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A Novel Paradigm to Artificial Intelligence in Transforming Supply Chain Management in the Agile Business World

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Abstract: Growth and progress of information technology is responsible for bringing in more and more intensive competition on the global scale for all the business sectors. It is forecasted by number of companies that with the presence of AI, a noticeable change in operation and supply chain management will be seen, and this will be from planning, scheduling, optimization to transportation. As far as "supply chain management" is considered, people will show more interest in machine learning, artificial intelligence, and other intelligent technologies. In last few years it is proved that artificial intelligence has become an extension of human brains that has expanded their cognitive capabilities to such an extent that was never thought to be a reality. It is not true that artificial intelligence will replace the humans, but yes, they will help them to unleash their real strategic and creative potentials. A sample of 209 supply chain managers from different sectors was surveyed to conduct the present study and mean and t-test was applied to analyse the data. Artificial intelligence is playing so many essential roles in modern supply chain management and some of its important roles are explored in present study. The study also concludes that the supply chain management is significantly affected using artificial intelligence.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Agile Business world, Supply Chain Management, Empirical Study

I. INTRODUCTION

In last few years, artificial intelligence technologies are becoming very popular among scholars and practitioners. Artificial intelligence has number of "computational technologies" that has the capability to "sense, learn, reason, and act" accordingly.

artificial intelligence, and some author says that it is the ability of a machine to understand the inputs that are provided by the environment in a clever way and decode the outer variable by flexible configuration [1]. In this way, artificial intelligence had represented a new direction to create and manage the details in a business model [2] this includes the links between "innovation" and "sustainability" [3]. According to sustainable development approach, role of stakeholders, for example, "suppliers, public institutions, consumers' associations, technical equipment suppliers" etc, in the "supply chain" is to be aware of the environment to lead towards the achievement or realization of sustainable organization and this includes "environmental, social, economic, digital, and training dimensions" [4]. There are number of issues that are still there in agro-food industries where it is important to find the balance between "technologies" and "responsibility" in business. Therefore, it is required to rethink on the ways of carrying out the business before adopting artificial intelligence technologies, particularly the operational processes. The company may need to redesign their whole business model along with economic scenarios that are full of unfavourable situations such as Covid 19 pandemic.

Now days, world is looking forward towards digital future and industry technologies that are a new direction in the time ahead [5]. Artificial intelligence is one of those promising technologies of the future that includes block chain, IoT, cloud computing, machine learning, chatbot etc. Artificial intelligence as the ability of the machine to communicate with and replicate the capabilities of human beings [6].



**A STUDY OF PERCEPTION OF SELF-EMPLOYED
PERCEPTION TOWARDS GREEN BANKING
INITIATIVES ON MAJOR PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS
AT BANTWAL TALUK (D.K)**

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Introduction:

Presently sudden changes taking place in physical climatic conditions is not a good sign for the country as well as her people. This will increase heat in the atmosphere, spread epidemic diseases & will continuously have a negative impact on human health. A study conducted by a leading research firm in the world has clearly reported that the rapid cause for this abrupt climatic change is due to the destruction in our natural resources, tampering our natural ecosystems, increasing fast urbanization by cutting & clearing more than required trees (reducing greenery & increasing pollution), using more air coolers (AC) etc. The impact of this will be directly witnessed on human beings & this will lead to reduced life span of human lives, becoming victims to strong deadly epidemic diseases & also the threat to our younger generations too.

Government of India on the other side has directed the firms to take up corporate social responsibility. Coming to the part of the banks, they have a better role to play here. On one side their staffs must motivate their customers to take up paperless banking (Mobile, Internet & PDS swiping). The transactions undertaken through paperless banking has the following advantages to the customers & these are as follows:

- This will completely reduce transaction time & the costs associated with the same.
- Reduce consumption of paper resource (Paperless) & saves our trees.
- Reduce standing in a queue in a bank waiting for your turn to get the service.
- Anytime, anywhere banking.
- Better technological education (Use of Apps).
- Increased efficiency of transactions.

Here we find that this will also help in reducing customer travel time & also consumption of additional fuel. Customers can have easy access to their transactions on time freely without hassles of paperwork. Today banks are forced to carry out research from time to time to improve their products & services, also to bring all their products in their sites. Green banking products & services are

Role of Digital Banking in Economic Development



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This is to certify that Mr./Mrs/Miss/Dr./Prof.....Shakunthala.....
of S.D.M. college ujire....., has attended /Paper presented/ one day National level
seminar on "Role of Digital Banking in Economic Development" held at Nehru Memorial College,
Kurunjibag Sullia, Karnataka on 15th July 2022. He/She presented a research paper entitled
A study on perception of self-Employed professions towards
Green Bankings initiatives on Major Public Sector Bank
at Bankwal.

Mrs. Rathnavathi D.  Prof. Parshwanath Ajri  Prof. Rudrakumar M. M. 
Convener President MUCTA Principal



Role of E- banking in enhancement of customer satisfaction - A study with special reference to Bank of Baroda in Belthangady Taluk

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ABSTRACT

E-Banking is one of the latest approaches to provide comfort to the clients regarding monetary transactions. The major idea is to provide a series of services to the customers through the internet, and to make the customers feel flexible in calling out simple tasks faster instead of making visit to the bank every time. E-banking has become popular because of its convenience and flexibility, and also transaction related benefits like speed, efficiency, and accessibility. The main objective of this study was to examine the role of E- banking in enhancement of customer satisfaction with special reference to BOB in Belthangady Taluk. The study adopted causal research design. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire from the bank customers. The research study showed that the application of e-banking provide a better and fast services to their customer. It provided an insight into various aspect of E-banking. The respondents perceived that e-banking provides convenient and flexible advantages. It also provides transactions related benefits like easy transfer, speedy transaction, less cost and time saving. The shift from the formal banking to E-Banking has been a remarkable 'leap change' in Indian banking history. Thus, E-banking today proves to be a strong innovative tool in delivering refined and improved services to customers

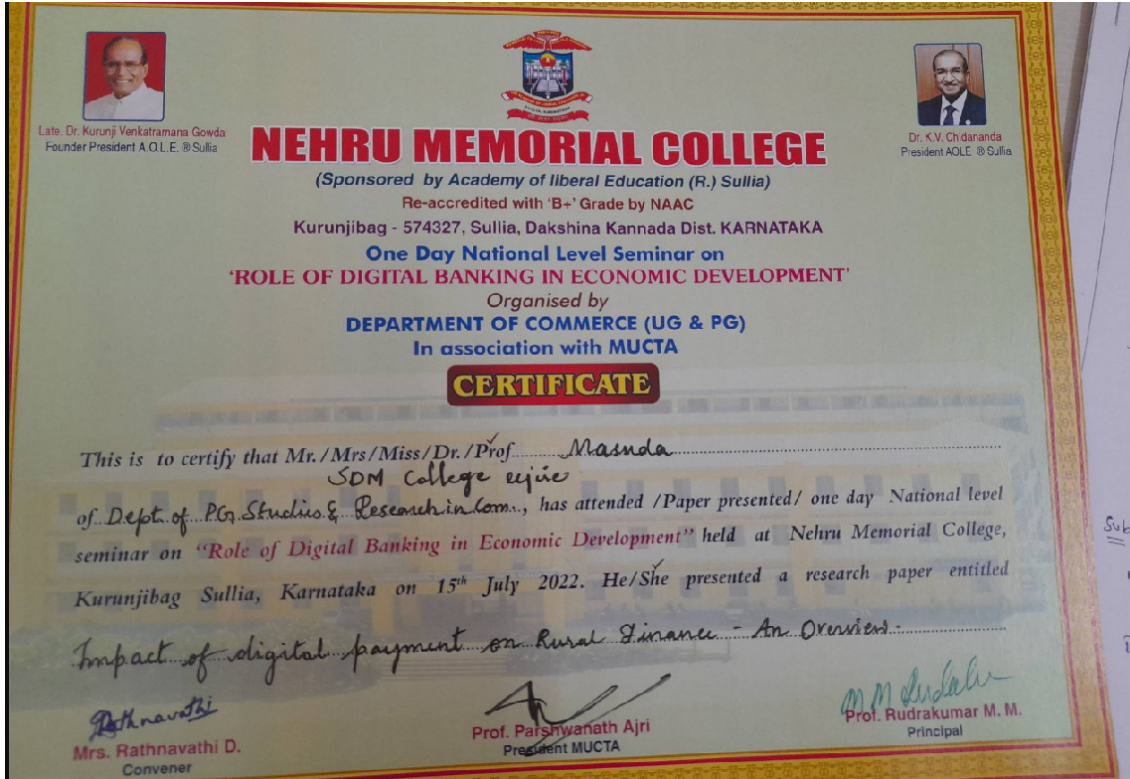
Key Words: E-banking, Commercial Banks, Economic Development

INTRODUCTION

Now days Banks have moved from disbursed to a centralized environment, which shows the impact of technology on banks. Banks are using new tools and techniques to find out their customer's needs and satisfaction and offer them tailor made products and services to make it convenient. The customer is king and the service providers are rushing to pay observance to the king, the financial service providers are trying to provide their services to the Customers in the



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The Issues and Challenges in Social Science Research

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Introduction:

Social Science research in India had facing great challenges in present day outlook. Today social science research in India has grown manifold as of 2022; there are 1026 Universities in India with more than 500 departments of social sciences as per the latest statistics from the India's HRD ministry. Some NGOs and policy research initiatives have also produced specific development focused research products but generally do not have longer term interest in research and the quality of their research is not yet established. In India the development of social science research is directly an outcome of the processes of modern education, the setting-up of universities and the academic interests of Indian intellectuals in writing issues concerning the people of the country during the colonial period. In the pre-independence phase social science research was mostly university centric and after the independence of India many institutes of research came up which have also contributed towards the development of social science research.

Objectives:

1. To analyze the importance of social science research.
2. To understand the issues and challenges in social science research.
3. To study the growth and development of social science research.
4. The impact of social science research on other disciplines.
5. To Know about future research areas.
6. To highlight the alternative modes of understanding social science research.
7. To locate new areas of research taking into consideration development in social sciences.
8. To find out the major challenges of social science research and how we overcome these challenges is the main objective of this research paper.

Background: The social sciences have always been treated as a poor cousin of the natural and physical sciences. The latter have for long enjoyed the enviable status of the darlings of the state. And the reasons are not far to seek. It is they, so runs the argument, who finds solutions for areas ranging all the way from agriculture to the country's defence. That virtually every problem which science and technology tackles has societal ramifications is rarely perceived with any degree of clarity. Worse, it is all too easy to overlook the fact that policy, be it in agriculture, irrigation or defence, has to be informed by a more holistic understanding of social processes. And not many in the higher echelons of power are guilty of such a broad view. Inevitably such a techno centric view results in gross unfairness in resource allocation between the physical and social sciences. Admittedly the former need more resources given their input requirements but even so the social sciences get short shrift. The inequity is compounded by the declining share of higher education in the overall budget for education.

Working Women's perception on E-KYC – A study

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**Mr. Prasad Kumar

Abstract

Today we know that due to the progress made in the technology & advent of digitalization, fraudsters have also turned smart & started adapting smart ways of committing a fraud. Customers are facing a very tight situation where it is very difficult to come out of frauds & make transactions & bank accounts safer. Documentation & the financial transactions must be meticulous in order to safeguard accounts & financial data & remain away from the hands of fraudsters. Due to the adverse impact of technology, it is very likely possible for fraudster to sit at any part of globe & hack financial information & also to snatch away the funds. To avoid this, banks have made KYC updating mandatory once for every five years. This can be made by either submitting physical documents or by electronic documents. Today electronic KYC is gaining popularity post covid-19. This paper emphasises on perception of working women on e-KYC & its implementation by banks.

Key words: Advent, Fraudsters, Committing, Adverse & Mandatory



Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

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Abstract

Farming is as ancient as the human species. It is arguably the cornerstone of human civilization. But in the last century, farming has faced a decline in both quality and manpower. This research paper aims to discuss the applications of computer science and coding in farming. This modern approach combining recent innovations such as the internet, drones and satellite imaging with the age-old practices of irrigation, cultivation and nurture may be the solution for food shortages seen across the globe. The data for this research project was gathered via journals, research papers, government resources and the internet. If the methods discussed here is implemented it would enable farmers to supply crops in a more efficient and effective manner, it will reduce the food shortages faced across the nation and pave the way for a more conscious approach towards our planet and its ecosystems.

Keywords: Farming, Technology, Innovation

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I. Introduction:

Artificial intelligence is a study of how to make computers do things which at the moment people do better. In general words, it refers to the application of human intelligence to machines. The field of coding and AI have seen an unprecedented boom since the early 1970s when the advent of missiles and space missions necessitated vast amounts of coding across the world. As this code developed, so too did the need for automated machines that performed human tasks with greater efficacy and lower cost. Hence was born the era of software and computers.

The father of AI was Alan Turing, who first proposed the idea of machines who were sentient enough to be able to communicate with humans seamlessly. This idea has evolved into modern day chatbots, virtual assistants, call bots and automated messages. This concept of precise coding from missiles and the human friendly interface of chatbots may be combined to create unique programs that can be applied towards many problems. AI has found varied applications across multiple fields such as medicine, manufacturing, defense, pharmaceuticals, research, entertainment and so on. But, in the field of agriculture, AI has not been utilized to its full capacity. Thus, this paper aims to analyze the most recent developments in computer science and AI and to contemplate on their applications across multiple domains of agriculture such as sowing, growth, harvest, pest control and so on. It aims to tackle common problems associated with agriculture and to enable the application of modern solutions which will reduce monetary costs and the overexploitation of available resources.

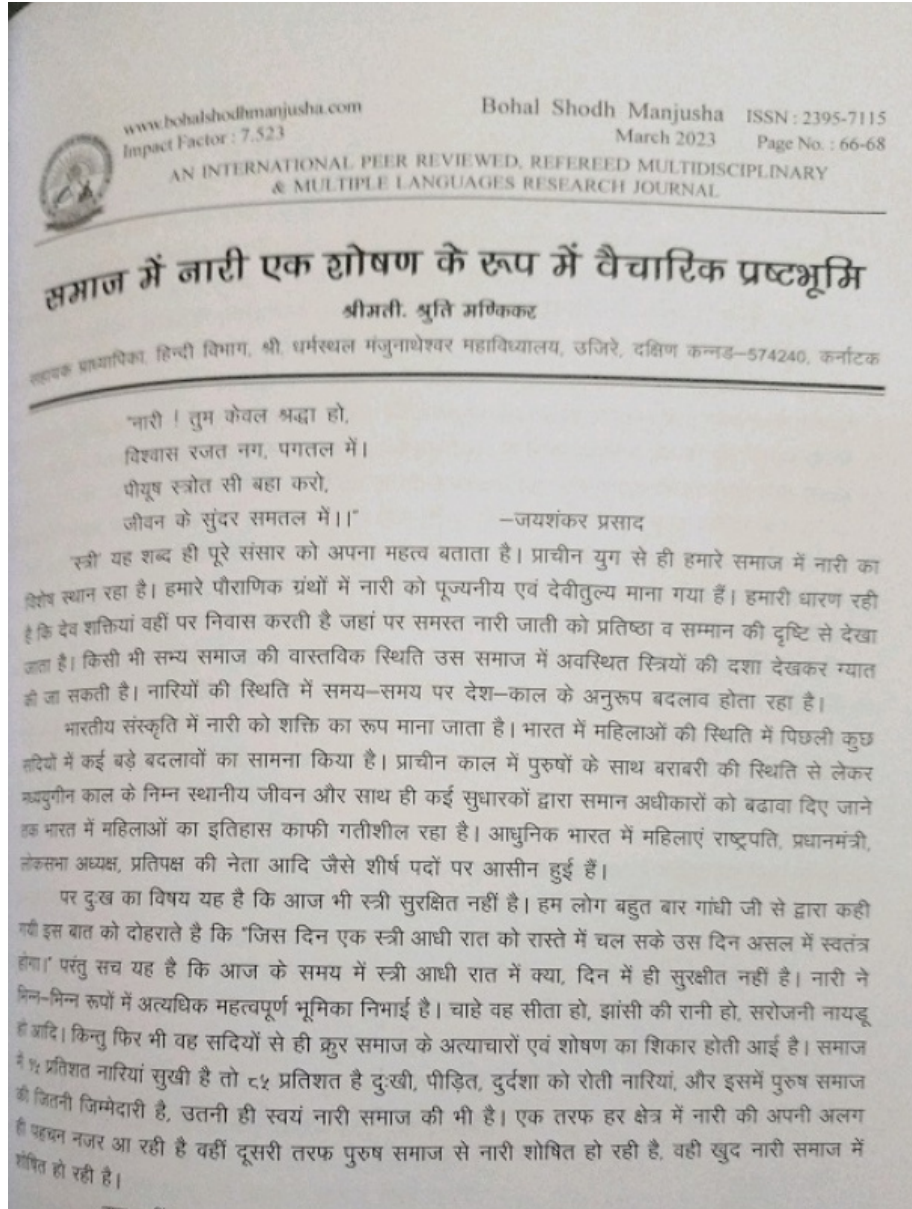
Objective:

- To discuss the various applications of AI in the field of agriculture.
- To discuss the scope of such methods in modern India.
- If possible, to detect the environmental implications of the same.



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“नारी ! तुम केवल श्रद्धा हो,
विश्वास रजत नग, पगतल में।
पीयूष स्रोत सी बहा करो,
जीवन के सुंदर समतल में।।”

—जयशंकर प्रसाद

स्त्री यह शब्द ही पूरे संसार को अपना महत्व बताता है। प्राचीन युग से ही हमारे समाज में नारी का विशेष स्थान रहा है। हमारे पौराणिक ग्रंथों में नारी को पूजनीय एवं देवीतुल्य माना गया है। हमारी धारण रही है कि देव शक्तियाँ वहीं पर निवास करती हैं जहाँ पर समस्त नारी जाती को प्रतिष्ठा व सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। किसी भी सम्य समाज की वास्तविक स्थिति उस समाज में अवस्थित स्त्रियों की दशा देखकर न्यात की जा सकती है। नारियों की स्थिति में समय-समय पर देश-काल के अनुरूप बदलाव होता रहा है।

भारतीय संस्कृति में नारी को शक्ति का रूप माना जाता है। भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति में पिछली कुछ सदियों में कई बड़े बदलावों का सामना किया है। प्राचीन काल में पुरुषों के साथ बराबरी की स्थिति से लेकर ऋग्वेदीय काल के निम्न स्थानीय जीवन और साथ ही कई सुधारकों द्वारा समान अधिकारों को बढ़ावा दिए जाने तक भारत में महिलाओं का इतिहास काफी गतीशील रहा है। आधुनिक भारत में महिलाएं राष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमंत्री, लोकसभा अध्यक्ष, प्रतिपक्ष की नेता आदि जैसे शीर्ष पदों पर आसीन हुई हैं।

पर दुःख का विषय यह है कि आज भी स्त्री सुरक्षित नहीं है। हम लोग बहुत बार गांधी जी से द्वारा कही गयी इस बात को दोहराते हैं कि “जिस दिन एक स्त्री आधी रात को रास्ते में चल सके उस दिन असल में स्वतंत्र होगा।” परंतु सच यह है कि आज के समय में स्त्री आधी रात में क्या, दिन में ही सुरक्षित नहीं है। नारी ने निम्न-निम्न रूपों में अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। चाहे वह सीता हो, झांसी की रानी हो, सरोजनी नायडू हो आदि। किन्तु फिर भी वह सदियों से ही क्रूर समाज के अत्याचारों एवं शोषण का शिकार होती आई है। समाज में १५ प्रतिशत नारियाँ सुखी हैं तो ८५ प्रतिशत है दुःखी, पीड़ित, दुर्दशा को रोती नारियाँ, और इसमें पुरुष समाज की जितनी जिम्मेदारी है, उतनी ही स्वयं नारी समाज की भी है। एक तरफ हर क्षेत्र में नारी की अपनी अलग ही पहचान नजर आ रही है वहीं दूसरी तरफ पुरुष समाज से नारी शोषित हो रही है, वही खुद नारी समाज में शोषित हो रही है।



The Role of Women in the Freedom Struggle

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Introduction

One of the most important aspects of the Nation's Freedom Struggle was the ever increasing participation of Women. The contribution of Indian women to National Movement has been significant. India gained Independence after nearly 200 years of British Rule. The History of Indian Struggle would be incomplete without mentioning the contributions of women. The Sacrifice made by the women of India will occupy the foremost place. They fought with true spirit and steadfast courage and faced various tortures, exploitations, and hardships to earn us freedom. When most of the men freedom fighters were in prison the women came forward and took charge of the struggle. The list of great women whose names have gone down in history for their dedication and unflinching devotion to the service of India is a long one. Women's participation in India's freedom struggle began as early as in 1817. Humsa Bai Holkar fought bravely against the British Colonel Malcolm and defeated him in Guerrilla warfare. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Bundel was a heroine and superb leadership led an outstanding example of real patriotism. Bhanji Naik, Kancha Gauda, Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, Annie Besant etc. are the names which remembered even today for their singular contribution both in battlefield and in political field. The entire history of the freedom movement is replete with the saga of bravery, sacrifice and political sagacity of hundreds and thousands of women of our country.

Objectives

This research paper tries to convey the message of women's increased participation in freedom struggle and their significant role in the nation building process and highlights the role women in National Movement.

Humsa Bai Holkar:

Women's participation in the freedom struggle began as early as 1817 when Humsa Bai Holkar fought against the British Colonel Malcolm and a defeated him in Guerrilla warfare. At a very critical time for our motherland when the British East India Company was fast expanding its empire in India, When Tipu Sultan had been assassinated (1799), the proud Marathas had been humbled (1818), Chhatrasaheb the widowed queen of Raja Malhar Raja founded the independence of British to annex her kingdom. Komat, a tiny principality in the present Belgaum District of Karnataka. She fought against the mighty British army and scored initial success.

Rani Rani Lakshmi Bai

Rani Rani Lakshmi Bai's heroism and superb leadership led an outstanding example for all future generations of women freedom fighters. She carried to Gangadhar Rao head of the state of Bundel. She was not allowed to adopt a successor after his death by the British, and Bundel was annexed. With the outbreak of the Revolt she became determined to fight back. She went to go into the battlefield dressed as a man. Holding the reins of their horse in her mouth she used the sword with both hands. Under her leadership the Rani's army showed undiminished courage and returned shot for shot. Considered by the British as the best and bravest military leader of rebels this sparkling instance of courage died a hero's




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ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧನ ಕುರಿತ ಅನುವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳು

ಡಾ. ಬೋಜಮ್ಮ ಕೆ. ಎನ್.*

*ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂಜುನಾಥೇಶ್ವರ (ಸ್ವಾಮಿತ್ವ) ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಉಜಿರೆ.

ಸಾರಾಂಶ: (Abstract)

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುವುದು ಅನುವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಿಂದ. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿಗಳ ಗಮನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಅಭಿಜಾತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತದನಂತರ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ, ಮಾಲಿಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುವಾದಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಭಾಷಾಂತರ, ಅನುವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಂತರ ಈ ಮೂರು ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಎನಿಸಿದರೂ, ಸಮಾನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿವೆ. ಭಾಷಾಂತರವೆಂದರೆ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಇದ್ದಕ್ಕಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು. ಅನುವಾದವೆಂದರೆ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಬಿಡದೆ ಅದರ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸದೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು. ರೂಪಾಂತರವೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತರುವಾಗ ಮೂಲದ ಕಥಾ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ, ಅವರಣೆಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪಾತ್ರ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಾಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಮೇಲಿನ ಮೂರೂ ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಬುದ್ಧನ ಕುರಿತ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಗೊಂಡಿವೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯಪದಗಳು: (Keywords) ಬುದ್ಧ, ಬೋಧಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಅನುವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ.

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ಕಳೆದ ಶತಮಾನದ ಮೊದಲ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬಿಡಿ ಬಿಡಿಯಾದ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಗಳು ನಡೆದಿದ್ದಿವೆ. ಅಂಥವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೆಂದರೆ ಬಿದರೆ ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥನಾರಾಯಣ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರದ್ದು. ಅವರು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.1907ರಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಬೌದ್ಧಾವತಾರ’ ಎಂಬ ಕಿರುಹೊತ್ತಗೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಹೊರತಂದರು” (ವಸಂತಕುಮಾರ ತಾಳ್ವಣಿ; 2005, 281) ಬಿದರೆಯವರ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೃತಿ “ಧರ್ಮ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಜಾಪನರುನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಾಧಾರ” (1913). ಇದು ಬೌದ್ಧ ಜಾತಕ ಕಥೆಯೊಂದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿತವಾದ ಕೃತಿ. ಗೌತಮ ಬುದ್ಧನು ಬೋಧಿಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಕಪಿಲ ವಸ್ತುವಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ, ತನ್ನ ಸಹಧರ್ಮಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಯಶೋಧರನಿಗೆ ಆಕೆಯ ದುಃಖ ಶಮನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರ ಪೂರ್ವಜನ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತ” (ಅದೇ.282). ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪೈಯವರು ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿದ ‘ಸಿಗಾಲಗುತ್ತ’ 1910-11ರಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಸ್ವದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನಿ’ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಯಿತು. ಬೌದ್ಧ

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Sustainable Development in Tribal Areas

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Introduction

Sustainable Tribal Development is a turn's disciplinary approach to understand the socio-ecological system and intervene to enhance the competency of the community and build the social, natural and financial capital to pursue livelihood, food security and well-being which leads to improve the Human Development. Tribal population traditionally has their habitation in and around the forest mosaic landscape and there has been a symbiotic relationship between the tribal community and their surrounding natural ecosystems. The degradation of the natural ecosystems not only shrank the livelihood opportunities these communities but has also affected their food and nutrition security as well as disrupted their community institutions.

Objectives

Tribal development has been a critical area of enquiry across a number of disciplines. One of the broad research interests stands out being a critique of tribal development that univocally interrogates the approach, perspective, strategy adopted in national development agenda for the tribes. Essentially with their respective analytical sophistication, theoretical soundness and empirical grounding bring in deeper critical insights into an understanding of tribal development within macro framework of national development perspective that reflects 'not tribe-specific' development, rather a development around the tribes. There is interest in equitable, participatory, inclusive and sustainable tribal development from human rights perspective. Tribal have been divided into several tribal belts in India on the basis of physical characters and other aspects of life. They live in forest hills and naturally

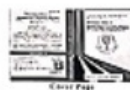
isolated regions but some are in contact with people of modern culture either by migrating to cities for work, developmental projects if carried out in their area, people going to study their living and now government trying to bring them in purview of inclusive development. In the course of acculturation, they have also been cheated by many so called civilized people who grabbed their land in lieu of providing assistance. They have to a great extent retained their traditions and customs as socially distinct communities in contrast to their counterparts. Tribal have attracted more and more scholars to study them. In developing societies tribal people have specific local knowledge as a result of close interaction with natural and physical environments and cultural adaptation being eco-friendlier and more sustainable instead of encouraging tribal farmers to adopt input intensive agriculture the state departments should advocate the cultivation of crops organically. Sustainable practices have been followed by them then coming in contact with modern civilization had adopted unsustainable capital-intensive practices in agriculture leading to problems of indebtedness. The present approach by government, non-government organizations, research institutes again are teaching and reviving sustainable organic practices to tribal people for increasing their incomes. Tribal welfare is the concern for inclusive growth.

Holistic Sustainable Tribal Development

Holistic Sustainable Tribal Development is a Transdisciplinary approach to understand the Socio-Ecological System and intervene to enhance the competency of the community and build the social, natural and financial capital to pursue livelihood, food security and well-being which leads to improve the Human Development Index (HDI). IBRD pursues



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EMERGENCE OF SOCIAL GROUPS AND ECONOMIC CHANGES UNDER THE HOYSALAS

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Abstract: In the circumstances of Indian history the early medieval period has been identified as an important phase of socio-economic transition. During this period fundamental changes occurred in the social, economic, political and ideological spheres. This phase of Indian history has generated a potential for research focusing more on the nature of the socio-economic structure of early medieval India. In order to initiate our understanding of the socio-economic structure of the early medieval South Karnataka under the Hoysalas this study, intended to the analysis of the social groups. Hoysala ascendancy during the early medieval period presupposes a lenient and liberal ideology which is accommodative of a variety of social groups. The rise of social groups and feudal social formation was well established under the Hoysalas, could have had an adverse effect on the religious, social, political, economic and cultural conditions of Karnataka. The Medieval Karnataka under study formed a very important role in the economic as well as the social life of people.

Keywords: Hoysala, Social Groups, Economic Changes, Feudal & Religion

Introduction: In the context of Indian history the early medieval period has been identified as an important phase of socio-economic transition. During this period fundamental changes occurred in the social, economic, political and ideological spheres. This phase of Indian history has generated a potential for research focusing more on the nature of the socio-economic structure of early medieval India. In order to understand the complexities of the social formations of this period importance is being attached to analysis of social and economic history as the firm ground on which political and the ideological expressions could be based. We have in this connection a few serious attempts by scholars such as R.N. Nandi, M.G.S. Narayanan, Burton Stein, Y. Subbaraya, R. Champakalakshmi, Herman Kulke, Noboru Karahama, who have enhanced the importance of micro level studies in the context of South India. All these studies have significant bearing on our understanding of the regional variations of the complex social relationships in early India. The Southern part of Karnataka region has not been able to attract enough attention from historians and we still find rather descriptive and compartmentalized versions of the historical formation of the region.

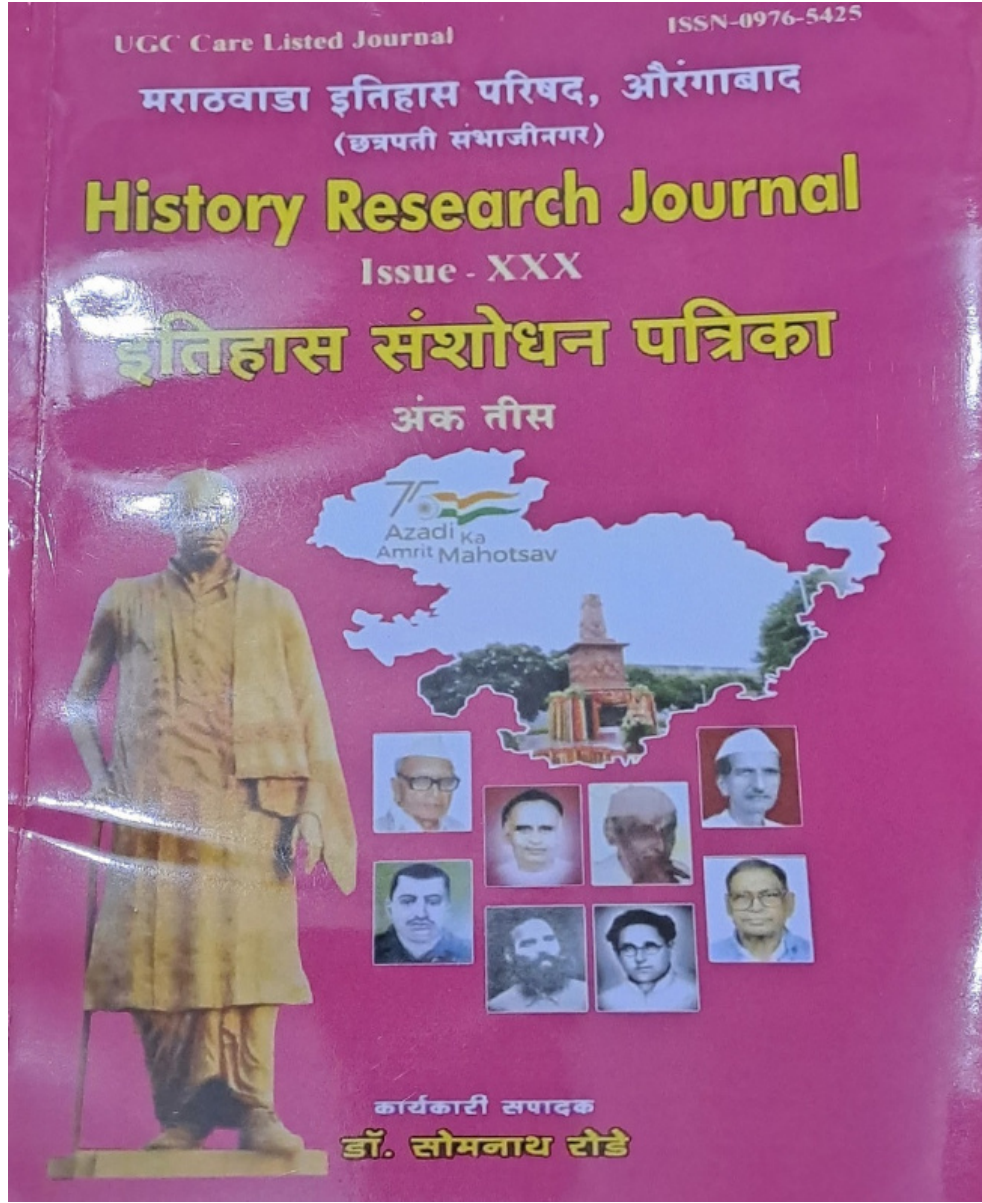
Objectives: In order to initiate our understanding of the socio-economic structure of the early medieval South Karnataka under the Hoysalas this study, intended to the analysis of the social groups. Since the social groups and their relationships are the expression of the interplay of the existing structural phenomena, their study enjoins an integrative analysis of the economic, political, ideological and the social forces under consideration.

In the course of the study, we observe that those groups that had an access to landed property possessed the privilege of acquiring both the political and ideological control over the numerically larger section of those social groups, who did not have any control over the means of production and were deprived of any access to landed property. This gradually leads to the evolution of two broad categories of social groups with a highly stratified element giving rise to complex social relations of economic interdependence between them, as also within them. Hoysala ascendancy during the early medieval period presupposes a lenient and liberal ideology which is accommodative of a variety of social groups. Such hegemonic control was inevitable for the fulfillment of the territorial ambitions of the Hoysalas.

The Epigraphy Records: The epigraphic evidence of the period under consideration suggests the fact that royal patronage, the conciliatory policy, the granting of land, the allotment of revenues and the right to collect taxes were given to the brahmanas by the Hoysala monarchs resulting in the emergence of the brahmanas as a very strong force in the social ladder. The establishment of brahmanas, agraharas and temple complexes denotes the willingness of royal authority to recognize the high ritual status of the brahmanas in society. Brahmanas were considered the custodians of vedic brahmanic ideas of polity and learning, through their lucid exposition of philosophical doctrines and mastery over the sacred texts¹. Hence, brahmanic land had to be instituted for their livelihood². As a powerful land owning aristocracy, the brahmanas enjoyed sufficient local autonomy as malujanas of the brahmadeya villages. They were influential members of the government and wielded substantial political and economic power from the highest to the lowest level.



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The Antiquity of Libraries in Ancient and Medieval Karnataka

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Abstract:

The subject of this topic, Libraries in Ancient and Medieval Karnataka, its antiquity is traced from sources namely inscriptions and peculiar indigenous document Known as the Kadatas. The travelogues of the foreigner also provide interesting information on the Libraries in Karnataka. The prominent Libraries in Karnataka are mentioned in this paper. The contents of the books are cited Nagavvi, Sringeri Matha, Bidar and Sringapattana are prominent libraries. The persons namely, the Sringeri Pontiffs, Mahmad Gawan, and Adil Shahis of Bijapur took active interest in the growth of Libraries. The epigraph gives information regarding the procedures for the maintenance of the Library of the Sringeri Matha whereas the Kadats of the same Matha inform us of the books in the Library and these books were given prominent persons for reference.

The Lists of books in the Sringeri Matha include medical works namely Kasyapa Samhitha, Varaha Samhitha, Sastra, Brahaspathi Nadi Sastra (pulse reading). Further astrological works the puranic works and their commentaries were available in the same library. The Library in the Sringeri Matha is unique because the library comprises valuable medical works. These medical works are not consulted so far. Secondly the above library had reference section. The books were consulted by the prominent persons and after consultations the books were returned. The main problem in tracing the history of Library is of their administrative arrangements. The sources are inadequate to understand how these libraries were functioning their activities.

Keywords: Library, Antiquity, Karnataka, Kadatas, Matha & Samhitha

Introduction:

Studies in Karnataka owe great debt to hundreds of thousands of invaluable hand written manuscripts which were composed by intellectuals. These were preserved in places known as Jnan Bhandaras or Sarasvati Bhandaras or Granthalaya. Although in the rest of India the existence of the library was known prior to tenth century. In Karnataka it started from the middle of the tenth century. It was in that period the writing books were introduced¹. The Jains in Karnataka played a major role in the development of the institution of Library is first to be taken into consideration. The germs of the library are imbibed in their religious

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Resilience, Sense of Humor and Marital Satisfaction among Married Young Adults Across Gender

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to study the resilience, sense of humor and marital satisfaction among married young adults across gender. Resilience scale, Sense of humour Questionnaire 6 (SHQ-6 Reversed in 2015), ENRICH (Evaluation and Nurturing Relationship Issues, Communication and Happiness) Marital Satisfaction Scale were administered to a sample of 60 married young adults (30 males and 30 females) between the age of 24-35. The samples were collected by using purposive sampling method. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and Pearson product moment correlation were used for statistical analysis with the help of SPSS version 22. The findings of the study reveals that there was no significant relationship between resilience, sense of humor and marital satisfaction among married young. The study also found that there was no significant difference in resilience, sense of humor and marital satisfaction among married young adults across gender.

Keywords: Resilience, Sense of Humor, Marital Satisfaction, Married Young Adults

Marriage is a significant human bond that can fulfill the physical, emotional, and societal needs of partners. Marriage is a legally recognized union between two people, typically involving a ceremony or ritual, which establishes a permanent and exclusive commitment to each other. It is a social institution that serves as a foundation for forming families and building communities.

Marriage can provide emotional and physical intimacy, companionship, support, and a sense of security for partners. It also carries legal, financial, and social implications, such as inheritance rights, joint property ownership, tax benefits, and societal expectations. The stability of a relationship could be a reason why getting married has a positive impact on the mental health of young adults. However, if the relationship is unstable, it may hide the negative impact that marriage can have on their mental health. Marriage is a complex and dynamic relationship that involves two individuals coming together to build a life together (Maria j. kefalas, 2011).

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Achievement Motivation and Sleep Quality among Young Adults Across Gender

Akshay Mohan^{1*}, Maheshbabu. N.²

ABSTRACT

Achievement motivation and sleep quality are both important factors that can significantly affect the overall well-being of young adults. The present study aims to find out whether there is any relationship between Achievement Motivation and Sleep Quality among Young adults and Significant difference in Achievement Motivation and Sleep Quality across Gender. Deo-Mohan Achievement motivation (n-Ach) scale and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) were circulated among the sample of 80 Young Adults consisting both male and female by using purposive sampling method, obtained data was analyzed through Pearson's product moment correlation, 't' test with the help of SPSS version 22 and it was found that there is no significant relationship between Achievement Motivation and Sleep Quality among Young adults. The study also found that there is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation among Young adults across Gender and there is a significant difference in Sleep Quality among Young adults across Gender. Overall, these findings suggest that while there may not be a direct relationship between Achievement Motivation and Sleep Quality among Young adults, there may be other factors that influence these two variables differently. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of considering gender differences when examining sleep quality in young adults.

Keywords: *Achievement Motivation, Sleep Quality, Young adults*

Young adults are a critical population in research as they represent a transitional phase between adolescence and adulthood. This age group, typically defined as individuals between the ages of 18 and 25, is characterized by rapid changes in physical, cognitive, emotional, and social development. From a research perspective, young adults are a fascinating population to study because they are at a critical point in their lives where they are making important decisions about education, career, relationships, and lifestyle choices that can have long-lasting impacts on their health and well-being.

Given their unique developmental stage, young adults are often the focus of research studies in various fields, including psychology, sociology, public health, and education. Researchers are interested in understanding the factors that influence young adults' behaviours and decisions related to their health, including substance use, sexual health, and physical

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Work Life Balance and Subjective Well Being among Working Professionals across Gender

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ABSTRACT

The concept of work life balance has become increasingly important in today's fast paced and demanding work environment. Achieving work life balance has been shown to have a positive impact on subjective well-being, or an individual's overall evaluation of their life satisfaction and happiness. The present study aims to find out whether there is a relationship between work life balance and subjective well-being among working professionals and significant difference in work life balance and subjective well-being across gender. Work life balance scale and subjective well-being inventory were circulated among the samples of 100 working professionals consisting of both male and female by using Convenience sampling method, obtained data was analysed using Pearson coefficient of correlation and independent t test. With the help of SPSS version 22 and it was found that there is no significant relationship between work life balance and subjective well-being among working professionals. The study also found that there is no significant difference in work life balance and subjective well-being across Gender. The study concludes the need for effective interventions and support policies to help working professionals to improve work life balance and subjective well-being.

Keywords: Work life balance, Subjective well-being, Working professionals

Working adults' social and family lives have been significantly hampered by shifting work patterns over time. With the restricted 24 h time asset accessible in a day, working grown-ups might be faced with many difficulties, including cut off times to meet targets, monetary commitments, and squeezing family obligations. The degree of involvement in their work, family, and social lives may be impacted by these circumstances, which may result in role conflict. A few researchers recommend that greater levels of popularity from family exercises make it hard to adjust work and everyday life. This phenomenon has been attributed in part to an increase in the number of women working and men taking on more housework, such as taking care of children and household chores. The evidence also suggests that men's time spent doing housework has increased over time, and that female labour force participation has also increased over time. Failure to achieve a "balance" between these domains may have an adverse effect on the health of

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Emotional Maturity and Resilience among Athletes

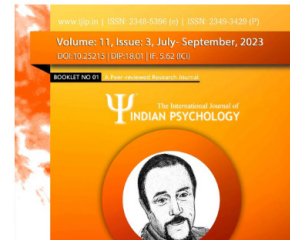
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A Study on Initial Public Offering (IPO) and the correlation between Total Return, Issue Price and Issue Size of IPO

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1.1 Introduction

The Initial Public Offering (IPO) in a stock market and the correlation between the Total Return, Issue Price and Issue Size of IPO in the capital markets is discussed in this paper. The under- and over-subscription of the shares during the initial public offering on the stock market is the main source of worry. The entire return of the company on the day of listing is affected by a number of factors, and some companies do poorly during the initial public offering (IPO).

The analysis enables the clients to understand how the IPO has performed year by year and which years have seen strong performance. The goal of this study is to examine the performance of various companies on a yearly basis and the correlation between IPO returns, issue price, and issue size.

The information is gathered from secondary sources, including numerous websites like Money Control. Data analysis is done after data collection. The study combines descriptive and analytical components. In order to understand the performance of the IPO, it is first determined what each company's total return was from 2017 to 2021.

Second, numerous methods, including regression and Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, are utilized to understand the relationship between different factors and the total return.

Karl Pearson's Coefficient Correlation: The relationship between returns, issue size, and issue price is examined using the correlation test.

Regression: Regression analysis is used to examine how variables like issue size and issue price affect the company's overall return.

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Loneliness as a Risk Factor for Frailty and Mental Health Issues in Older Adults Living in Old Age Homes: A Qualitative Study

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The goal of this study was to look at loneliness, frailty, and mental health difficulties in older adults living in old age homes, as well as to examine if loneliness is a risk factor for frailty and mental health concerns in older adults. The study used a qualitative research design and a semi-structured interview pattern. 10 older adults participated in the study. According to the findings, the themes and subthemes showed that loneliness was identified as a risk factor for the progression of frailty and mental health issues in older adults living in nursing homes. The Older adults also displayed a sense of acceptance, which allowed them to continue living their lives. The lack of a belongingness among the older adults was revealed to be a crucial aspect in the genesis of emptiness emotions. The analysis has clinical relevance, and more acknowledgment is needed to improve the well-being in nursing facilities.

Keywords: loneliness, frailty, older adults, mental health, old age homes

Aging is a physiological continuous process. Old Age is a challenging and firm period of human life associated with several physical, psychological and social aspects. Nowadays Older adults have become highly vulnerable in society. According to the report, India has nearly 138 million older adults, including 67 million men and 71 million women (ET, Health World, 2023). As individuals grow old, they become highly vulnerable to social isolation, loneliness and related health problems such as decline in muscular activity, cognitive decline, anxiety, depression, etc. (National Institute of Ageing, 2019). Social contacts tend to decrease when people age due to retirement. People lose quality relationships as they grow older and which leads to develop the feelings of Loneliness and emptiness (Yanguas et al., 2018). Older adults' population is at increased risk to face factors such as physical illnesses, memory and hearing-related problems and other mental health issues because they are more likely to be alone (Bagate, 2020). They are likely to feel socially isolated due to the lack of companionship (Bagate, 2020). Loneliness is a subjective feeling whereas social isolation is based on environment. There is strong

evidence that adults aged 60 and above are socially isolated or lonely in ways that put their health at risk (NASEM, 2020). Loneliness and social isolation that older adults experience is usually caused by chronic health problems, low-quality social relationships or lack of these relationships (Fried et al., 2021). Recent studies shows that Poor social relationships characterized by loneliness were associated with increased risk of stroke, heart disease, depression, suicide, anxiety, and other health condition (Domenech-Abella et al., 2020).

Researchers report loneliness as a strong predictor of frailty risk and mental health issues in older adults (Yanguas et al., 2018). Frailty is a geriatric syndrome associated with ageing that carries an increased risk for poor health outcomes, including falls, hospitalization, incident disabilities (Shah et al., 2021). Frail older adults usually report poor hearing, poor vision, loss of memory, decreased muscular strength, weakness, difficulty walking, low gait speed, self-reported exhaustion, unintentional weight loss (Taubert et al., 2015). It is estimated that a quarter to a half of people over 85 years are frail. A study conducted in China on older people reported that male Older adults with high levels of loneliness were more likely to have worse frailty than females (Sha et al., 2020). Another study conducted on social isolation and loneliness as risk factor for the progression of frailty on 2,817 participants aged 60 and below reported that older people who experience high levels of loneliness are at increased risk of becoming physically frail (Gale et al., 2017). A recent longitudinal study conducted in 2021 on 9,171 participants reported high frailty scores for people with higher levels of loneliness. Research suggests that following a good diet, doing activities like walking and following easy strength training may help frail older adults (Tomstand et al., 2020). A study conducted on 15 participants on their experience of living with frailty in old age reported that the presence of other people to engage them and to recognise the value of the daily rituals that facilitate connections is vital for older adults (Meyer et al., 2013).

A cross-sectional study conducted in the three districts of

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