG's. The method used is literature study and literature review and collects the thoughts of experts in various seminars and scientific meetings. The results of the study show that agriculture is the largest contributor in Indonesia with the spirit of millenah agriculture, forging ahead and never giving up. In accordance with Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning food, the state is obliged to realize the availability, affordability and fulfillment of sufficient, safe, quality and nutritious food consumption in a timely manner by utilizing local resources, institutions and culture. At present, there are still some nutritional problems, some of them suffering from stunting, which can be overcome by regulatory policies, empowerment, technology and access. All of these problems must be addressed immediately in order to complete the SDG's goals by 2030 with the 2020-2024 RPJMN having included various strategies and policies to meet the needs for adequate, affordable, healthy, nutritious, safe and diverse food and nutrition; maintain the sustainability of the carrying capacity and capacity of agricultural resources; improve the welfare and productivity of agricultural human resources; and providing food, especially from domestic production. The problem of food access and supply is overcome by policies to create new jobs. The problem of food borne disease is overcome by policies to improve food safety. Three of the 17 SDGs are related to food security. The problem of food availability, the affordability of food by the community both physically and economically, and utilization/consumption of adequate food and nutrition. Ideally, all of these aspects must be fulfilled and become the focus of food-related policy making, not just focusing on one aspect. From this definition, let's see how government policies relate to food security from the planning and budgeting aspect. The Food Security Policy is the priority program "Increasing Availability, Access and Quality of Food Consumption". The program is measured by 5 (five) indicators, namely Farmers' Exchange Rate, Energy Adequacy Rate, Protein Adequacy Rate, Prevalence of *Undernourishment, and the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.*

Keywords: Policy, resilience, food, SDGs, Indonesia



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INFLUENCE OF PERFORMANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF INTERNAL AUDIT PROFESSION AFFECTING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL GOAL

CASE STUDY: INTERNAL AUDITORS UNDER THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

Even though the world is facing the problem of Covid-19 but governments of many countries still need to focus on the problem of corruption. Good organizational management in terms of internal control system Risk management will help reduce the corruption gap. Therefore, the internal audit unit is an important mechanism of the internal control system of the organization. When internal auditors had knowledge of international standards performing an internal audit profession will made process perform an internal audit efficiently and reliably. Resulting help the organization achieve it was objectives and goals.

This paper to studied the relationship between the knowledge of the internal auditors and operational process the internal auditors in accordance with international standards and the factors related to the internal audit process that influence the efficiency of operations. For the purpose of analysis the data was collected of 210 internal auditors under the higher government institutions of 65 universities (Association of University Council (Thailand). The results Internal auditors with knowledge of professional performance standards may be no satisfaction with the specified internal audit process. That is, if the internal auditor had more knowledge will be less satisfaction in performing the duties. Or the internal auditors with little knowledge may be highly satisfied with their work. This is a result of many other factors related to the internal auditor's work process. The internal audit process had a positive influence on operational efficiency. That is, if the internal audit process is effective, the organization can achieve its goals.

Keywords: Efficiency, Internal Audit, Corruption



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EXTENDED GATE - A CONTEMPORARY APPROACH TO PORT HINTERLAND CONNECTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Through its ambitious sagarmala project, the government is investing 91,371 crores to expand port capacity by 884 mt by 2035. The Shipping Ministry has identified six locations to build new ports. Besides this several new ports built with private funds have also become operational adding to the capacity. Under such circumstances the world bank has raised concern over the increasing port capacity in India. The 12 major ports run by the Central government have handled a combined 679.35 mt of cargo in the year upto March 2018, operating at a capacity utilisation of only 50 percent. Similar concerns have been expressed by DP World and PSA who are operating multiple facilities from India. This paper makes an attempt to provide an overview of the developments happening in hinterland connectivity and proposes the extended gate concept as a means to improve port connectivity

Keywords: Hinterland, Port connectivity, Terminal operator, extended gate



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A COMPACT SNOWFLAKE ARRAY ANTENNA WITH EBG FORWIRELESS APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

A Snowflake fractal antenna designed for wireless communications to support X band as well as Ku band applications. The Fractal array antenna has a dimension of 24×48 mm2, over FR4 1.6 mm substrate. The antenna is made up of four smaller hexagons surrounding a larger hexagon on a FR4 substrate that produce single element to form an array-like structure. For compactness and the enhancement of gain, Mirror fractal array antenna has been designed. The Mirror fractal array antenna has a dimension of 24×24 mm2 on FR4 1.6 mm substrate. The software used is High Frequency Structure Simulator (HFSS). The two antenna element facing another two antenna element form as array like a mirror imaged form. The Return loss of fractal array antenna lies on 8.78GHz, 11.09GHz, and 14.05GHz it shows that the antenna exhibits reconfigurable nature. But the gain of the antenna was reduced, to enhance that Electromagnetic band-gap (EBG) used. The EBG structure used here is fork type EBG as 3×2 matrix form. The EBG structure is in lower layer. For the producing enhanced reflection characteristic and reconfigurable use a triangular Defected Ground Structure (DGS) on the ground of the antenna. The proposed antenna modeled as a Mirror fractal array along with EBG and DGS to show that its application in wireless communication with good gain. The proposed antenna has a return loss of - 32.37dB,-29.23dB and VSWR observed was 1.07 and 1.08 is at a frequency of 8.48GHz and 14.93 GHz (X and Ku band) respectively. The gain observed for proposed design is 7.4dB centre frequency around 8-18GHz.

Keywords: Snowflake, Fractal array, EBG, DGS



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A REVIEW ON ACTIVE INTELLIGENT FILM BASED ON ANTHOCYANIN FOR MONITORING FOOD FRESHNESS

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ABSTRACT

The review highlights the importance of eco-friendly biodegradable pH-sensitive indicator for monitoring food freshness."Smart packaging" a new technology that employs intelligent and active components to extend food's shelf life and instantly detect rotting, is becoming more and more prevalent in the food industry. In order to create sustainable packets that can be used to track microbial food deterioration, anthocyanins, a type of polyphenol pigment found in plants, are being used. Indicators of natural dyes such as anthocyanins could express the quality and shelf life of perishable food products. It's also a water-soluble natural pigment with good antioxidant and antibacterial properties, and their colors are pH sensitive to the environment. At present, the use of plant source anthocyanins to prepare active and smart packaging film has attracted increasing attention in the field of food engineering. Biodegradable polymers have been developed in response to the growing environmental concern about the disposal of plastic packaging. The development of active and intelligent packaging systems to monitor the quality of packaged food is further required by consumer demand and health concerns. Therefore, the researchers are concentrating on naturally occurring pigments originating from plants and food waste as an identifying component in biodegradable packaging as well as for the valorization of food waste. Attempts are made to develop novel colorimetric indicator film based on pectin matrix incorporated with black rice anthocyanins using solution casting method. Thus, the natural pH indicator with visible color variation allows for simple, economic and safe monitoring of perishable foods.

Keywords: Anthocyanin, pectin, pH indicator, food freshness.



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A STATISTICAL STUDY ON PATTERNS OF IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN OF DHEMAJI DISTRICT, ASSAM, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Immunization has been described at the first line of defence against disease and one of the most effective health advantages available to children. Immunization prepares our bodies to fight against diseases in case we come to contact with them in future.

Aim: The present study is conducted to estimate the pattern of immunization among children in the age group upto 23 months in the Dhemaji District, Assam.

Subject and Methods: For this purpose of data collection, different sampling methods have been used and other related variables are also analyzed by using pre-tested questionnaire. Chi-Square test has been used as statistical technique for analyzing the data to pertinent the present study.

Results: The present study is conducted to estimate the pattern of immunization among children in the age group up to 23 months in the Dhemaji District of Assam. A total of 100 study subjects were included in the study. The result shows that 85% of children are fully immunized, 9% of children are partially immunized, and 6% of children are not immunized in Dhemaji District.

Conclusion: The immunization coverage among children whose Father smoke experience a low immunization than whose Father does not smoke.

Keywords: Immunization, BCG vaccine, DPT, Probability proportional to sampling, North-East, Chi-Square, NFHS.

Abbreviations: BCG, DPT, NFHS, RCH, UNICEF, WHO, GAVI



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A STUDY OF FURNITURE STYLES IN MING AND QING DYNASTIES IN THE DIMENSION OF MODEL INHERITANCE AND CULTURAL CONNOTATION

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ABSTRACT

To reflect the heritage and innovation of the Ming furniture style, the furniture style of the Ming Dynasty is a treasure of traditional Chinese culture. The researchers used qualitative research methods to study and theoretically explore the innovations and legacies of furniture styles in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and interviewed furniture experts in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

The study found that the furniture style of the Ming Dynasty is a glorious historical style, featuring simple and uncomplicated shapes, emphasizing smoothness of lines, balance and harmony in the inherited dimension, paying attention to the quality of materials, and strengthening the mechanical connection of furniture in the dimension of cultural connotation, reflecting the philosophical thought of ancient Chinese culture in terms of aesthetics and symbolic significance. It is characterized by sophisticated trends in engraving and decoration techniques. Elegant and elegant in inherited dimensions, decorative with artistic creation and carving, and developed a wide range of uses for structures. In the dimension of cultural connotation, it reflects its use and decoration, which are mainly nature-inspired imagery, including historical stories and auspicious motifs. This is a reflection of traditional Chinese cultural spirit, the Ming dynasty and qing dynasty furniture style is the embodiment of the furniture manufacture and promote art aesthetic, has important cultural value and artistic value, is the treasure of Chinese culture.

Keywords: modern furniture, furniture design, Ming Dynasty, inheritance dimension, cultural connotation dimension.



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A STUDY OF THE THEORY OF YIN-YANG AND THE FIVE ELEMENTS OF PRIMITIVE COLORS IN THE CULTURAL DIMENSION THAT APPEARED ON CHINESE PORCELAIN

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ABSTRACT

Chinese traditional color is an important part of Chinese traditional culture. Nowadays, the research on Chinese traditional color is scattered and shallow. In order to study the cultural dimension of the traditional five-color theory on Chinese porcelain, the author studied the theoretical background of the formation of the traditional five-color theory, the rationality and operation rules of the traditional five-color theory, and studied the application, aesthetics and history of the traditional five-color theory in China. The methods of qualitative and descriptive research, literature review, field investigation and observation were used to collect data and analyze the contents and main points of the findings.

It is found that there is a connection between the traditional five-color theory and the theory of Yin-yang and five elements, and the traditional five-color culture of China is composed of the traditional five-color philosophy and five-color cultural system. The five traditional Chinese colors are red, cyan, yellow, white and black. The development of the color of ancient Chinese porcelain was mainly due to the progress and innovation of firing technology.

Keywords: The theory of Yin-yang and five elements, the traditional five colors, cultural dimensions, porcelain colors



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A STUDY ON TEACHERS ABSENTEEISM AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN NAMSAI DISTRICT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

This Paper aims to explore the causes of Teacher' absenteeism and its impact on students' achievement at Secondary level of schools of District Namsai, Arunachal Pradesh. No doubt, education plays a key role in the progress and prosperity of the country; however, the Teacher' absenteeism in schools has been a serious question. In order to find the causes of Teacher' absenteeism in schools, a sample was taken from the population of 50 Secondary School teachers (SST) and 10 headmasters of secondary school of the said District. In this research, questionnaire survey was used to collect data and were analysed through interview method. Findings of this study reveal that there are many factors which are causing Teacher' absenteeism in secondary school that includes personal factors, school-related factors, and environmental factors. In personal factors, married teachers, unsatisfied with their job, family conflict, higher qualification teachers, transportation problem, poor performance and drug addiction are the major causes of Teacher' absenteeism. Furthermore, lack of strong staff welfare in schools, Laissez-faire leadership style, poor supervision of teachers, extra duties on the teachers, poor salary, lack of in-service training programme, no check and balance on attendance are school factors which are causing Teacher' absenteeism. Thus, research findings indicate that high absenteeism ratio in schools affects the performance of the students at secondary school.

Keywords: Emergent, Absenteeism, Student, Significant



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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OCCIMUM SANCTUM TO REDUCE BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL AMONG OLD CLIENT WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN KONDANCHERRY, THIRUVALLUR

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) frequency is a growing problem worldwide, because of long life expectancy and life style modifications. In old age (≥60-65 years old The World Health Organization (WHO) has reported 24 million cases of diabetic neuropathy, 5 million cases of retinopathy, and 6 million cases of amputation due to diabetes. The mortality in individuals with diabetes is chiefly due to cardiac complications. So the present study aims to assess the effect of occimum sanctum extract to reduce blood glucose level among old age client with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Kondancherry village, Thiruvallur. A quantitative research approach with quasi experimental research design was adopted to conduct the study. The study conducted among 60 clients, in that 30 clients undergone study group and another 30 undergone control group, they are selected by using purposive sampling technique. Semi structured questionarries was used to collect the demographic variables and clinical variables. The pre interventional blood glucose level was assessed by using glucometer. The occimum sanctum extract was given to study group about 50ml for 4 weeks and post test level was assessed in both groups. The obtained pretest and post test level of blood glucose was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of the study shows the among 60 patients ,in experimental group clients proves the The pre and post assessment of blood sugar level in study group the result shows that the mean value of pre test is 172.27 and post test is 140.23. In the difference of mean value (32.033) and SD (11.467) value there is increase of 11.467 SD value when comparing the pre and post test blood sugar level .t=15.301 with df=29 and the p value is 0.000 it is statistically significant. In hence the finding of the study shows that the occimum sanctum extract was effective to reduce blood glucose level among client with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: old age client, type 2 diabetes mellitus, occimum sanctum extract, blood glucose level.



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ALOPECIA RESEARCH: A BIBLIOMETRICS ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS OUTPUT DURING 2012-2021

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ABSTRACT

The present study deals with the trends of Alopecia research studies in the different countries, a kind of study which is mostly affected the hair of the scalp and the entire body of all the organisms which falls into the prey of the diseases. An attempt has been made with sincere efforts to study the effects of Alopecia Research during the study period 2012-2021. A sum total of 8654 records were collected, web of science database is used for the data collection. The major aim of the study was to evaluate the year wise distribution, Author wise, Journal wise distribution, Country wise distribution of items, language wise distribution of periodicals and the relative Growth rate and doubling time of the publications during the time span of ten years. The latest years are providing enough details regarding the research 1231 records in the year 2021 with (14.23%), USA occurs at the topmost position followed by China and Germany with 2691(31.10%), 659(7.62%) and 655(7.57%). "Journal of American Academy of Dermatology", "Journal of Investigative Dermatology" and "British Journal of Dermatology". English language occupies the prominent position as it is the highest spoken language.

Keywords: Hair Fall, Baldness, Dermatology, Web of Science, Bibliometrics



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APPLICATION OF INTELLIGENCE IN SOLAR TRACKER FOR MAXIMUM POWER GENERATION

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1. ABSTRACT

Solar energy with sun following technology, create more energy since the sunlight based panel relies upon the sun. Despite the fact that the underlying expense of setting up the tracking system is extensively high, there are less expensive alternatives that have been proposed over the long run. Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs) are utilized for sunlight detection. The control circuit is ATMega 328P microcontroller. The solar panel panel is situated where it can get greatest light. When contrasted with different engines, the servo motor can keep up their force at fast. They are likewise more effective with efficiencies in the scope of 80-90%. The greater part of the panels actually work at under 40%. Accordingly, many people are compelled to either buy many panels to fulfill their energy needs or buy single systems with enormous output. One of the approaches to build the productivity of sun based panels while lessening costs is to utilize Tracking. Through tracking, there will be expanded openness of the panel to the sun, making it increased power output. The trackers can either be double or single-axis trackers. Double trackers are more productive in light of the fact that they track sunlight from the two axes. Also to track sun's current position and track the readings of energy generated from Solar Panels a mobile application can also be made.



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ASSAM, INDIA AND A FORGOTTEN THAI CONNECT

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ABSTRACT

A long standing grievance of the people of Assam has been its felt exclusion from historical narratives originating outside Assam. Even after half a century of the Indian republic, the history of Assam finds only token mention in India's academic curriculum, especially higher education. Despite Assam's manifold importance, generations in India have come and gone without knowing this part of the country. This ignorance is blamed for perceived bias and discrimination against the people of Assam when they travel to other parts of India.

It has taken a certain historical period, and collective consciousness, and even unsavoury events as the starting point for rectifying this anomaly. This paper aims to reviews ongoing efforts to address the issue. It includes the views of government, educational authorities, recent collaborative initiatives, and recognition.

Keywords: Assam, History, India, Education, North East India



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ASSESSING THE SUITABLE CROP ESTABLISHMENT METHOD AND NUTRIENT NEED OF BARNYARD MILLET IN SODIC SOIL

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted with an objective to find out the effect of different methods of crop establishment and to optimize the nutrient requirement for barnyard millet (Kudiraivali) under sodic soil condition using the short duration high yielding variety $Co(KV)_2$ during kharif season of 2016 at Anbil Dharma lingam Agricultural College and Research Institute. The experiment was carried out in FRBD comprising two factors viz., crop establishment techniques like line sowing at $25 \times 10 \text{ cm}(E_1)$ and $35 \times 10 \text{ cm}(E_2)$ and transplanting at $25 \times 10 \text{ cm}(E_3)$ and $35 \times 10 \text{ cm}(E_4)$ and nutrient management practices like N_1 at 75 %, N_2 100% and N_3 125% recommended dose of fertilizers. The experiment was replicated thrice. Totally twelve treatment combinations were analyzed. Results revealed that transplanting at $35 \times 10 \text{ cm}$ with 125% RDF recorded higher grain yield of 980 kg/ha with increased growth parameters like plant height, number of tillers and yield attributes viz., number of panicles, length of panicle and weight of the panicle.

Keywords: crop establishment, nutrient requirement, barnyard millet, sodic soil



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COMPETITIVENESS OF SMALL COMPANIES IN THE POST-COVID-19 STAGE

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to identify the conditions of small companies in the industrial sector of Villahermosa, Mexico, in terms of external competitiveness in the Post-COVID-19 stage. The study is of a quantitative approach, of a non-experimental type, with a descriptive design. 49 small companies participated, representing 80% of the population. Competitiveness was assessed through the Profitability dimension, with a Likert-type scale. The results report that in the study population, sales have not increased since the pandemic and income is insufficient to invest in business improvements.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Small businesses, Post-Covid-19, industrial sector



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CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION WITH COHORT ANALYSIS-IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH PYTHON CODE

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1. ABSTRACT

Customer segmentation is the process of dividing a company's customers into groups based on the similarity, commonalities and common characteristics amongst customers in each group. Over a period of time, the engagement of the users is being measured by Cohort Analysis. Cohort analysis is done for examination of behavior and performance of a group of users shared with common attribute or the characteristics. In this paper we have segment the customers with cohort analysis using the python code over the dataset.

Keywords: Customers, Segmentation, Cohort Analysis, Marketing Strategy



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DECONSTRUCTING GENDER IN INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE: READING MRS. HANSA MEHTA FOR INDIA'S FEMINIST FOREIGN POLICY

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ABSTRACT

India and its struggle for Independence is a long drawn movement that turned into a revolution. A revolution that did not just bring independence but has set the fate of Indian society at large. Now, India has turned 75 and impression of freedom fighters, their ideology, vision and sacrifices are still visibly vibrant in national and international actions of India as a nation. In this paper we will understand the work of a Indian freedom fighter Mrs. Hansa Mehta who has transformed opportunities into challenge. Her idea of equality is beyond borders. This paper will evaluate her work as woman in the pre-independence era and to understand India on gender. Like foreign policies need a feminist lens and we need Mehta's vision for incorporating an Indian lens. This will help us to produce if it is viable for India to pursue feminist foreign policy in contemporary international scenario.

Keywords: Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Gender, Feminist Foreign Policy, India, Deconstruction.



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DESIGN AND INVESTIGATION OF PERFORMANCE OF MIMO ANTENNA FOR 5G MOBILE APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This document proposes a MIMO antenna concept for 5G mobile phone applications. The antenna components are printed on the substrate as six circular patches. By drawing numerous L-shaped slots and a triangular slot on the rectangular patches, the resonance frequency and gain are improved. The suggested antenna is made out of FR-4, a low-cost substrate. The substrate's dimensions are of 136 mm x 68 mm x 1.8 mm. In order to improve the antenna's gain and efficiency, a rectangular slit measuring 100mm x 27mm is added to the ground plane. The shape and dimension of the slot, thickness of the substrate, number of antenna elements and the substrate material has been varied gradually, in order to improve and analyze the performance of the antenna. The many antenna parameters that are simulated include return loss, VSWR, port isolation, and gain. The antenna demonstrates simulated values of 3.8dB gain and less than -20dB port isolation.

Keywords: MIMO Antenna, Patch, slot, FR-4, return loss, gain, VSWR



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DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION FOR THE ESTIMATION OF AZELNIDIPINE IN ITS FORMULATION BY HPLC

Saumyalin Sahoo¹, S. N. Meyyanathan*¹, Gowtham G. P¹, Balaji R¹, Vinay B¹, C. Reethu Sree¹, M. Kalaivani², Robin Kumar² and B. Babu¹

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ABSTRACT

A new simple, accurate and precise HPLC method has been developed and validated for estimation of Azelnidipine in its formulation. In RP-HPLC method, a C_8 column and methanol: water (85:15), pH adjusted to 3.0 using orthophosphoric acid were used at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min and detected at 257 nm. The retention time for Azelnidipine was found to be 9.1 min. The developed method was validated for linearity, precision, accuracy, specificity, LOD and LOQ as per ICH guidelines. Linearity was observed in the range of 0.5-25 μ g/mL for Azelnidipine and correlation coefficient was found to be 0.9949. LOD and LOQ for Azelnidipine were found to be 0.15 μ g/mL and 0.5 μ g/mL respectively. The % recovery was found to be 99.8%. The method was applied for estimation of Azelnidipine in its formulation. The assay result was found to be 99.6% of percentage label claim of Azelnidipine.

Keywords: Azelnidipine, High performance liquid chromatography, Tablets, Validation



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DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATISTICAL MODEL FOR CARBON FOOTPRINTS, EMBODIED ENERGY ANDGLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE ROADS

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ABSTRACT

Road infrastructure is one of the main contributors in increasing Carbon Footprints, Embodied Energy, Global Warming Potential. Consequently, aggravating global warming but it is also one of the sectors that mostly suffer from climate change, which causes extreme weather events. Climate change poses a critical threat to future development, particularly in areas where poverty is widespread and infrastructure are underdeveloped for even current roads. Climate change poses major impacts which can be avoided by adaption measures whichneeds to be linked to current and future risk reduction practices and management initiations to increase transport resilience and reduce the impact of extreme weather events. Infrastructure impacts are determined based on civil engineering material research, field studies of actual impacts on roads and buildings and additional data. This paper focus mainly carbonfootprints, embodied energy and global warming potential for road infrastructure to above saidproblems.

Keywords: Carbon Footprints, Embodied Energy, Global Warming Potential, Road Infrastructure.



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DIGITAL AGE – IS IT A BREAKTHROUGH IN LEARNING LANGUAGES AND HUMANITIES?

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ABSTRACT

In this world, change is inescapable. Everyone's success is profoundly influenced by appearance, advanced outlook and ability to understand. Any positive modification or change ought to be embraced. Otherwise, the universe wouldn't be progressing. Not just in science and technology, but in every field as well, this transition or change has been taking place. Additionally, alterations are encouraged to obtain new tools, new theories, and fresh experiments. Such a shift also occurred in the economic world, but in the shape of digital technology and humanities. "The inabilities to learn, unlearn, and relearn will be what defines the illiterate of the twenty-first century, not the inability to read and write". (Alvin Toffler). That much is true. Learning and development are ongoing processes. A progressive step in the computer age is the pragmatic and methodical use of digital resources in the humanities. This paper examines the careful application of digital technology to preserve the historical texts as well as the proper digitalization of new terminologies, theories, and business-related operations. It also discusses how digital technology benefits those who are constantly looking to learn new information and conventional pedagogy.

Keywords: Digital Humanities, Trade and Commerce, Advanced Technology, New-normal Pedagogy, Pragmatic Learning, New-normal Vocabulary



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EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIUM SATIVUM AGAINST BACTERIAL AND FUNGAL ISOLATES IN COMPARISON WITH STANDARD ALLOPATHY DRUGS

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ABSTRACT

Allicin is one of the main components of fresh and crushed garlic with a varied range of effects, including genotoxic, antiapoptotic, antimicrobial, antiviral, antifungal, antiparasitic properties. The extract of garlic was collected by the aqueous extraction method. Aim of this study is to detect the invitro antibacterial activity of Allium sativum (crude extract) on Multi Drug Resistant Gram positive, Gram negative bacteria and Yeast form of fungi. Isolation of multidrug resistant bacteria and fungi was done by conventional method. Agar cup diffusion method was adapted for performing antibacterial susceptibility testing against Allium sativum. Scanning Electron Microscopy was performed at Indian Institute of Technology, Madras in order to analyze the Allium sativum activity on cell membrane of bacteria and Yeast cells. 3500 samples received during the period of three months in the Clinical Laboratory of Saveetha Medical College and Hospital. Out of 3500 samples, 1789 isolates were culture positive, from that 230 samples were multidrug resistant bacteria and 71 isolates were yeast cells. The strains isolated were Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeuroginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterococcus species. Antibacterial susceptibility with Allium sativum showed that all isolates were sensitive to garlic extract. Out of 71 fungal isolates, Candida albicans were isolated from 17 (24%) and the remaining 54 (66%) were Candida non-albicans. All the bacterial isolates that were resistant to standard allopathy drugs were susceptible to crude extract of garlic. Scanning electron microscopy investigation post treatment with Allium sativum crude extract indicated loss of structural integrity for both bacteria and unicellular fungus.

Natural species of garlic possess effective antibacterial and antifungal activity and thus can be used for prevention of drug resistant microbes and to help in the treatment by equipping clinician with herbal antimicrobial agents.

With future research works in the field, many such natural herbal extracts can be proven to be effective against many pathogenic fungal infections.

Keywords: Candida Spp, MIC, Allium sativum, Antifungal susceptibility testing, SEM, Antibacterial drugs, Multidrug resistant bacteria



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EMERGING SCIENTOMETRICS STUDIES ON LITERATURE IN PEDIATRIC CARDIOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Scientometrics and bibliometrics frequently entail research monitoring, assessing the scientific contribution of authors, journals, or individual works, and analysing the scientific information distribution process. It is the science of measuring and analysing science. Scientometrics is a branch of library and information science. Scientometrics data can be useful to measure research collaborations among scientific environments and to monitor the evolution of special scientific subjects and fields. Scientometrics tools can be used to measure and compare the scientific activities at various levels of aggregation including institutions, sectors, provinces and countries. Pediatric Cardiology is the study and treatment of disorders of the heart in children; It is a medical specialty which is involved in the care of all things associated with the heart and the arteries. A study on Scientometrics analysis on paediatric cardiology was conducted to identify the geographical wise distribution of Publications in Pediatric Cardiology and to know the Citable documents. All publications on Pediatric Cardiology (Research Areas: "Pediatric Cardiology") in address field were downloaded from Web of Science database. The data were exported and processed in the HistCite to find out the contribution of Authors, Citations in the field of Pediatric Cardiology research during years 1989–2016. Based on the analysis undertaken for the present study found that USA is the most productive Country with 904 (50.10 %) publications followed by Canada with 177 (9.8 %) publications and Germany with 110 (6.1 %) publications. The study found that top 20 positions occupied by USA Institutions except 5 and 6 (Canada). Similarly top ranking source of titles is highly impact factor journals. Journal Circulation ranked first in order with 259 (14.3%) articles (Impact Factor is 14.43) and next to Journal of the American College of Cardiology ranked second with 156 (8.6%) articles (Impact factor is 17.76) during the period of study.

Keywords: Scientometricss, Pediatric Cardiology, Web of Science, Journal Circulation



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EVALUATING EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEMOGRAPHY OF MANALI FOR DEGRADING URBAN ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT

Manali is considered as one of the most picturesque hill stations of the state Himachal Pradesh. The area is unique in terms of its topography and scenic beauty. The area also has vast tourist potential which is great economic activity generator. However, the area is presently in state of excess demographic profile which puts extra stress on existing infrastructure facilities, has unplanned housing expansion with rather lack of basic amenities. Present research explores the problems related with unplanned housing expansion in the area and lack of facilities like sewer and drainage. Research proposes to regulate the housing expansion so that undue pressure on services might be released.

Keywords: Housing, urban, degrading, infrastructure



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FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF INDIAN HEALTH INSURANCE SECTOR DURING COVID-19 EPIDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – Health Insurance is one of the fastest growing segments of general insurance business in India which has contributed a share of 32.08% in non-life insurance sector in terms of gross direct premium in financial year 2020-21 in India. The COVID-19 epidemic and its related lockdowns have an impact on almost every industry in the globe including insurance sector. The aims of this study are to investigate the financial performance of health insurance sector during covid-19 period and to examine the impact of pandemic on the health insurance business in India.

Design/Methodology/Approach - The current study is analytical in nature. Four critical metrics—gross health premium income, incurred claim ratio, the number of policies issued, and the amount of claims paid—are used in the study to evaluate the performance of Indian health insurance sector. The study is completely based on secondary data. The study used the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) annual reports, the internet, articles from newspapers, and company websites. The period for the study includes five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21. To analyse the performance of different sectors of health insurance business three years period i.e., 2016-17 to 2018-19 before pandemic and two years period during pandemic i.e., 2019-20 & 2020-21 are utilised.

Findings – The results indicated that the overall performance of the health insurance industry is increasing noticeably as gross direct premium of sector has considerably increased. The number of policies issued has increased by 32.42 per cent in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20. This shows that the COVID-19 epidemic has a favourable effect on the health insurance industry. The epidemic has unintentionally raised awareness of the value of safeguarding investments, particularly in the areas of health and life security.

Practical Implications – The COVID-19 pandemic presented health insurers with both opportunities and challenges, including the urgent need to create new products and services that are more focused on the needs of their customers so they can offer a significant health insurance benefit to the sizable untapped population of the Indian market.

Keywords: Covid-19, Performance, Policies Issued, Premium, Claims Paid, GDP



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GREEN SYNTHESIS NANOPARTICLES AND ITS APPLICATIONS TOWARDS DRUG DISCOVERY-A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Oral cancer-lining of the lips, mouth, or upper throat- starts as a painless white patch- that thickens-develops red patches-an ulcer- looks like a persistent crusting ulcer-symptoms painful swallowing-new lumps or bumps in the neck-a swelling in the mouth-or a feeling of numbness in the mouth or lips. Taraxacum officinale - perennial plant-highly nutritious- antioxidant activity-vitamin C-potassium-calcium-iron-magnesium-phosphorus-thiamine –riboflavin-beta carotene-fibre- used to treat infections-bile and liver problems- diuretics-used for increasing appetite-plant bitter for improving digestion-antimicrobial and anticancer properties-used in cancer research-potential to slower the growth of cancer cells-prevent it from spreading-reduces cholesterol and sugar level-boost bile juice production-reduces inflammation-help with gall bladder issues and liver issues.

Keywords: Oral-Cancer, Taraxacum officinale, anti-oxidant, nano-particles.



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IMPACT OF LEADERSHIP STYLE ON ORGANIZATION STRESS

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ABSTRACT

This paper emphasized the impact of the Leadership Style on Organizational Stress. It considered the sample area in the Hyderabad region and considered the appropriate sampling methodology for the collection of primary data through the questionnaire. Dependent variable has Organizational stress and Independent variable has Leadership style. Bivariate correlated is used to identify the relationship between Organizational stress and Leadership Style of Principle and the result indicates that the Participatory Leadership Style is positive and strongly correlated with Organizational Stress. While, Authoritarian and Bureaucratic styles of leadership are observed to be moderately correlated with Organizational stress Structural Equation Models are applied in order to know the impact on the Organization stress and leadership style of principle and conclude that the principle of a participatory and task-oriented style of leadership has a low organizational stress and a high organizational stress on the Authoritarian and Bureaucratic principle.



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JOB SATISFACTION, ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AND MENTAL HEALTH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS SCHOOL TEACHER IN RAMPUR, U.P

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at investigating the job satisfaction, organizational climate and mental health among school teachers at private schools and government schools. The idea behind the study is to know and analyze the difference between the variables that are faced by the teachers at private and government schools. There is a significant impact of job satisfaction, organizational climate and mental health on teachers outcome in schools, their teaching skills are greatly affected by all of these variables. The effect of all these variables needs to be studied because it has a direct effect on the academic outcome of students. Highly satisfied teachers are capable of delivering their highest potential to students and helping them to achieve better in life whereas teachers who are not satisfied or not committed to their organization are incapable of showing their full potential that adversely affect the academic outcome of students. The present study would compare the level of job satisfaction of teachers, the effect of organizational climate and mental health of teachers working in private and government schools in Rampur (U.P).

Keywords: Job satisfaction, Organizational Climate, Mental Health, Private School Teachers and Government School Teachers.



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LOSS LEARNING RECOVERY AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC OF STUDENTS IN SMALL - SIZED *PRIMARY* SCHOOLS, THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic affected educational systems. The traditional teaching style in Thailand has been changed to online but it affects children in poor families. All of these result in the loss learning of students. Halting the growth of academic, emotional, and social. This study focuses on Socio-demographic characteristics of students in small - sized primary schools that affects loss learning recovery. The respondents of this study were students in small - sized primary schools in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. Questionnaires were distributed to 102 students selected systematically. The results from the independent- samples t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) that marital status of parent and lower income's family are associated with loss learning. When we used a focus group interview to find quick solutions for loss learning recovery from the educational agencies, teachers and parents. The results showed that curriculum should be adjusted to an intensive program. Using active learning activities. Analyze individual learners. Measure and evaluate results based on actual practice. Integration of knowledge and learning process from activities. Reduce content duplication shorten study time. As a result, Education agencies should survey the readiness of student households and design methods of loss learning recovery for students with different deprivation conditions.

Keywords: Loss learning recovery, COVID-19



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LSTM METHOD INTEGRATION FOR SENSOR-BASED HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNITION SYSTEM USING MODIFIED DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE

ABSTRACT

Mobile phones and smartphones are quickly replacing landlines as the primary means of communication for most individuals today. Research on human activity recognition has gained popularity in various industries, including healthcare, surveillance, and education. We can utilize cell phones for various purposes thanks to their sensors. The application of human activity recognition in healthcare is significant. This study has built a human activity identification system that can recognise six activities of daily living (ADL) and human falls. A human fall happens as a result of an accident that may result in severe injuries and, if the problem is not adequately managed, may result in serious medical problems. The suggested system employs a deep learning approach to recognize human activity and falls. Compared to earlier data, the accuracy has risen by over 4%.

Keywords: Activities of Daily Life; Mobile sensors; Accelerometer; Gyroscope; Monitoring; Healthcare; Medicare



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MAHATHIR'S AND ISLAMIZATION IN MALAYSIA: A SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The past thirty years have seen a swift advance in the idea of Islamization of Knowledge (IoK) in Malaysia. The term 'Islamization' meaning the reform of knowledge in Islam, has been used by Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas and Ismail Al-Faruqi, especially in the late 1970s, to explicate the process of Islamizing and the reformation of academia in the Muslim world, in the aftermath of the 'malaise' of the 'ummah. The IoK project in Malaysia is substantially related to the Sociology of Knowledge (SoK) theory which accentuates that ideas are closely related to the settings where the ideas initiated. This paper analyses the origin of the IoK as an ideology using a SoK theory proposed by Karl Mannheim (1893-1947). According to Mannheim, the particular conception of ideology implied when a person is being skeptics of the ideas forwarded by his opponent whether it is an individual, groups or organization. From this point of view, we are looking at the person's idea merely as a disguise or falsification of his true nature or interest. Mannheim called this a 'distortion' rather than simply lies and it can gradually become clear when it is contrasted with the total conception of ideology (Mannheim, 1954). The total conception of ideology for Mannheim is somewhat different in its scope where it deals with the ideology of a certain time in history or a historical-social group and it is concerned with the characteristics and composition of the total structure of the mind of the people or group in this certain time frame (Mannheim, 1954). Furthermore, the paper investigates a different perspective of knowledge where it will look into the questions of 'What makes Malaysia's intellectual and political environment so conducive to generating the IoK project? What were the main reasons for the government to engage in a project like IoK? What was the role of the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Mohammad in promoting IoK and what was the reason for him in doing so?' The paper concludes that Mahathir's Islamization project is also part of his bid to stay in power by controlling knowledge. Under Mahathir's rule, he tries to control the way knowledge is disseminated to the people by controlling Islamic institutions, strengthen Islamic law against the civil law of the country and formed Islamic based institution of higher learning promoting his way of Islam.

Keywords: SoK, Theory, Karl Mannheim, Peter Berger, Foucault, Hussein Alatas, IoK, Mahathir Mohammad.



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MAKE IN INDIA: IMPACT ON MACRO ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. India needs to concentrate more on strategies that increase investment and emphasizes manufacturing, thereby opening the economy globally. 'Make in India' is a movement launched by the Government of India to encourage companies around the world to invest and manufacture their products in India. The present paper analyses the effect of the 'Make in India' initiative on various macroeconomic indicators of the Indian economy. The study also reviews the victory of the 'Make in India' strategy in its initial period. The study is solely based on secondary sources of data. In order to support the findings of the literature assembled, mathematical and appropriate statistical tools have been applied. Results of the paper show that the effect of the 'Make in India' campaign in building best-class manufacturing infrastructure, facilitating investment, and protecting intellectual property is increasing.

Keywords: Make in India, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Manufacturing, Investment, Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).



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PADDY CROP DISEASE PREDICTION- A TRANSFER LEARNING TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Paddy agriculture is extremely important in India. Agriculture productivity has improved after the IT industry entered to this area. Plant diseases have developed as a result of excessive use of human-made chemicals and pesticides. These diseases in agricultural plants are very dangerous to health. As a result, this paper develops a model for identifying the disease in paddy crop. This model uses a Transfer Learning technique in Deep Learning issues. This model will be very useful for predicting decisions about paddy crop.

Keywords: Transfer Learning, Convolutional Neural Network, Deep Learning, Paddy Crop Disease.



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PARA WORLDLY MEASUREMENT IN JAIN LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore the various parts of para — worldly mathematics in Jain Literature. The importance of education has been told in every period. The thing which is of importance above caste, clan and tradition is 'knowledge'. In this paper we have considered knowledge as "Mathematics" because to see something with a closer look, we need tools, instruments, proofs, measurements and different things to become cognoscente in that particular object or subject, and it can only be possible through mathematics. So, we can define closer look equals to math. Here, we have divided mathematics(closer look) on the thing or object over which one wants to be master into four parts - matter, space, time, thoughts - by which a man may know the thing better. There are four parts, each part has different subparts. The smallest value of matter is one (ek) parmanu and the largest value is the collection of all substances, and the smallest value of the space is a region and the largest value is the whole sky, the smallest value of time is a samay and the largest value is the group of 3 eras. The smallest value of thoughts is the subtle nigodiyalabdhiaparyaptak ka labdhiakshargyan, and the largest value is kevalygyan. In this manner, we will be defining and elaborating each smallest value and largest value of described parts of math.

Keywords: Kevalyagyan, Infinite, Countable, Uncountable, Matter



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POST COVID HR- REDEFINED

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ABSTRACT

All the business organizations across the globe have gone through challenging times due to Covid-19 pandemic. Most of the organizations have initiated for scenario planning and have been taking the required operational responses to make sure business continuity post-COVID-19 pandemic. In this condition, there are a lot of challenges faced by organizations in acquiring and managing human resources. HRM functions are an important part to the smooth operations in any organization. Each organization is evolving in nature, therefore for improving performance and productivity, change is inevitable. The current study addresses the various challenges faced at managing human resources in the post Covid-19 pandemic. This study also analyses the changing role of human resource during these changing times and conclude with a model suggested for better management of human resources.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, Redefining HR practices, Remote working, HR Challenges



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REBUILDING THE WORLD THROUGH WORLD BANK AND IMF

Haya Fayaz, Abirami Narendrakumar, Nandana Surendran, Ananya B and Annadi Lekya Students, Department of Commerce, Faculty of Science & Humanities, SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Kattankulathur

ABSTRACT

Almost in the mid-20th century, came into Global existence the 2 establishments that indeed proved that saviors do exist on Earth, literally. This paper drives insight into how each of these: the World Bank and International Monetary Fund(or IMF) have played a fundamental role in helping countries to fight the pandemic and come out stronger and likewise provide protection to millions of women and children who had lost the ability to take care of themselves. It also gives an overview of the quota system of the IMF, and some of the emergency credit solutions that the IMF aids through, for both the post-pandemic economic situation and the Ukraine-Russia War.

Keywords: World Bank, IMF, post-pandemic



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RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF CHINESE PAPER-CUT ART TO PRODUCT DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research on the application of traditional traditional Chinese Paper-cut art to the product design is to inherit the traditional Paper-cut art of our ancestors and apply it to design and production. This paper uses qualitative research methods to study the use of Paper-cut art to product design, and summarize, present information in the form of tables, and analyze the tools used in research interviews and group discussions to obtain information according to the objectives of the study.

The research shows that the main techniques of traditional Chinese Paper-cut are 1. Yang carved Paper-cut must be connected by a line. 2. Yin carved Paper-cut is made of blocks, so there are no connecting lines. 3. The pattern of Paper-cut in the composition and shape can destroy the time and area of life and draw all objects related to the needs of the model. 4. Emphasizing the same form, creating a beautiful simplicity and makes the picture and the Paper-cut exaggerated. 5. Because of the limitation of the Paper-cut material, it should focus on the main part of the picture and drop the secondary part to keep the content brief and clear. 6. The color of the paper looks simple and bright. The scope of use of Paper-cut art has increased, and it has begun to combine with all aspects of life. These changes have increased the way to develop and promote traditional Chinese Paper-cut art.

Keywords: Paper-cut, cultural heritage, product design



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RESEARCH PROTOCOL: ROLE OF MICROALBUMINURIA AND INSULIN RESISTANCE AS PREDICTIVE BIOMARKERS FOR NEPHROPATHY IN OBESE INDIVIDUALS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Obesity is a complex, multifactorial, and largely preventable disease, affectingover a third of the world's population today. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared obesity as a global epidemic, also stressing that in many cases it remains an under-recognized problem of the public health agenda. It is a global health concern and a major risk factor for diabetes, hypertension, and dyslipidemia, which may lead to decrease in renal function and ultimately obesity related nephropathy. MAU is an early marker of target organ damage and is associated with all-cause mortality, CVD incidence, and progression of nephropathy in non-diabetic subjects. Insulin resistance is present in obese individuals. Obesity related insulin resistance may arise from defects in fatty acid oxidation, and secondary β -cell lipotoxicity.

Methods: The present study is a Cross-sectional analytical observational study, the study will be carried out in the Dept. of Biochemistryat Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, ABV Rural Hospital, Sawangi (M), Wardha. Participants will be outpatients of this institutions. Any participant fulfilling the eligibility criteria will be included in the study. Protocol amendments are not expected. However, if necessary, any modification to the protocol will be reported to the entire investigational team through a conference. All changes will be included in the final manuscript prior to journal submission.

Aim: Present study is targeted to assess role of microalbuminuria and insulin resistance as predictor biomarker for progressive nephropathy in obese subjects.

Methodology: Widely accepted standard methods will be castoff for the biochemical investigations.

Implications: Present study will be helpful to decrease morbidity and mortality, specifically associated with comprised renal status and prevent nephropathy. The study will be helpful to detect early clinicopathological phase of comprised renal status.

Keywords: [Obesity, Microalbuminuria, Insulin resistance, Kidney Disease, Nephropathy]



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REVIEW OF CURRENT LAND REGISTRATION SYSTEM AND ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The systems used in land registration in various countries relies on the centralized structures, connected, managed and operated by the sub-registrar offices or other governing parties, such systems are found to be robust but more vulnerable to carry out frauds, and consist of vital loop-holes which can be easily exploit by any malicious person to commit fraud and continuing doing it until the governing bodies finds legal evidence to stop it and exclude such property as a preventive measure. The review paper is a survey of land registration processes at sub-registrar offices in the state of Maharashtra in India, also discussing the solution of such corrupting activities with the help of reliable, transparent, distributed, tamper-proof medium for land registration.

Keywords: SARATHI, Property-fraud, Authentication, Interoperability, Aadhar, Blockchain.



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ROLE OF LIBRARIANS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT

Public Libraries continue to contribute a great deal towards users in Society. This paper analyses the roles and responsibilities of a Librarians in Public Libraries for the progressive improvement of the society. The Public Library is playing an important role in education, research and extension activities. Public Libraries have important social and economic responsibilities in addition to their educational ones. This paper discussed the significance of Librarians, or library professionals in Public Libraries, as well as essential recommendations for improving the quality of Public Library services, which will aid in Society development.

Keyword: Public Library, Librarians, Library Services, Extension Services, Research Activities.



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ROLE OF PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS IN VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

Vernacular architecture is affected by a range of factors like social, cultural, physical factors in addition to environmental factors and climatic conditions. Present study gives a brief insight into the role of these factors through a case study. Questionnaire based case study was conducted in Hamirpur region of Himachal Pradesh which involved visual survey, exhaustive interaction with the people to understand perception of people, requirements and usage patterns linked with their houses and their change due to socio-cultural, economic and physical factors along with climatic considerations. Satisfaction of respondents were recorded to understand the effect of these factors on evolution of different elements in vernacular architecture specifically. Results of the study showed that design-planning aspects of a building have important influences of socio-cultural factors and therefore shall be considered in spatial planning

Keywords: Vernacular Architecture. Socio-cultural factors, design, planning



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SIMULATION OF AN ELECTRIC TRUCK ON MATLAB SIMULINK

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ABSTRACT

Electric Vehicles have offered a great potential for commercial vehicles to drastically reduce energy consumption as well as pollutant emissions into the environment during their operation. This paper showcases the EV energy consumption through a simulation for a custom designed electric truck. For this purpose, a simulation model is created in MATLAB Simulink software. It also includes a vehicle body subcomponent, a transmission and a battery model along with a driver model and a controller to represent human driver's behaviour and control the vehicle speed respectively. Moreover, a regenerative braking strategy, based on a series brake system, is developed to model the behaviour of a real braking controller. Auxiliary devices are also included in the EV model to improve energy consumption estimation accuracy as they can have a significant impact on the total energy consumption. The results are showcased at the end of this paper, which demonstrate the difference in the energy consumption and SOC of the vehicle for driving load power consumption and combined load (driving load and auxiliary load) power consumption with effects of both regenerative and non-regenerative braking taken into consideration on the vehicle power system.

Keywords: Electric Vehicle, Battery, Energy Consumption Estimation, State-of-Charge (SOC), Simulation, Matlab Simulink.



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SOCIAL NETWORKING TOOLS: A STATE-OF-ART OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Websites for social networking allow users to create a profile that will be visible to others inside a closed system. Social networking tools also let users examine lists of other members that the system has located and display some of the persons they contact with. A social networking website's primary goal is to make it possible for users to access existing connections. Websites for social networking were developed with the intention of fostering friendships between total strangers. The three major components of social networking services are categories, ways to interact with friends, and a trust-based recommendation system. It has been divided into three categories: social network services for existing friends. This paper aims to study the published literature on social networking tools to understand the use to social networking tools among users. Various authors have their difference opinions.

Keywords: Social Networks, Social Media, Social Networking Tools, Virtual Community



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SOLAR LIGHT INDUCED PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF MALACHITE GREEN USING BIVO $_4$ CATALYST

Prafulla Kumar Panda, Debapriya Pradhan* and Suresh Kumar Dash

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ABSTRACT

A visible light active bismuth vanadate ($BiVO_4$) nanoparticle was created using a simple, low-cost, and energy-efficient co-precipitation method.X-ray diffraction and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy were used to investigate the crystal structure, phase, and details of chemical bonds in the prepared $BiVO_4$. The optical property of the catalyst, as well as a thorough evaluation of its morphology, was measured using ultraviolet-vis diffuse reflectance spectroscopy and FE-SEM analysis. The elemental composition and purity of the catalyst were determined using EDAX analysis. The degradation of MG under solar light radiation was used to scrutinise the photocatalytic efficiency of the catalyst. Within 75 minutes, $BiVO_4$ demonstrated 95% degradation efficiency. To evaluate the degradation efficiency of the catalyst, various parameters (pH, concentration, dose, and time) are investigated.

Keywords: BiVO₄ NPs, malachite green dye, Photocatalytic degradation, electron/hole recombination, solar light irradiation.



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SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY ANIMAL FREE VEGAN LEATHER USING PLANT BASED SUBSTRATES

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ABSTRACT

Most of the textile and cosmetic industries use animal skin leather for manufacturing expensive fashion products. Commonly used leather is taken from cow skin which highly durable. However, it has ethical, environmental, and social issues. To overcome the increasing demand for leather in the market, an alternative to animal leather which is cost effective, reliable, eco-friendly is needed to be designed. That is vegan leather vegan leather is a relatively new creation; it is currently a popular concept to produce leather from plants and biowastes rather from animal skin. Although cow leather is durable, it poses ethical and social environmental difficulties. The market is seeing a surge in demand for animal leather, which is both eco-friendly and economically effective; this is known as vegan leather. The leather made from plant biowastes is non-hazardous and environmentally beneficial. This work highlights the methods of production of synthetic vegan leather with the same properties, durability and characteristics from fruits and vegetable peels along with bacterial cellulose.

Keywords: Vegan leather, Cellulose, Eco-friendly, Human awareness, Plant peel, biowaste



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THE EVOLVING TRAJECTORY OF E-COMMERCE IN INDIA: 2022 AND BEYOND

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ABSTRACT

Due to the introduction of numerous new businesses, the Indian retail industry has become one of the most dynamic and quick-paced sectors. In addition to contributing about 10% of the nation's GDP, it also provides over 8% of all jobs. India is the fifth-largest global retail market in the world. India is the fifthlargest international retail destination in the world and is ranked 63 in the World Bank's Doing Business 2020 report. In the 2019 Business-to-Consumer (B2C) E-commerce Index published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, India is placed 73. Although e-commerce has been popular in the nation for more than ten years, the proper ecosystem has only recently begun to take shape. The way individuals buy and sell goods and services has evolved over the past ten years thanks to the Internet. Consumers' purchasing experiences are changing as a result of online retail or e-commerce. Particularly in the previous two years, the sector has experienced unheard-of growth. Technology adoption makes the ecommerce industry more accessible and effective. Smartphones, tablets, and network technologies like 3G, 4G, Wi-Fi, and high-speed internet are all contributing to a growth in online shoppers. India is on its way to becoming the e-commerce market with the highest rate of growth in the world thanks to these motivators. This article provides an overview of the current e-commerce market in India, some of the major investments in this sector in the recent past, initiatives from Government of India and a perspective view on the future of e-commerce industry in India.

Keywords: e-commerce, retail, digital India, Electronic retail, internet commerce



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THE IMPACT OF PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5 ON TOURIST ARRIVAL IN CHIANG MAI

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ABSTRACT

Particulate matter 2.5 is air pollution that affects human health and also negatively affects the economy. This study investigates the impacts of particulate matter 2.5 on the number of international tourists arriving in Chiang Mai. We employ the test kink effect and panel kink regression to examine the nonlinear relationship between variables. The data set used in our study is quarterly data from January 2012 to December 2018. The empirical results show that an increase in particulate matter 2.5 leads to a decrease in foreign tourists.

Keyword: PM 2.5; Air pollution; Panel kink regression; Tourism



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TRANSFORMED JOURNALISTIC PRACTICE- AN ANT PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

In the current day and age, journalistic process is aided by multiple technological artifacts. These digital artifacts have redefined and reshaped the journalistic practice of sourcing, gathering and production of news. Advancement in technology has also led to changes on user end. Popularity of interactive tools on social media and apps might change the way news is consumed and produced. Without Technological advancements journalism wouldn't be the same. To understand this further, the research article assesses the influence of social media platforms on way news is produced and consumed. The article discusses the conceptual relationships between the multiple actors involved in journalism from Actor-Network theory perspective. The article attempts to explain the technological actants have transformed the journalistic practice of news sourcing and gathering. Telephonic interviews were conducted by the researcher to understand the altered journalistic practice due to advancement in technology. The article concludes with need of transformations in journalistic practice of news production.

Keywords: Actor-network theory, journalism, technology, social media.



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UNDERSTANDING THE DRIVERS OF EWOM ACTIVITIES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISIONS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The evolution of the web has had tremendous impact on all aspects of Marketing. Marketing today is not only limited to the 4Ps of product, price, place and promotions, but also focuses on customers, communications, and convenience. Growth in information technology has shifted the power of promotions and communications from companies to customers. It has altered the way consumers gather information about different product and services. The Internet allows customers to express their opinions about products/services in real-time with others online. This type of word-of-mouth communication over the World Wide Web is called electronic word-of-mouth communication (eWOM). Most studies on eWoM are limited to developed economies. In order to fully understand the influence of eWOM on consumers, it is essential to conduct research on eWOM in emerging economies as well. There is a lack of research exploring the effects of eWOM activities on consumer behavior in India. Considering the fact that India is one of the rapidly growing markets and ranks third in the number of Internet users across the World, absence of research in this area is quite substantial. This research is designed to study the drivers of eWOM activities and their influence on consumer purchase decisions in India.

Keywords: eWOM, Purchase Decision, Indian Consumers, Consumer Behavior, Online Consumer Reviews



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URBAN DESIGN DEGRADATION: CASE STUDY OF A HILL TOWN

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ABSTRACT

Urban patterns and urban forms are largely affected by the demography and ancillary services/ facilities in an area whereby provision of land as resource has a greater impact. Given the geographical profile all areas have different types of topography, climatic conditions and requirement of inhabitants given the factors of socio-cultural and economic parameters that influence the settlement patterns. Present urban settlements and their respective forms are very much affected by scenario of rapid urbanization given the constraints of land availability for future expansion especially in hilly areas. Small Hilltown of Manali located in north-western part of Himalayas, has seen unprecedented growth in demographic profile and tourism industry as well. These two factors along with rapid urbanization have put a lot of stress on exiting urban infrastructure facilities and also on existing land which has resulted in urban degradation and worsening condition of buildings as well. Present paper is focused at addressing these issues so that they can be addressed through proper planning and regulations which may also improve upon the blight condition of degrading urban aesthetics.

Keywords: Manali, Hilltown, urban degradation



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UTILIZATION OF MARKET WASTE FOR MAGGOT CULTIVATION (HEMATIA INFLUENCES) AS A SOURCE OF PROTEIN SUBSTITUTION IN LIVESTOCK

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ABSTRACT

Garbage is a major problem in the world today. Various efforts to utilize waste have been made. In the world of animal husbandry, organic waste can be used as fertilizer for crops and or for animal feed. As animal feed, efforts need to be made to convert the organic waste into a source of protein. One of them is by making organic waste from the market for the cultivation of Maggots (Hematia illuences). The research was conducted in Cirebon using a survey method for the use of market waste in Maggot cultivation as well as a literature study on the nutritional content of Maggot, research on Maggot as a bacteriolytic agent, chicken ration formulations using Maggot protein sources, chicken performance and quality of chicken carcasses fed Maggot rations including growth rate, feed consumption, feed conversion, protein, fat, pH, meat quality consisting of cooking loss, tenderness, and water holding capacity, as well as the formulation of maggot as feed for gourami and catfish. The results showed that market organic waste can be used for the cultivation of maggots and Maggots processed into substitutes for fish meal for chicken, gourami fish, and catfish feed, so and the best solution to garbage problems.

Keywords: Garbage, Maggot, Protein, Livestock



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ROLE OF AGNIKARMA THERAPY IN JANU SANDHIGATA VATA W.S.R. TO OSTEOARTHRITIS – CASE SERIES

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Objectives – Sandhigata vata is a chronic Non-Communicable-Disease found largely due to preventable and modifiable risk factors. These factors result in various long term disease processes with degenerative attitude resulting permanent disability with continuous slow progress. Osteoarthritis is the most common form of joint disorder, occurring in the World and are alarmingly increasing in India after the age of 35. As per Ayurveda classics, we can correlate Osteoarthritis with Sandhigata vata. It occurs in Vriddhavastha due to Dhatukshaya which limits everyday activities by which making patient disabled. Shula pradhana vedana is the cardinal feature associated with Vatapurana druti sparsha and lack of movements of the joints.

Methods —Patients suffering from Janu Sandhigata Vata, willing to participate in this clinical trial and fulfilling inclusive criteria were selected randomly from OPD and IPD, Department of ShalyaTantra at Mahatma Gandhi Ayurved college, Salod(H), Wardha. This study was conducted after taking written consent from the patient as per Helsinki declaration. (IEC no.: DMIMS(DU)/IEC/2016-17/4037) Ethical clearance was taken from Institutional Ethical Committee, Agnikarma done weekly once on affected Janu Sandhi for 6 weeks with follow up 2 weeks with sample size 100. Herewith this paper, review of the clinical assessment, objective parameter changes along with the actual visual documentation were incorporated. All these results were also subjected for statistical evaluation for scientific validation of the work.

Result- Agnikarma is found most effective with wonderful indigenous results in this trial.

Conclusion-Agnikarma is found effective in relieving tremendous pain in Janu Sandhi (Knee joint) which hampers day today activities. It also helpful in anticipation of surgical procedures like High tibial osteomy.

Keywords: Agnikarma, Sandhigata Vata, Osteoarthritis, Knee joint



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PREDICTION OF CUSTOMER'S BUYING BEHAVIOR USING SMOTE AND XGBOOST IN PYTHON

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ABSTRACT

Success of any business who are selling products, services and others depends on customer's behavior with business. Prediction of customer's buying behavior is an important component of any business, which is very dynamic in nature and depends on many factors directly or indirectly related to customers like personal, seasonal, social and others. The prediction is based on the past activities performed by the customer's to purchase the products, services in on-line or off-line mode. Online customer's activities are automatically stored in digital form and later used to predict the customer's buying behaviors. Mostly this type of dataset are imbalance, therefore can't be used as it is. Before using XGBoost (eXtreme Gradient Boosting) first balance the dataset to get the best result. Dataset may converted to balanced dataset by using under sampling methods, over sampling methods, combinations of under and over sampling methods, ensemble methods, etc. In this paper SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique) is used to balance the data. The personal factors like gender, marital status, having children's or not, past activity like first and transaction was on occasion or not, offer was applied or not on first and last transaction, purchase was made or not on past festival considered and studies to predict the customer's buying behaviors. This dataset is related to an Indian festival diwali. Mostly data is of categorical type which is converted to binary data type as per the need of applied methods. XGBoost machine learning algorithms is used to solve the classification and regression type problems. SMOTE is used to balance the dataset and XGBoost is used to predict the customer buying behavior.

Keywords: Business, Imbalance dataset, on-line/off-line mode, SMOTE, XGBoost, Python.



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IMPROVING SENTIMENT CLASSIFICATION BY A NOVEL HYBRID CLASSIFIER

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ABSTRACT

Academics and research institutions have recently given sentiment analysis a lot of attention. The worldwide, rapid digital transformation has assisted in the facilitation and dissemination of different viewpoints, which have an impact both positive and negative on the marketing of goods and services. This work addressed the issue of supervised sentiment classification's binary categorization of sentiment. To accomplish this, the Nave Bays classification is improved by combining it with the Particle Swarm Optimization technique. The new classifier was put to the test using data from movie reviews, and studies revealed that its accuracy was 0.95 percent as opposed to 0.85 percent for the original NB classifier.

Keywords -: Machine learning, Supervised learning, sentiment classification, Naïve Bays, NB-PSO.



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5 LEVEL CASCADED INVERTER BASED D-STATCOM

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ABSTRACT

5 level cascaded inverter based D-STATCOM for harmonic and reactive power compensation, provides a simple three-step LPF-BPF based fundamental active current extractor system. The proposed LPF-BPF fundamental current extractor offers an instantaneous value for the fundamental active component of load current, which ensures that the source current is sinusoidal and the supply power factor (UPF) is maintained. The proposed algorithm extracts the fundamental active component of load current with THD less than 5% and maintains unity power factor at the supply end when the supply voltage is distorted. The goal of this paper is to look at the design, analysis, and control of various cascaded multi-level inverter topologies for single phase static VAR compensator (STATCOM) applications

Keywords: Cascaded, Inverter, Fundamental, Active, D- Statcom

ABSTRACT

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PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN LATIN AMERICA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to know the psychological consequences of political violence in Latin America. This is a descriptive study under the design of a systematic review. The sample consisted of 26 scientific research articles in Psychology, Psychiatry and Political Science published between 2017 and 2022 on the variables psychological impact and political violence carried out in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador. In the search, the keywords "Political violence", "Mental health" and "Victims" were used, as well as their equivalents in English and Portuguese. The databases consulted were Scopus, EBSCO, EBSCO Host, ProQuest, GaleOne, Scielo Redalyc and Dialnet. The PRISMA statement for systematic reviews was used for analysis. It was found that the main psychological impact of political violence in Latin America is emotional, social, family and psychopathological; the mode of execution were actions against physical and contextual integrity in an isolated and joint manner; that the actions come mostly from the current political class of governments, and that the victims use protective resources present before the events of violence to promote their well-being and others acquired during the recovery process. At a statistical level, it was found that the country with the highest rate of political violence events in Latin America is Colombia and that this motivates research on the matter. This research shows the impact of political violence on the mental health of the population and adds to the call to stop it throughout the region.

Keywords: politics, psychology, violence, mental health.



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THE GENESIS OF STARTUPS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is as old as India's tradition and culture. Indian Startups, have received international recognition in recent times. The number of startups has gone up and are important drivers of growth and employment. Through creative and advance technology, startups provide practical methods, and thereby are considered as engines of socio-economic development and change. Startups have been established rapidly during the last twenty years in the country. Startups were established by the turn of this century, and the startup environment was in its infant stage back then, as there were hardly any financers and the number of support schemes and policies were almost non-existent. Though, several startups have failed since then, the last ten years has seen an extraordinary rise in startups as more support has become available from all quarters. This paper titled "The Genesis of Startups in India" is an attempt to trace the history of the origins of startups in the country and also track the path of change leading to the current scenario in the startup ecosystem in the economy.

Keywords: Startups, entrepreneurs, scalable, innovation, investment technology.



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CRYPTOCURRENCY IN SAARC COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Cryptocurrency, also referred to as virtual currency, is one of the most important innovations made possible by digitalization. Particularly as a new investment alternative for investors, cryptocurrencies have received a lot of interest recently. The most well-known of these decentralised, dependable cryptographic systems is Bitcoin, which has the highest amount of both. Outside of the market discipline, researchers investigate the connection between cryptocurrency and macroeconomic factors. From January 2016 to December 2021, macroeconomic variables (GDP, INF, Exchange, and Gold) were tracked on a quarterly basis. Multiple tests on secondary data and the E.view programme were used in this study. Multiple tests on secondary data and the E.view programme were employed in this investigation. Additionally, there are daily variations in Bitcoin value as well as the influence of other macro variables on the cryptocurrency. This study looked into how macro-level issues affected cryptocurrencies in SAARC nations. Three SAARC nations Pakistan, India, and Bhutan were looked at. In Pakistan and Bhutan, there is no long-term association, but in India, there is. The short-term connections between Bitcoin and Pakistan's GDP, INF, ER, and Gold. Bitcoin and the exchange rate are connected in the near run. In India and Bhutan, there is no short-term association between Bitcoin and the GDP, INF, ER, or gold. study of cryptocurrencies in SAARC nations. Cryptocurrencies' impact on COVID 19 can also be studied. The findings of the same study might be useful in both developed and developing nations.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency, SAARC, Bitcoin, Gold rate, Exchange rate, Inflation, Gross domestic product



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PARAMA AND JUDITH BUTLER'S GENDER PERFORMATIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Parama, the iconic heroine of Sen's film by the same name, released in 1984. She is a middle-aged housewife who challenges the hegemony and norms of the patriarchal society in her search of self. Rakhi's character Parama, which is another name for Goddess Durga, the ultimate woman, has subsumed her identity in the various roles that she performs, and as a result, totally alienated from her own true self. She tries to fit into the heterosexual matrix of the culture that controls gendered behaviour, while playing the part of her gender on an everyday basis. Parama transgresses and indulges in an extra-marital affair which results in her 'othering' by the family, an instrument of hegemonic patriarchy, as her behaviour does not align with the norms set by the society. Judith Butler in her book Gender Trouble (1990) states that construction of gender is through repetition and it is the political framework that regulates such "gendered behaviours". Parama is isolated and humiliated within the family to the extent that she tries to commit suicide. In the end she rediscovers herself and her identity through subversion, bringing to light her covert alienation, her socialization and eventual redemption. This paper will discuss 'gender performativity' in the movie Parama in light of Judith Butler's Gender Trouble.

Keywords: Gender, Identity, Matrix, Subsumed, Transgress

ABSTRACT

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EFL TEACHERS' BELIEFS ABOUT GRAMMAR TEACHING AND CLASSROOM IMPLEMENTATION: FOCUS ON ANKESHA SENIOR SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ETHIOPIA

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Dr. Jagdish Joshi

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate EFL teachers' beliefs about grammar teaching methods and classroom implementations in the selected high school. A teacher's educational beliefs are thought to influence educational judgments and educational outcomes. Data for the study were collected through questionnaires, classroom observations, and focus group discussions on the selected high school teachers. There are 22 English language teachers in the selected high school. Therefore, the researcher took all 22 teachers to run his research data. To analyze and interpret the data, the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative methods. The results of the questionnaire indicated that, in general, teachers believed that inductive grammar education and communicative language education had a positive effect on improving students' language skills. However, actual teaching practices differed significantly from their stated beliefs. The actual classroom did not match the teachers' beliefs. These conflicts contrast with what some scholars have said in the literature about the significant impact teachers' beliefs have on educational practice. It has since been suggested that these imbalances between teachers' beliefs and activities can affect educational outcomes, and generally such differences have been implicated in the decline of students' English language proficiency. Finally, the Ministry of Education of Ethiopia, teacher educators, and other relevant and concerned bodies should reconcile teacher beliefs and teaching practices to reduce the negative impact on English language teaching effectiveness.

Key Terms: Grammar Teaching Beliefs, CLT



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A PRAGMATIC APPROACH FOR LEGAL EXPERT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The paper is all about using artificial intelligence technique for getting law-based solutions. The different technologies which can be easily clubbed with the law based expert system are discussed with the working architecture. Some experiments are carried out using the different discussed techniques by applying them for IPC. The findings are really interesting and different. There are many more techniques which can be used for the legal expert system which can give better results are also discussed.

Keywords: First Keyword, Second Keyword, Third Keyword.



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WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON PROFITABILITY IN THE TIRE INDUSTRY: A STUDY ON SELECTED INDIAN COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The main aim of this article is to find out the working capital management and its impact on profitability in the Indian Tyre Industry of selected companies that are listed on the stock exchange in India.

Approach/ Methodology/ Design: For the study, a period of Eight years from 2014-15 to 2021-22 is considered, based on it, any relation of net profit margin ratio and working capital components like Earning Retention Ratio, quick ratio, inventory turnover ratio, working capital ratio is considered. The sample is selected based on higher market capitalization during the study period. Regression analysis is also employed to investigate the impact of WCM on corporate profitability.

Findings: The major findings of this study indicate that the profitability of JK tyres was good compared to the other companies. There is no impact of Working capital management on profitability pf tyre industry. These results were identified with the help of accounting tool as Ratio analysis and statistical tools as Regression analysis and ANOVA test for selected data.

Practical Implication: The study examines the scenario of the tire industry with the help of working capital management in selected companies. The results of the study could be an indicator of the performance of the selected companies.

Originality/Value: This paper provides some key insights into the health and efficiency of the selected companies. The working capital ratios are indicative of good working capital management, leading to identifying the issue in financial management and eventually improving the performance of the tire industry.



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STYLE OF PARENTING CULTURE AND ITS DETERMINANTS

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ABSTRACT

Parenting culture differsubiquitously, depending on the beliefs and traditions of various societies. There are different styles of parenting that a parent adopts for molding and shaping the life of their children. The specific patterns of behavior and beliefs embrace by the parents denotes the parenting culture. Over the changing time, with the progression in virtually every field of life including education, the lifestyle in the modern era is quite different from the past. Education being the main agent for cultural change, parenting culture has been one of the zones that have undergone drastic change. This paper will make a humble attempt to investigate the changing parenting culture, with an objective to study the determinants of parenting culture in Kohima Town. The design of the researchis descriptive, with a sample of 100 respondents, randomly selected from Kohima town. The researcher had used self—constructed Questionnaire as a tool for collecting data and was administered personally by the researcher. Deductive approach was applied for result discussion and interpretation. The successful completion of this piece of research have familiarized with the general determinants of changing aspects of parenting culture.

Keywords: Parenting style, Determinants, Parenting Culture, Kohima



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INFLUENCE OF HOME ENVIRONMENT ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NAGALAND

Sungjemmenla Aier¹ and Prof. Fr. Sunny Joseph PhD²

¹Research Scholar and ²Professor, Department of Education, St Joseph University, Dimapur Nagaland

ABSTRACT

The study, "Influence of home environment on the academic achievements of secondary school children in Nagaland" was carried out with the objective to investigate the amount of parental influence on the academic achievements of the high achievers of secondary school children in Nagaland. The study adopted descriptive method of educational research. By employing stratified random sampling techniques 442 samples were drawn from 43 secondary schools in Mokokchung and Mon districts of Nagaland, India. The samples consisted of 228 Girls and 214 Boys. A self-constructed questionnaire was used as research tool. The research tool was constructed basing on the research objectives. The study revealed that the home environment of the focused group of children was congenial for their education. Another finding of the study revealed substantial dynamics between the parents and children. Further findings indicated that the parental expectations were not in attunement with the children. Basing on the findings, the researcher recommended that the parental expectations should be based on children's capabilities as it may have negative psychological impact on the children. The researcher suggested conducting similar study on different levels of education without any stratification on achievements.

Key words: Home environment, Academic Achievement, Secondary School, Children, Nagaland



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A STUDY ON ICT AWARENESS AMONG STUDENT-TRAINEES IN B.ED COLLEGES OF NAGALAND

Ms. Rokuonuo Usou and Fr. Prof. Sunny Joseph, Phd

Research Scholar and Research Guide, Department of Education, St. Joseph University, Chumoukedim, Nagaland

Abstract

Nagaland is a state of India lying in the hills and mountains of the northeastern part of the country. About 79.6% of the literacy rate in Nagaland as per the 2011 census data. For taking the initiative to bring quality education in the state, At present, there are 8 B.Ed. colleges in Nagaland to impart quality and value based teacher education. Rapid advancement of ICT has contributed to the overall development among learners in the field of education. With the use of ICT, it will boost up the level of confidence of the teachers and lighten the workload for smooth transaction of the curriculum. The effective use of ICT in teaching encourages a move away from the teacher-centered approach. The present B.Ed curriculum needs to emphasize more on ICT based classroom transaction as it is very important and useful in teacher's professional development in the present education system. There is a need to provide teachers with enough ICT access to educational programs that includes techniques to motivate and encourage to use it effectively and to manage the classroom problems. Teacher education curriculum needs to be interlinked and integrated ICT to match with the trends and challenges that the teachers are facing today. In this context, the study was conducted to find out the awareness of ICT among student teachers in B.Ed colleges of Nagaland. The sample consists of 516 student teachers. The awareness of ICT scale was prepared by the investigator. The statistical technique 't' test and ANOVA was used. The educational implications and suggestions for further study are also given based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: Teacher education, professional development, awareness of ICT, student teachers.



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BRANCH AUTHORISATION POLICY OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA OVER THE YEARS

Bijender Pal

Scholar Amity Law School, Noida and

Dr Amit Dhall

Professor, Amity Law School, Noida

ABSTRACT

Banking is highly regulated activity not only in India but throughout the world. Each country's Banking Regulator controls the opening and closing of Banks and it's Branches with in their jurisdiction. Multinational Banks need to comply to the regulations on both the front i.e. the local regulations of the country where the Bank is operating and also the regulations of the home country.

As a legal requirement, the opening of branches by banks in India is governed by the provisions of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. In terms of these provisions, banks without the prior approval of the RBI, were not permitted to open a new place of business in India or abroad or change the premises except relocating within the same city, town or village. Thus, it was mandatory for the banks to seek prior approval, called Branch License from RBI before opening of branches/offices — Commercial banks from Department of Banking Operations and Development, Urban Co-operative Banks from Urban Banks Department, Regional Rural Banks and Local Area Banks from Rural Planning and Credit Department.

Requests received from banks after their board of directors approved the expansion plan for opening of branches were considered by Reserve Bank of India on merits of each case after taking into consideration overall financial position of the bank, quality of its management, efficacy of the internal control system, profitability, and other relevant factors.

It was only after the receipt of authorisation from the Reserve Bank of India, the banks could finalise office building, network and infrastructure and approach the concerned Regional Office of RBI for the actual license for opening of the branch. In case the branch proposed to deal in government business, it would require prior approval of concerned Government authority as also of RBI, Central Office, Department of Government & Bank Accounts. The branch could be opened only after obtaining a licence from Reserve Bank of India. Banks were required to utilise the licenses in timely manner without inordinate delay. It was a time even the opening of ATMs required RBI approval.

By the year 2009, RBI brought some liberalisation in branch authorisation policy wherein Banks were given general approval to open Branches in Rural unbanked areas of the country. In the year 2013, the then RBI Governor Dr Raghuram Rajan further liberalised the branch authorisation policy for domestic banks with certain inclusion criteria in underserved areas.



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ECO-FRIENDLY SYNTHESIS, STABILITY AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF Mn(II)- α - AMINO ACID COMPLEXES

K P Srivastava* and Anuradha Singh

Department of Chemistry, J. P. University, Chapra-841301 (Bihar)

ABSTRACT

An easy, efficient, clean, and eco-friendly method was used to synthesize Mn(II)-complexes with α -amino acids: L-Asparagine (L-HAsn), L-Glutamine (L-HGln) and Aspartic acid (L-H₂Asp). Elemental analysis, conductivity measurements, magnetic moment, and spectral analysis like physico-chemical methods were used to characterize the synthesized complexes. The elemental analysis data of the investigated complexes revealed their 1:2 (metal to ligand) stoichiometries and monomeric nature and very low molar conductance values show their non-electrolytic nature. The infrared spectral studies revealed the monobasic bidentate (N & O donor) nature of the amino acid ligands which coordinated through amino-N and carboxylate-O with Mn^{2+} ion in the complexes. The magnetic moment values and electronic spectral studied indicated the octahedral geometry of the investigated complexes. The overall stability constants, which are the products of the stepwise stability constants of the octahedral ($K_1 \times K_2$) metal-amino complexes, are very high, revealing good stability and the stability order of the complexes is as follows:

 $[Mn(asp)_2 2H_2 O] > [Mn(gln)_2 2H_2 O] > [Mn(asn)_2 2H_2 O]$

The investigated amino acids were found to exhibit low to moderate activity but all the complexes exhibited varied vigorous activity against different bacteria. The amino acids which were less active before complexation became more active upon coordination with Mn^{2+} ion.

Keywords: Amino acids, Transition metal complexes, Octahedral complexes, Stability constants, Antibacterial activity

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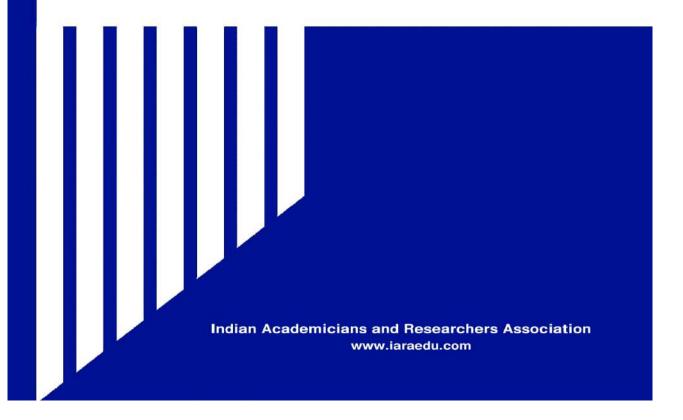
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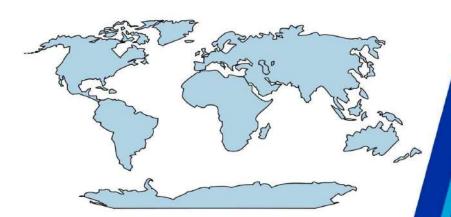


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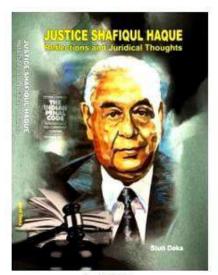


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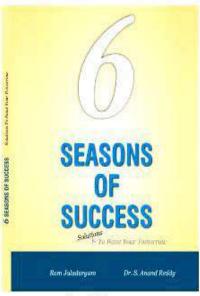
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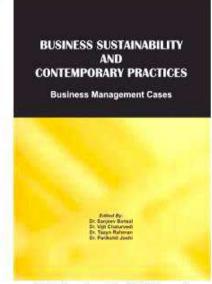
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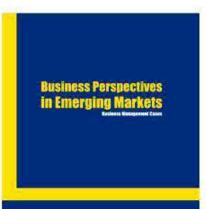
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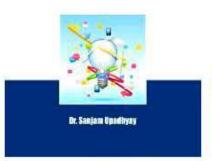




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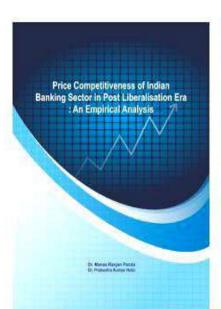


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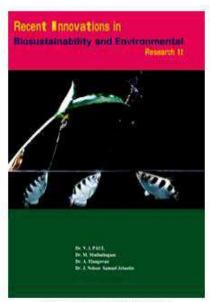
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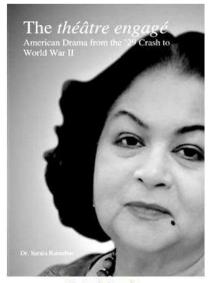
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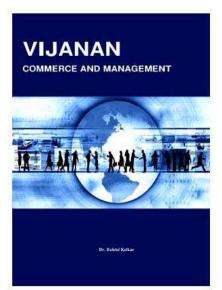
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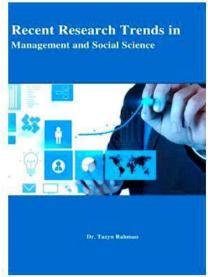
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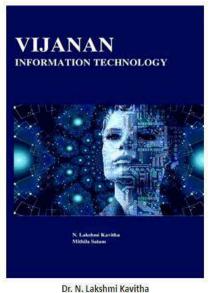


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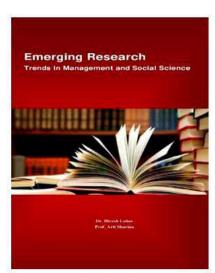


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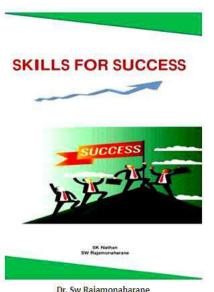


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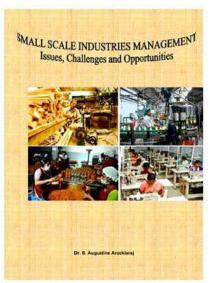
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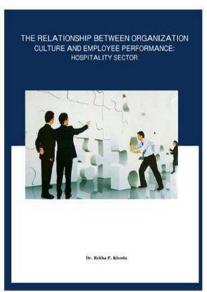
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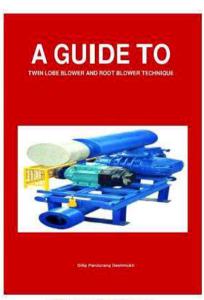




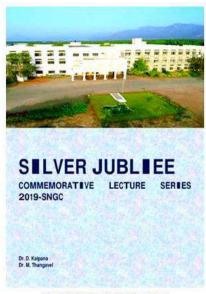
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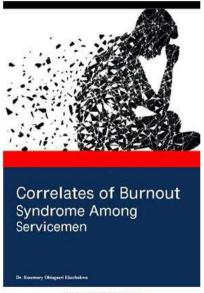
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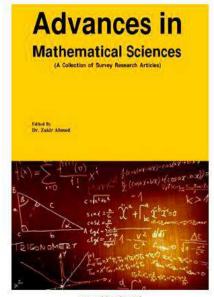
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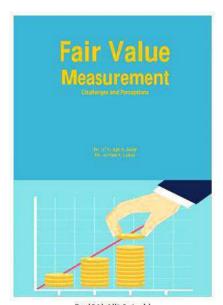
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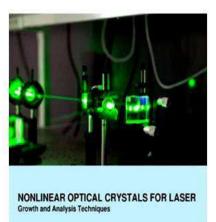
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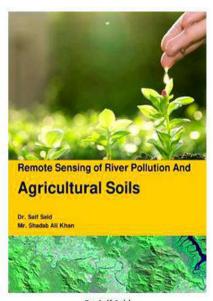


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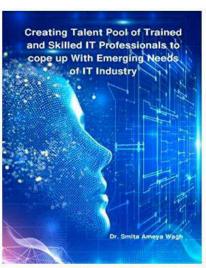


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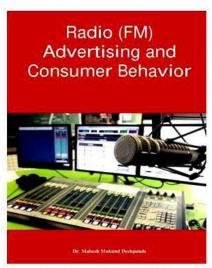
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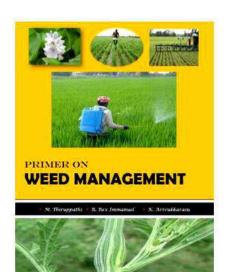
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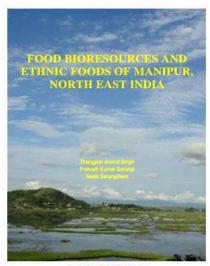
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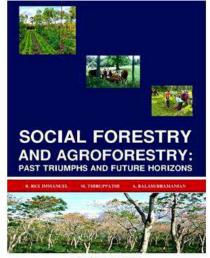
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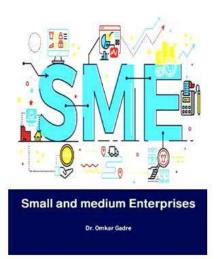
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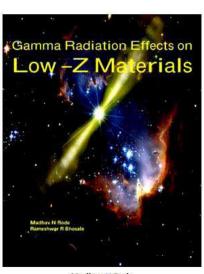
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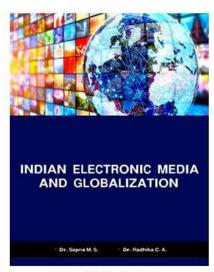
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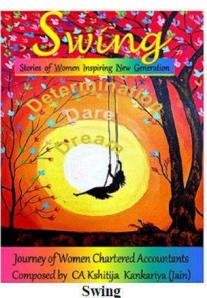
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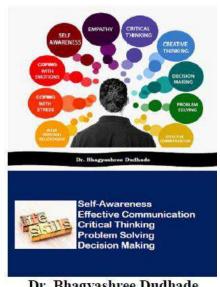
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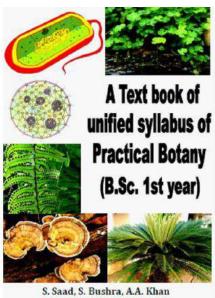
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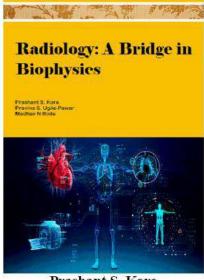
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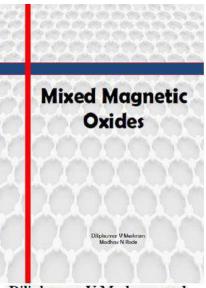
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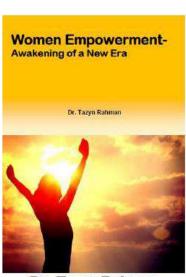
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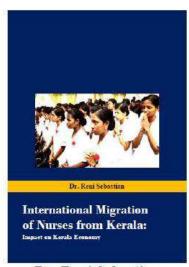
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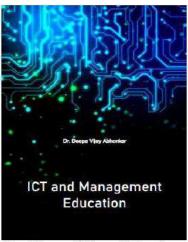
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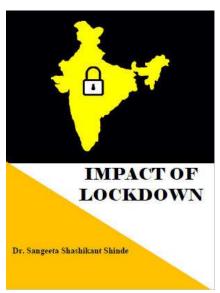


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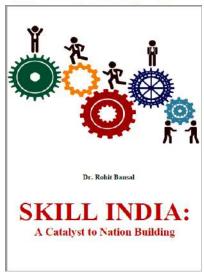
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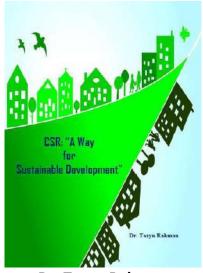
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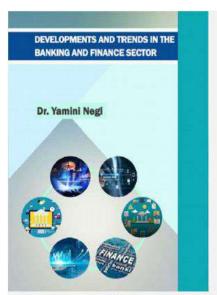
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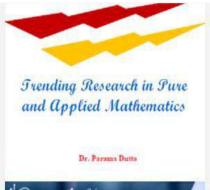
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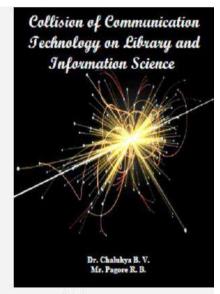


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 $\frac{\overline{X} - u}{\sqrt{S}} \beta_{yx} = \gamma_{yx} \cdot \frac{S_{yx}}{S_{yx}}, \quad \alpha > 0 \quad \widehat{C}^{2}(s) = \widehat{C}^$

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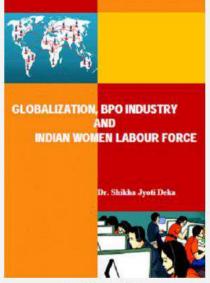
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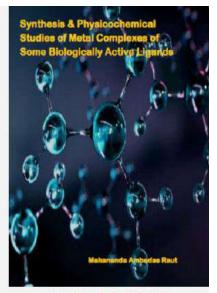
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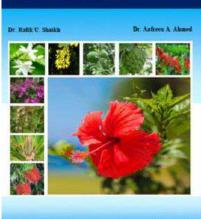


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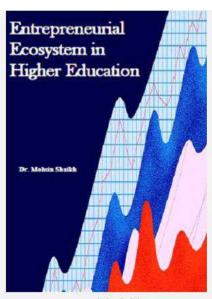


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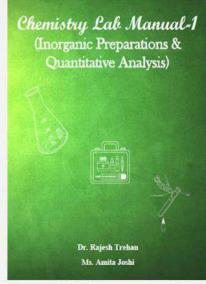
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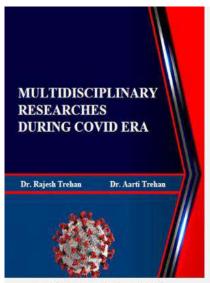
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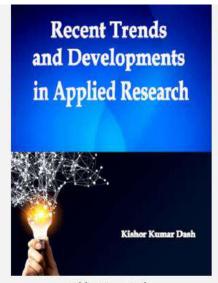
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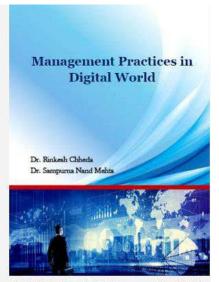
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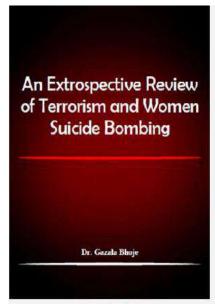
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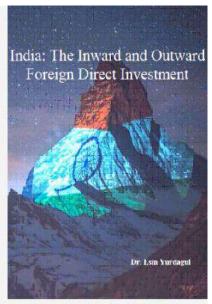
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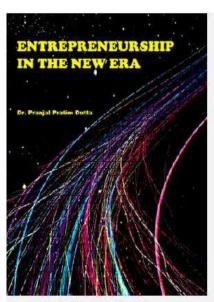
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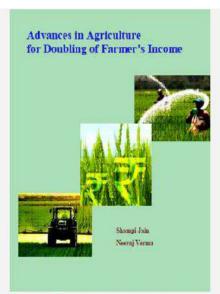
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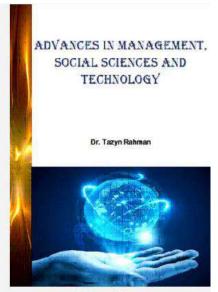
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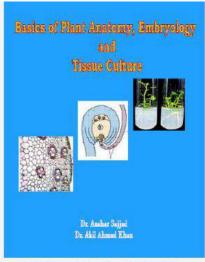
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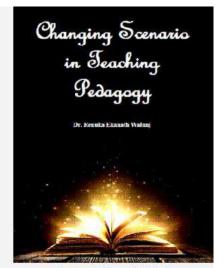
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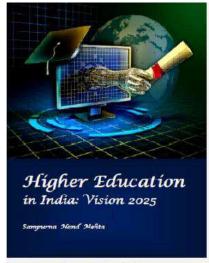
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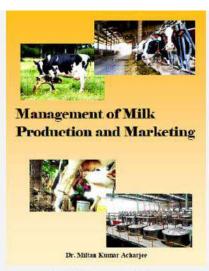
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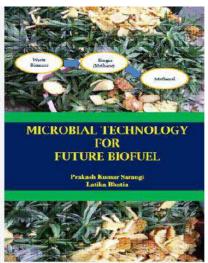
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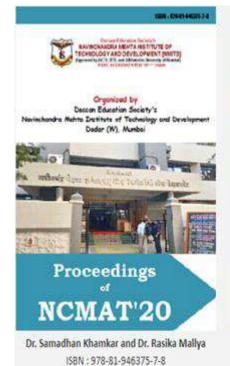
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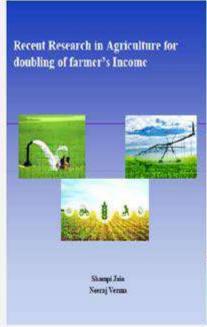


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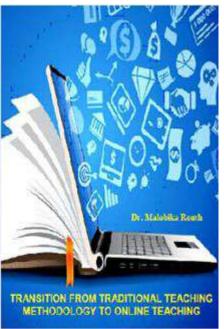


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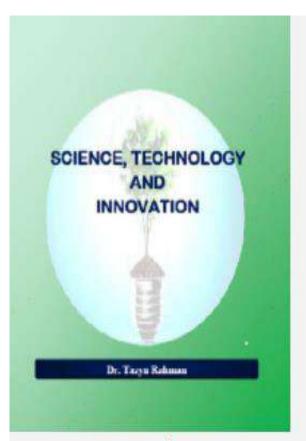




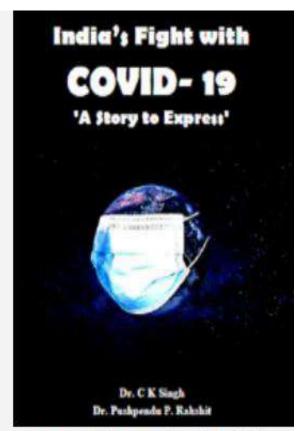
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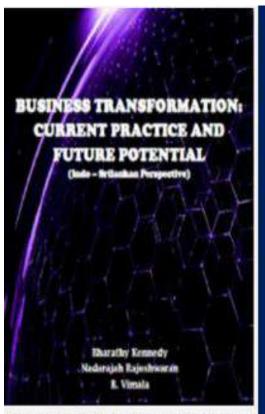
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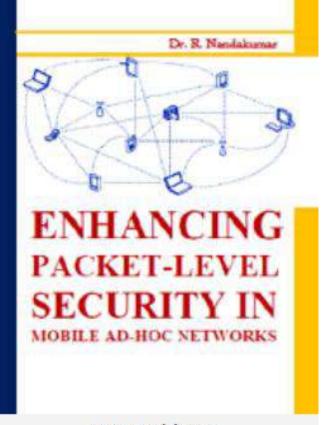


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