



A comparative analysis of Urban and semi Urban UG student's attitude towards Digital Learning

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Abstract

The world is experiencing a new trauma in these days. We are introduced to the new virus that is Covid-19. This pandemic is influencing every sector around the world. It does not exclude the education system. The paper highlights the attitude of students towards Digital Learning. There are many challenges faced by the urban and semi urban students in using new technology. The subject of the study contains 300 students from semi urban and urban areas. The survey was done online. The data collected through a questionnaire on digital and classroom learning. The objective of this study was to understand the student's opinion on human interaction and digital classes through technology.

Keywords: Higher Education, information Technology, Teaching, Digital classroom, Learning. Heath.

INTRODUCTION

The Educational activities been ceased throughout the world to reduce the spread of Covid-19. The Education system drastically affected through technology. Most of the developed countries adopted technology in teaching many years ago so the use of information technology has been improved expeditiously. They don't face problem in Network too. Students are comfortable in using internet, computer to share information, ideas and so on. In India the means of communication with learns is always a direct form, face to face interaction. To bring new kind of experiments in Education policies in Indian education systems, Government made digitalized libraries and smart classes and so on. Teachers trained to use technologies too. Before lockdown in many Institutions through visual aids teachers explained the thoughts. But this

pandemic made students to far from the college and they have to listen through online.

The Digital classroom is a combination of the Internet and multimedia to make form of distance learning. Today it rapidly is spreading into everyone's home like primary to Higher education. On the other hand we state that teacher and students connected to digital classroom even though they like it or not. The city like Bangalore is updated with good internet, the students well exposed to digital Medias, new technologies. Most of them have good skills in using applications don't find difficulties in online classes. The students from economically backward and technically poor face problem in learning through online.

This is a research on the analysis of Urban and semi Urban UG student's attitude towards Digital Learning The



survey data analysis, students expressed their Perspectives on Digital learning compared to classroom learning. The problems they are facing in online class like Network issues, health, Internet, lack of concentration, stress. The data for the present study were obtained through the Google form. The subject of the study contains 300 students from urban and semi urban. They were all selected randomly. The Normative Survey Method has been used. By using Random Sampling Technique 300 UG students from Private Degree colleges and Government Degree College were selected from Bangalore and Tumkur District of Karnataka state and used as subjects of this study.

The need of the study: The students who are from urban they are exploring themselves in using technology. Semi urban students are not updated with new technology. Though both have their views on digital learning. The present study aims is understand students' attitude towards Digital learning. There are the most common and specific difficulties to learn through online. They faced Difficulties in understanding new concept, network, internet, concentration.

Background and Literature Review: In traditional learning environment, Students spent a lot of time listening to what teachers says in the classroom and discuss their doubts, the teacher acts as the lecturer. But Covid pandemic period is made a wakeup call to human world. Though many of the teachers never guessed the time will come to them where they need to learn computers. This lockdown raised a new wave in education system. Classroom learning faded and digital learning rose to the sky.

Technology can never replace the human classroom. A teacher can intensify the topic and increase the pace of learning. In India from last 6 months all universities, colleges to help students, are teaching through digital classroom.

Digital classroom comprises electronically supported learning and teaching forms. The communication serves with specific media to implement the learning process. Digital classroom applications and processes include learning through mobile, computer and virtual classroom. Content is delivered via the Internet, audio, video. For this a student must have smart phone or Tab or computer.

Here Teachers should use the technology in a way to support curriculum and be the facilitator in creating a cooperative learning environment to the learner. But the students face difficulties in accepting the new ways of learning methods. At UG level they have problematic subjects, practices, as LSRW skills play a important role in learning process. Effective listening pays more attention for all learners. In digital learning 70 % of students lacks concentration. Though virtual class is good all prefer classroom learning.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

To assess difficulties faced by urban and semi urban students in digital leaning

To study the attitude of urban and semi urban students towards digital learning

To study about best practice that helps the students in learning

HYPOYHRISIS

➤ The difficulty faced by students in Digital Learning



➤ There is a positive attitude among students regarding classroom learning

Methodology:-

For this study qualitative survey method has been selected to gather the data. This study used quantitative approach. Primary data for the research was collected through questionnaires. The questionnaire consists of two independent sections including Primary questions, attitude questions.

Data source

Sl. No	Name of College	Students	Total Type(Semi urban)	Place
1	Reva university	100	urban	Bangalore
2	RRIMS	35	urban	Bangalore
3	GFGC, Rajajinagara	25	urban	Bangalore
4	GFGC, chikkanayakanalli	48	Semi urban	Tumkur
5	GFGC, hulyiar	34	Semi urban	Tumkur
6	Kalpataru Degree college	27	Semi urban	Tumkur
7	Pallagatti Degree College	30	Semi urban	Tumkur

The students from urban zone are good at using social media like whatsapp, faebook, instragram, twitter. As per the survey they are capable to understand new applications and the usages too. But semi urban students are facing problem in using application in proper ways, but they are good at using social media.

The digital classroom will happen through applications like Zoom, Google classroom, Google meet, cisco webex

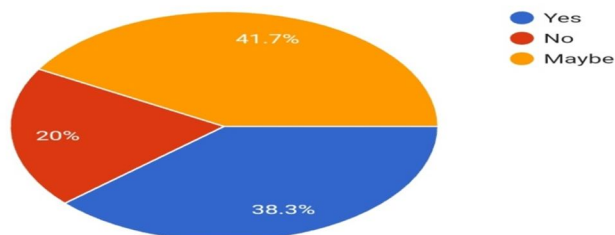
POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Primary data collected from relevant sources through Google form. It made open for all the course students. Students from all courses have participated in the survey. Questionnaire was selected on the base of present study necessities and context. There are total 10 questions used to measure students' attitude through digital learning.

Meeting, Microsoft teams. In most of the Private institutions purchase these applications for security and recording of the classes. In Government colleges they prefer to access free applications. Students feel comfortable with few applications after using regularly. As the question regarding comfortablity of online classes, as per survey 64 % of students facing problems in using these application

2. What is the level of concentration in online classes

300 responses

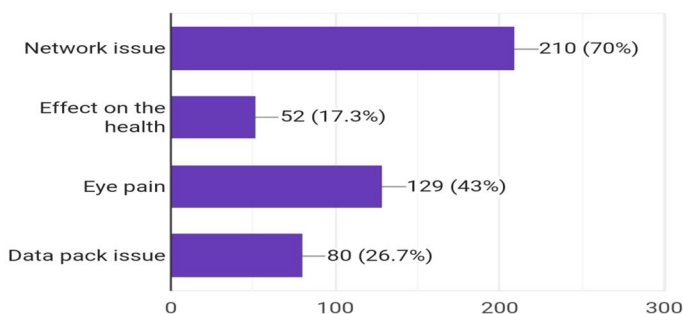


Picture -1

As the **Picture-1** presents that students are lacking the concentration in digital classes. 40% of the students are in dilemma to answer whether they are able to alert in the class or not. This clearly shows that 60% of the students are enabling to concentrate the classes. In regular class too we are facing this problem but the ratio differs. The digital class will be three to four hours a day. While teaching subjects like mathematics, accounts, Income tax, English grammar students will get more confusion and they will lose interest in these digital classes. The teachers on the other side are unsure of whether the students are concentrating or not, this is the diplomatic situation for both students and teachers.

3. What are the challenges you are facing in online class

300 responses



Picture-2

There are many challenges faced by students in Digital learning. India is a developing country but we are facing network to connect each other. We are good at using technology but in digital learning networks play an important role.

Without that it is not possible to engage classes.

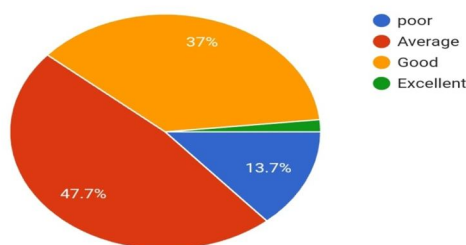
Out of 300 students 210 students are enabling to join the classes it means 70 % of students in between the classes disconnecting so they don't understand the classes properly. It is not only the problem of semi urban students, even though the students who are staying in city like Bangalore also facing the same.

For Digital learning we need mobiles, tablets and computers. Using

this more than three to four hour will affects on health. Watching the screen regularly gives more eye pain it leads to headache and other health issues. To listen classes most of the students' uses head phones, Bluetooth. The radiations will effects on their ear too. As the survey shows 181 students have opinion on health and eye problems. This digital learning gifted spectacles to students and teachers.

4. What is the level of understanding in the subjects through online classes.

300 responses



Picture- 3

In Classroom teaching, teachers' help students develop communication skills, team spirit such experience will help shape students. The students of BCOM, BBM, BCA, BSc have problematic and practical classes. Teachers use black board. India is moving forward to online education in large numbers due to the advent of Digital India. But Classroom teaching has certain plus points that online teaching simply cannot replace it. In digital classes teachers use board too but it is not clearly visible to students. in commerce there are many problem extend to 3 to 4 pages. In those

conditions students faces difficulties in understanding the subject. In teaching English grammar student don't understand without blackboard.

In **Picture -3** it was clear that there is only 2 % of students understands the subject properly, 98 % of the students are enable to understand the subject through digital learning.

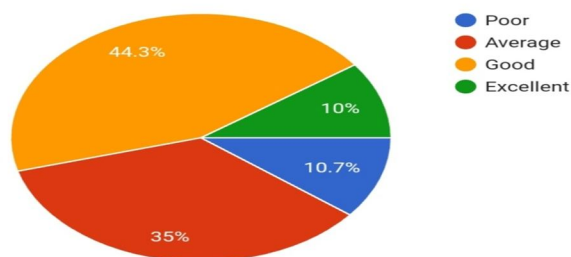
The physical presence of a teacher helps students to interact well. They give more examples to make the concepts with interesting activities. If students face difficulites in

understanding the classes teachers can modify their teaching style based on learners. Even teachers get a clear idea whether students are following what has

been taught. At the same time, students will clear their doubts immediately before moving to the next topic.

6. How do you rate the teachers - student Interaction in the online classes?

300 responses



Picture -4

Picture -4 clears that, 90 % of students expressed their view that, there will be better interaction then digital classroom. The survey already cleared students have network issues, in that case students switch off their videos, most of the time teachers too. Students only listens the classes. So they divert in between the classes. We don't find good teacher - student interaction in online classes. Compare to digital learning Classroom environment is essential to promote and stimulate effective learning. It enhances students' critical thinking skills and they Can interactions with their friends and establish rapport with teachers. The notion is that offline classes are always better than online classes. As we have a competitive and energetic atmosphere at class room. Online classes may go through different types of barriers..

Government brought many changes in Higher education system by introducing digital leaning. It was an

experimental for few universities before lockdown. This coved pandemic brought this to all universities. But Picture-6 clearly shows that 84.7% of students expecting offline classes should be continued. The students of urban or semi urban they may good in using technology, applications they are preferring offline classes

Conclusion

Here I found Challenges faced by the UG students through digital classes. There is lack concentration, network issues, health issues, data storage; interactions are interference in their education. As the data shows most of the students are good at using social media. they are not comfortable in digital learning. Digital classroom we can say it is teacher-centered , here the instructor takes a multiple new roles. Digital classrooms try to promote and improve the traditional methods of teaching and learning.



The students from commerce and science background are facing problems in understand the problematic and practical classes. Today students been exploring to new knowledge that digital learning but experimental classes will not be able to do through digital classes because it is distance learning. They are expecting face to face classes. They can pay attention on classes there will be more interaction between students and teacher.

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Digital Attacks, A Social Threat to Indian Society - A Sociological Study

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Abstract: Digital India is the result of many innovations and advances in technology. More than half of the population is not in the habit of using computers. Digitalization process leads to modernization-modernization leads to social change; social change leads to emerge new web based problems in the society. Digitalization is a part of life. Malicious cyber activity threatens the public's safety and our national and economic security another hand it create big problem in the society. Digital attacks are worldwide problem. It was emerging because; dependency on digitalization/ Internet for getting goods and services. It is a serious threat to the Indian society and it's became social problem. It is Internet based crime at the national and international level governments, police departments and intelligence agencies are seriously thinking about how to check and control the menace growing of digital attacks in our society. Indian government took some measures to control digital offences in India. The present article is attempted to make an honest effort to study on digital attacks world in general and India is particular. It focused on the digital attacks, causes, impact on social system and govt efforts to control these digital attacks. This is secondary source based study.

Keywords: Digital attacks, Gadgets crimes, social institutions, intellectuals' govt. efforts

Introduction:

Digital India is the result of many innovations and advances in technology. More than half of the population is not in the habit of using computers. Digital hacking is one of the online problem. But it's not only big money corporations that are being attacked civil society groups, journalists and NGOs are the new targets of massive digital attacks. Today Internet, information and communication technologies are play a major role in human life. Digitization is growing the demand of internet; internet connectivity has led development of society, social change leads to many social problems in the society. Modern world is named as

digital world/ digital era. Digitalization means use of internet technologies to buy goods and services. Digitalization is internet based activities. After 1990s Internet became a part of life after. It saves time, money made human life easy. Digitalization affects all sort of life of the individuals. Urban as well as rural population and youths are most attracted to digital gadgets. Who are not are not familiar with internet not show interest because of digital fraud.

Digitalization process leads to modernization-modernization leads to social change; social change leads to emerge new web based problems in the society. Digitalization is a part of life.



Malicious cyber activity threatens the public's safety and our national and economic security another hand it create big problem in the society. It was named as digital attacks or digital crime or cybercrime. It is a white collar, economic, intellectual's property, infringement, telecommunication, crime. Now a day we are much depending on internet for getting all services for day to day life. Digital attacks are worldwide problem. It was emerging because; dependency on digitalization/ Internet for getting goods and services. It is a serious threat to the Indian society and it's became social problem. It is Internet based crime at the national and international level governments, police departments and intelligence agencies are seriously thinking about how to check and control the menace growing of digital attacks in our society. Indian government took some measures to control digital offences in India.

Typology of Digital Attack: Digital attack is a latest and perhaps the most complicated problem in the world. The term digital attack is used to cover a wide variety of criminal conduct as recognized crimes include a broad range of different offences. Digital attack means an act committed by accessing your computer system without your permission. Digital attack is defined as an act punishable by law as forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare.

A generalized definition of Digital attack is unlawful acts where in the computer is either a tool or target or both. One common definition describe digital attack as any activity in which computers or network are a tool, a target or a place of different activity in the society. Digital attack is a narrow sense cover any illegal

behavior committed by means of, in relation to a computer system or network, including any such crimes are illegal possession and offering or distributing information by means of a computer system or network.

Hacking according to oxford dictionary means to "gain unauthorized access (to data in a computer)". According to Taylor, digital attackers can be anyone who has knowledge of things; he can be a graduate or a computer professional working at a multinational company. He can be one amongst us. A is part of the society, a computer professional who wants to use technology for his own benefit

Objectives of the Study:

To understand the digital attacks-typology

To measures the level social threat of the digital attacks.

Methodology used in this Study: This study is purely secondary source based one. Collected secondary data from internet, Books, Magazines, official digital crime records, official websites.

Statement of the Problem: Digital attack is a crime. Recently emerged social problem. Literates are more vulnerable than illiterates, because they are using digital serves than illiterates. Till now there is no comprehensive study has carried out on impact of digital attacks on social institutions. This study put honest effort to find the impact of the digital attacks on social institutions through secondary sources. The hope is that this will help to improve the understanding of the multiple harms which cyber-attacks can have, for the public, government, and other academic disciplines.

Background of Digital Attacks:



Digital attack is one of the largest and globally most active forms of crime. After all, the internet is available and visible to everyone that of course involves risks. Digital attack occurs in various forms and always continues to develop. Always being on the alert and using security software or a VPN service are essential to protect yourself against digital cyber criminals.

Digital attacks are beginning of the 1970s, criminals regularly committed crimes via telephone lines. The perpetrators were called Phreakers and discovered that the telephone system in America functioned on the basis of certain tones. Hacking in the 1980's actually there was no real digital crime until the 1980s. The first person to be found guilty of digital attack crime was Ian Murphy, also known as Captain Zap, and that happened in the year 1981. He had hacked the American telephone company to manipulate its internal clock, Hackers, however, proceeded in different ways over time. Although telephone companies were the very first target, banks, web shops and even private individuals quickly followed suit. Nowadays, online banking is very popular, and that also carries a big risk.

The twentieth, India as has brought to reality the idea of a global village, where digital technology has interconnected and enmeshed the world economies, cultures and populations. Making it the second – largest internet population in the world. While greater connectivity via the World Wide Web promises large-scale progress, it also leaves our digital societies open to new vulnerabilities.

Prevalence of Digital Attacks:

Digital attacks in the world: A digital attack crime is the world's latest social problem and it is massive. Governments, corporations, and individuals continue to

lose chunks of money and valuable information daily from digital attacks like phishing, social media hacks, ran software and data theft. A new study by Norton reveals the staggering prevalence of cyber crime. About 65 per cent of Internet users globally, and 73 per cent of US Web surfers have fallen victim to cyber crimes, including computer viruses, online credit card fraud and identity theft. As the most victimized nations, America ranks third, after China (83 per cent) and Brazil and India (76 per cent). According to FBI report (2019), excluding the USA, the UK tops the list with 93,796 victims of internet crimes followed by Canada 3,721 and India 2,901. IC3 received 467,361 complaints in 2019-an average of nearly 1,300 every day-and recorded more than \$3.5 billion in losses to individual and business victims.

Digital attacks in India: As per the FBI report 2019 India stands third among top 20 cyber crime victims, In India according to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB report 2018) total of 27,248 cases of digital crimes were registered in 2018 in India.

In 2020 the Central government received 33,152 complaints and lodging of 790 FIRs The NCRB's data stated that during 2011 to 2014, total 13,301, 22. In 2018 year 28248 cases. In 2019 there were registered 4, 4546 cases of cyber crimes (NCRB's report).

In Karnataka other states and union territories : Highest number of 12,020 cyber crime cases were registered in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh 11,416 cases, Maharashtra 4,967, Telangana 2,691 and Assam 2,231. Among the Union Territories, Delhi alone accounted for 78 percent of cyber crimes. (NCRB report 2018)

Digital Associated problems:



The main digital attacks are, **1. Web jacking or online gambling** -Web jacking derives its name from “hijacking”. Here, the hacker takes control of a web site fraudulently. He may change the content of the original site or even redirect the user to another fake similar looking page controlled by him. Sale of illegal articles. By posting information on websites, bulletin boards or simply by using e-mail communications. There are millions of websites; all hosted on servers abroad, that offer online gambling. **2. Intellectual Property Crimes**- These includes software piracy, copyright infringement, trademarks violations etc. **3. Phishing e-mails**- phishing emails are also used to gain access to personal information. A phishing email is sent on employee’s or user’s email and after clicking on that link or opening the email, the personal information becomes vulnerable through which attackers can get access to the entire network. Password Hacking, Network intrusions. Cheat- legal use of people identities such as credit card details. IP address spoofing- Disguising the IP address and using that to gain illegal access into countries most confidential file Money Laundering, Illegally acquiring funds through the manipulation and falsification of financial statements and illegal transactions, Data-modification-The modifying all the data smuggling of files-Gain illegal access of confidential files including bodies like military/government networks, communication systems, power grids, and the financial com.

4. Denial-of-Service (DOS)- A Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack is an explicit attempt by attackers to deny service to intended users of that service. **5. Forgery**:- Counterfeit currency notes, postage and revenue stamps, mark sheets etc., can be forged using sophisticated

computers, printers and scanners. Identity theft- happens when someone steals your personal information, like your Social Security number, and uses it to commit theft or fraud. **6. Cyber Pornography**- This would include pornographic websites; pornographic magazines produced using computer and the Internet (to down load and transmit pornographic pictures, photos, writings etc.),

Digital Attack- A Social Threat (Problem):

Digital attack is a worldwide problem. Its emerged after new innovations in communication technology, especially internet. The researchers have identified a total of at least 57 different types of digital attack it have a negative impact on individuals life of the Indian society. The main implications of digital hacking are;

1. Impact on Social System: Digital attacks are affects society in a number of ways, both online and offline. Identity One common technique scammers employ is phishing, sending false emails purporting to come from a bank or other financial institution requesting personal information. **2. Social media and digital attacks:** Social networking apps like Face book, What’s App have become an important tool to spread fake information. This fake news’ triggers the people, as they blindly believe these reports, and start reacting accordingly. Besides this, these online chatting apps are misused to sexually harass people.

3. Drug Trafficking: Dark net markets are used to buy and sell recreational drugs. Some drug trade trafficker messaging to communicate with drug mules. **Online Harassment:** Harassment directs obscenities and derogatory comments at specific individuals focusing for example on gender, race, religion, nationality,



sexual orientation. There are instances where committing a crime using a computer can lead to an enhanced sentence.

4.Dark-net Markets: It has an up-rise in traffic in recent years for many reasons. There are numerous ways you can lose all your money invested and be caught when using Dark net markets.

5.Cyber sex trafficking: It is the transportation of victims and then the live streaming of coerced sexual acts and or rape on webcam. The dens can be in any location where the cybersex traffickers have a computer, tablet, or phone with internet connection. Perpetrators uses social media networks, video conferences, dating pages, online chat rooms, apps, dark websites and other platforms. They use online payment systems for hide their identities. One area of internet pornography that has been the target of the strongest efforts at curtailment is child pornography, which is illegal in most jurisdictions in the world.

(Source: Wikkipedia)

6.Psychological Impact: impacts of digital attacks individuals being left depressed, embarrassed, shamed or confused are listed, while Reputational impacts can include a loss of key staff, damaged relationships with customers and intense media scrutiny

7.Internet Threat: Cyber extortion occurs when a website, e-mail server, or computer system is subjected to attacks by malicious hackers. These hackers demand money in return for promising to stop the attacks and to offer "protection". Increasingly attacking corporate websites and networks and demanding payments to restore their service. **Cyber terrorism:** Experienced cyber terrorists, who are very skilled in terms of hacking can cause

massive damage to government systems, hospital records, and national security programs, which might leave a country, community. There are also hacking activities directed towards individuals, families, organized by groups within networks, tending to cause fear among people, demonstrate power, collecting information relevant for ruining peoples' lives, robberies

8. Security Costs: Digital criminals also focus their attacks on businesses, both large and small. Hackers may attempt to take over company servers to steal information or use the machines for their own purposes, requiring companies to hire staff and update software to keep intruders out. **9.Impact on teen ager / adolescents:** today's teens, young people who were born and raised in the new technology era, who cannot envisage an offline world with no access to the internet or social media. Crime Investigation Report stated that cyber fraud crimes committed by under-18yrs had raised by 26% in the previous two years and by 84% in the previous three. in a recent survey conducted by an online security firm, roughly.

Conclusion:

Digitalization is the main motive of Indian government. It leads to digital hacks. Digital hack is internet based fraud. It is a worldwide social problem. Not only economic problem but also social, personal, educational, political etc. A digital attack is the world's latest social problem. Governments, corporations, and individuals continue to lose chunks of money and valuable information daily from digital attacks like phishing, social media hacks, ran software and data theft. Educated are very vulnerable to this problem. It affects to all sort of people. Our Social life depends on technology. Some strangers used this new technology



for their own interest. The digital hacker's hacks individual's personal information, computers, websites, debit / credit card, email, etc. It there on social, economic, political life of the individuals.

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The Impact of Technological Development in the Field of Law

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Abstract

The tremendous achievements made in the fields like science ,technology and communication, medicine, information ,transport, biotechnology, cloning have helped the social institution to some extent.The right to privacy, right to shelter, right to legal aid, right to speedy trail, right to information. The development of law such as right to healthy environment, right to medical aid, right against telephone tapping as evidence of growing trends in law. Technology based Nano technology, biotechnology, intellectual property rights, environmental rights, public health issues, criminal law needs the development of law in the future era.

Keywords: Development, rights issues ,property rights,technology

Introduction

The information technology resulted in litigation in the field of intellectual property disputes copy right, ecommerce disputes, cybercrime disputes relating to privacy protection, moral issues. The Indian constitution envisages about the development of judicial system. One of the main causes for the lack of efficiency of our courts is attributed to the courts' reticence to change the inherited pattern of their working. This inertia still continues despite the compulsions of the Indian constitution, which envisions this institution to be an instrument for establishing a welfare state based on equal justice to all. Article 38 and 39A of the Indian constitution are worth quoting:

Article 38(1), The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institution of the national life.

(2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavor to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.

Art.39A: The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities."

Thus, law needs to adopt to the changes . Henceforth Law profession in the era of globalization has ceased to be a traditional profession. Few years ago a lawyer were engaged by a client to draft a legal notice, plaint or a written statement and to act or lead for him only in court of law. Today lawyer assumes role of policy planner,a draftsmen, a business advisor, a negotiator, a mediator, a conciliator, an arbitrator, a coordinator, a law reformer and an opinion maker. Law need to be addressed in the



areas. Due to pandemic online courts and law institutions involving in online classes, webinars and workshop, conferences are the need of the hour.

The development of technology has the wider impact on society hence law needs to change to changing conditions, the few technology development are emphasized as such

Nano-Technology

An area of concern is the effect that industrial-scale manufacturing and use of nano-materials would have on human health and the environment. Nanotechnology's effects stemming from exposures to nanoparticles needs be regulated by governments for which law needs to be developed. Law needs to be addressed in this area exclusion of engineered nanoparticles in food¹.

Cyber terrorism

Cyber terrorism, refers to any crime that involves a [computer](#) and a [network](#). The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. Net crime is criminal exploitation of the [Internet](#). Cybercrimes are "Offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (Chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones (SMS/MMS)". Such crimes may threaten a nation's security and financial health. Issues surrounding these types of crimes have become high-profile, particularly those surrounding [cracking, copyright infringement, child pornography, and child grooming](#). [Law needs to create a seamless web of enforcement against cyber-criminals](#).

Intellectual Property Laws

Common types of intellectual property rights include patents, copyright, industrial design rights, trademarks, trade dress, and in some jurisdictions trade secrets. The objective of intellectual property legislators and those who support its implementation appears to be "absolute protection". This absolute protection or full value view treats intellectual property as another type of "real" property, typically adopting its law and rhetoric. Other recent developments in intellectual property law, stress international harmonization². Law needs to be developed in this area in the future.

Public health law

Law is an important public health tool that plays a critical role in reducing illness and premature death. Public health law examines the authority of the government at various jurisdictional levels to improve the health of the general population within societal limits and norms. Public health law focuses on medical legal issues³. Smart inhalers, Robotic surgery, Artificial organs, Health wearables, Tele health are new technological development in the field of medicine thus law needs to address the development in future.

1 <http://en.wikipedia.org/Nano-Technology>

2 [http://www.en.wikipedia.org/Public health law](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/Public%20health%20law)

3 [http://www.en.wikipedia.org/ Environmental law](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/Environmental%20law)



Environmental law

Environmental law is a developing law. The scientific uncertainty fuel over greenhouse gas regulation or global warming environmental issues needs *technological development*. It is difficult to quantify the value of an environmental value such as a healthy ecosystem, clean air, or species diversity. Furthermore current regulations are inadequately protective, and advocate for strengthening regulations. Major current environmental issues may include hazardous waste management ,drinking water, climate change, pollution, environmental degradation, and resource depletion etc. The conservation movement lobbies for protection of endangered species and protection of any ecologically valuable natural areas. E governance or e justice for speedy disposal is needed.

Criminal law

To protect the rights of citizens when subjected to a criminal investigation, the recent initiatives in the field of judicial co-operation in criminal law such as the e justice and provides several examples of potential future measure that could be taken in the sphere of criminal law.

Alternative dispute resolution

Alternative dispute resolution in India is not new and it was in existence even under the previous Arbitration Act, 1940. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been enacted to accommodate the harmonization mandates of UNCITRAL Model. To streamline the Indian legal system the traditional civil law known as Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) 1908 has also been amended and section 89 has been introduced. Section 89 (1) of CPC provides an option for the settlement of disputes outside the court. It provides that where it appears to the court that there exist elements, which may be acceptable to the parties, the court may formulate the terms of a possible settlement and refer the same for arbitration, conciliation, mediation or judicial settlement⁴.

Due to extremely slow judicial process, there has been a big thrust on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in India. While Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is a fairly standard western approach towards ADR, the Lok Adalat system constituted under National Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 is a uniquely Indian approach.

Dispute Resolution can increasingly be conducted online, which is known as *Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)*, which is mostly a buzzword and an attempt to create a distinctive product). It should be noted, however, that ODR services can be provided by government entities and as such may form part of the litigation process. Moreover, they can be provided on a global scale, where no effective domestic remedies are available to disputing parties, as in the case of the UDRP and domain name disputes. In this respect, ODR might not satisfy the "alternative".⁵

Disaster management law

4[http://www.en.wikipedia.org/Alternative dispute resolution](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/Alternative%20dispute%20resolution)

5<http://www.epa.govlaw.reg/> Disaster management law



Law and disaster management law and the migrant population is the creation of plans through which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Disaster management does not avert or eliminate the threats; instead it focuses on creating plans to decrease the impact of disasters. Failure to create a plan could lead to damage to assets, human mortality, and lost revenue. *Technological based management system is need of the hour due to floods ,droughts and pandemic.* The disaster management act deals with the management of the disaster needs the updation of the act through technology. Events covered by disaster management include acts of terrorism, industrial sabotage, fire, natural disasters (such as earthquakes, hurricanes etc.), public disorder, industrial accidents, and communication failures.

Human rights of vulnerable group

Women and child rights needs attention for harassment and violation of rights .Prisoners' rights need to address in the interest of Progress of society. HIV positive persons and AIDS victims are often subject to violations of many rights, economic and social, such as work-related rights and access to health care facilities, but also in relation to the enjoyment of civil rights, such as the right to privacy and freedom of movement. HIV/AIDS demonstrates the indivisibility of human rights since the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights, is essential to an effective response to the epidemic *through updating technology.* Law needs effective action in this sphere⁶.

Chemical technology: Chemical technology Green chemistry, also called sustainable chemistry, is a philosophy of chemical research and engineering that encourages the design of products and processes that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances. Where as environmental chemistry is the chemistry of the natural environment, and of pollutant chemicals in nature, green chemistry seeks to reduce the negative impact of chemistry on the environment by preventing pollution at its source and using fewer natural resources.

As a chemical philosophy, green chemistry applies to organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, biochemistry, analytical chemistry, physical chemistry and even chemical engineering. While green chemistry seems to focus on industrial applications, it does apply to any chemistry choice. Chemistry is often cited as a style of chemical synthesis that is consistent with the goals of green chemistry. The focus is *technological development* on minimizing the hazard and maximizing the efficiency of any chemical choice.⁷ Law needs to address in these aspect.

Artificial intelligence:

⁶<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/> Chemical technology

⁷<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/> Artificial intelligence



(Jake Frankenfield ,R 2020)Artificial intelligence refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving. The ideal characteristic of artificial intelligence is its ability to rationalize and take actions that have the best chance of achieving a specific goal.

The applications for artificial intelligence are endless. The technology can be applied to many different sectors and industries. Artificial intelligence is being tested and used in the healthcare industry for dosing drugs and different treatment in patients, and for surgical procedures in the operating room.

Other examples of machines with artificial intelligence include computers that play chess and self-driving cars. Each of these machines must weigh the consequences of any action they take, as each action will impact the end result. In chess, the end result is winning the game. For self-driving cars, the computer system must account for all external data and compute it to act in a way that prevents a collision.

Artificial intelligence also has applications in the financial industry, where it is used to detect and flag activity in banking and finance such as unusual debit card usage and large account deposits—all of which help a bank's fraud department. Applications for Artificial intelligence are also being used to help streamline and make trading easier. This is done by making supply, demand, and pricing of securities easier to estimate⁸. The negligence act of artificial intelligence management needs to be addressed under law in future days.

Conclusion

Judicial system will be able to implement these solutions as appropriate resulting in the strengthening of the administration of justice.Solutions may involve for example generation and use of

new/additional knowledge of law increased application of technology and modern management methods, deployment of appropriate approaches methods and attitude appropriate changes to management . Legal education as knowledge sharing for problem solving.

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Digitalization of Labour Records and Occupational Safety of Readymade Garment Industries Female Workers during Covid-19 Pandemic Period: An Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Readymade Garment Industry is the part of the Textile Industry in the Indian Economy, Readymade Garment Industry is the largest Industry in the concern of contribution to Gross Domestic Product(GDP), Employment generation, Exporting and gaining foreign exchange to Economy, Industry is mainly providing employment to the women workers, who are from the vulnerable, marginalized section and unorganized sector of the Indian Economy. Digitalization of Garment Industries Women labour records are prerequisite, labour records means workers experience, skill, salary/wage details, increments, promotional details, ESI Benefits, Maternity Benefits and other allowances should digitalize, so Government of Karnataka should formulate separate digital platform or portal to monitor labour services. The present study is purely based on secondary data collected from International Labour Organisation, various Journals, Apparel Export Promotion Council of India and Department of factories and boilers, Government of Karnataka.

Key Words: Readymade Garment, Covid-19, Female workers, Occupational Safety

Introduction:

The Covid-19 pandemic has transformed the world to Employment crisis, Economic crisis, Health Crisis, disruption of supply chains across the world countries, pushed millions of people to misery, hungry, starvation, deaths. 90 per cent of children all around the world are out of Educational Institutes. The world economy facing worst Economic recession since the great depression, so Covid-19 impact on many sector of the world economy, world manufacture, supply chains, import and exports and world economic flattening, people across the world are panic owing to pandemic and lack of controlling

measures and impact. As per the ILO's (International Labour Organisation) latest estimation more than one in six young people around the world have out of working place since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, Covid-19 caused job crisis around the worldwide does not possible to assessment, such a severe job crisis is engulfed around the many countries, in that developing countries are first, India is considered as Young Nation, so Covid-19 pushed Indian young people to unemployment scramble ever seen before, in those, 15-24 years young workers who are employed in the informal sector of the economy of world of work, migrant workers and vulnerable sections of the society who are working



in low profile and getting low wages are facing sever hurdle during first, second and third quarter of 2020. Pandemic impact majorly on young workers among that women/female workers are inflicting largely. As per the Guy Ryder, ILO's General Secretary "The Covid-19 Economic Crisis is hitting young people, especially women harder and faster than any other group". Before the Covid-19 crisis 1.3 billion or 44.3 per cent of the women in the world economy were in employment compared to 2 billion or 70 per cent of men, in 2020, 527 million women representing 41 per cent of total female employees are employed in these sectors compared to 35 per cent of total male employees. The pandemic exacerbating gender inequalities at working places, women's employment is at greater risk than men's jobs owing to many reasons, in that women workers occupation safety at working places are the major challenge.

Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Garment Economy:

Indian Readymade Garment Industry is the emerging industry in the India Economy after the Indian Economic reform, Garment Industry stands second place in the world of garment producing countries, China stands first place, India in second place and Indian neighboring countries are competing with India in production and export, In these countries are Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Pakistan and other ASEAN countries. Garment Industry is a female workers dominant Industry, female workers are recruiting large numbers to manufacture readymade cloths, 80 per cent of the female workers are engaged in different sub-task of garment manufacturing most of these female workers are vulnerable sections of the

society, facing working poverty because of female workers are working in low profile of works and earning meager salaries, job insecurity or retrenchment of jobs are common, long working hours are severely affecting female workers health, so occupational safety for Garment Industries at this pandemic distress period required or most essential. Garment Industry in India contributing immense to Indian National Domestic Income and earning foreign exchange through MNC's (Multinational Corporate Company's) Supply chains, Indian Garment manufacturers have their own supply chains to developed industries retail markets, many of the Indian origin Companies are producing and offshoring their products to developed countries retails outlets. Indian Garment Products are exporting to United States of America, European countries, Gulf Countries, Brazil, Canada.etc. Garment Industries in India scattered across the country, New Delhi Capital region, Bombay, Calcutta, Chennai and Tripura in Tamil Nadu, Bengaluru and neighboring districts, Ahmedabad and Surat are in forefront in Garment Production in India. Covid-19 pandemic severely impacted on Indian Garment Industries, disruption of garment products exports and raw material import supply chains by the lack down and restriction on transportation, migrant workers reverse exodus to their native place, lack of export created these Garment Industries are not able to resume their manufacture so female workers are facing job insecurity and they are facing employment crisis. Many of the female workers are lost their income source, garment jobs are their prime earning source, they are not having any other skills rather than garment skills, so female workers in Indian



Garment Industries are severely facing poverty.

Table -1
 India's Readymade Garment Export to World (Financial Year)

Month	2019-20		2020-21		Month on Month Growth of 2020-21 to 2019-20	
	INR (in Crores)	In US\$ (in Million)	INR (in Crores)	In US\$ (in Million)	INR	In US\$
April	9786.03	1409.53	962.92	126.31	-90.16	-91.04

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata, 2020

The above table depicts changes in the exports quantum of India's Readymade Garment to world; it was tune of US\$126.31 million in April 2020 with a decline of -91.04 per cent against the corresponding month of April 2019, which was US\$1409.53 million.

In Rupee term export for the month of April 2020 was Rs.962.92crores, as against Rs.9786.63 crores in April 2019 with a decline of -90.16 per cent. The drastic changes in the export quantum owing to outspread of Covid-19 pandemic and foreign exports destinations are facing severely Covid-19 pandemic. Quantum of exports reflects on Garment Employment in India, if quantum increase employment opportunities for Indian's also increase, if export quantum of garment cloths decrease, employment crisis will increase in the Garment Sector, Indian Garment Industries are producing readymade cloths to foreign countries.

Review of Literature:

Sheela Varghese (1999), "Employment of Female in the Garment Industry" she selected Ernakulum District of Kerala for study, Ernakulum District having highest number of small scale industries, these are run by the female, she identified in her study the role of female workers, female workers are in unorganized section; analyzed that

garment industry growing rapidly in the country, India's Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization impact on the industry to become emerging Industry, but India is facing tough competition with Japan, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Korea, Bangladesh in quality concerns, she also finds the lack of central regulatory authority, which could lay down rules and regulations regarding wage rates, working conditions, quality of products, terms of contract, etc. workers working in units of different types which are lie scattered over a wide area in the Industry under exploitative conditions, the present system would only perpetuate exploitation of cheap labourin the country. Another pertinent problem is the absence of an appropriate wage policy, no universal norms for wage fixation, or other social benefits. Wages are not maintained according to the prescribed norms by the Minimum wages Act – 1948, over time work is common and compulsory, Female are employed in the garment Industry on contract/subcontract basis, male workers are employed on regular mode. Bonus facility maintained in the Industry, engaged works even Sunday and other public holidays, one casual leave for a month. Economic status of the workers are deprived, even workers does not have



any land in their name, workers recruitment on temporary basis, most of the job seekers are rural female but jobs are insecure, wages are nominal.

Supriya Roy Chowdhury (2007), "Informality in Globalised Forms of Production", she finds in study, Readymade Garment Industry in Karnataka has distinctive feature in the country and well organized in factor-based production. Total 788 Garment Industries were in Production in the Karnataka, in these Industries 729 Industries are working in Bengaluru urban centre and more than three lakh workers were working in the year of 2007 according to her. Readymade cloths production in Karnataka is based on home-based and piece rates. Unhealthy working conditions, wages were very low, it was from ₹85 to ₹105, wages vary on the skills of the workers and factory profits, lower unskilled workers were paid lower wages and skilled workers were paid better off but it was just minimum wage. Female workers were the majority, they are facing sever exploitation in terms of physical and verbal abuse, sexual harassment, poor working conditions, overtime work are common to meet production target, insecurity at working place and outside, frequent termination of female employees just before completion of five years in order to avoid paying her provident fund and gratuity, workers are far from the maternity benefits, insurance benefits for their life and health, lack of union to bargain power. Garment and Textile Workers Union and Mahila Garment Workers Front are there for name sake, these are not in active.

Hemamalini.M.J and Dr.Kodandarama(2015), in their study on "*Worker Harassment in Garment*

Industries: A Study of Select Garment Industries in Bengaluru". They found the harassments, 1. On the whole 12.5 % of the respondents indicated that one of the forms of physical, Psychological, Sexual and Verbal Harassment in their workplace. 2. Of the 12.5% of the employees reported harassment, majority of the respondents (86%) agreed that verbal harassment by supervisors. 3. Majority of the respondents opinion they did not have fixed targets. 4. Majority of workers indicated that they leave the company at their will and there existed defined disciplinary system.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To Study the Readymade Garment Industries Female Workers Health Safety conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic period.
2. To Examine the Government measures to control Covid-19 among the Garment Industries Female Workers.
3. To Study the safety Working conditions at Garment Industries in Karnataka.
4. Policy Recommendations for Digitalization of Labour Services or Records.

Methodology:

The present study on "Digitalization of Labour Records and Occupational safety of Karnataka Readymade Garment Industries Female Workers" is based on secondary data collected from various International and National Journals, ILO(International LabourOrganisations) reports, UNDP(United Nation Development Programme) reports, and Karnataka Government, Department of Boiler and



Factories Statistics and useful information.

Role of Karnataka Garment Industries:

Karnataka State is forefront in Garment Production, export to foreign destinations and supply to domestic retail market. In Karnataka, as per the Department of Boilers and Factories, Government of Karnataka, 750 Garment Industries are manufacturing readymade cloths, recruiting more than 2 lakh

female workers for manufacture of readymade cloths. Large numbers of Garment Industries are concentrated in Bengaluru urban city center and rural Bengaluru surroundings and its neighboring districts, like Tumakuru, Kolar, Ramanagar, Doddabellapura, Chikkabellapura, Hasan, Mysore, Shivamoga and after 2018-19 these Garemment Industries are nudging towards north Karnataka districts.

Table No: 2

List of Garment Industries Workers in the Karnataka from 2017-18 to 2018-2019

Sl.No	Name of the District	2017-18		2018-19	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
01	Bengaluru	150056	292797	107684	249221
02	Ramanagara	2830	7910	1717	5491
03	Kolar	1296	7050	2136	10115
04	Tumakuru	3150	11595	2819	10741
05	Chikkaballapura	419	3724	434	3774
06	Mandya	1812	6500	1669	6995
07	Mysore	3269	5521	891	4884
08	ChamarajaNagara	139	906	94	822
09	Chitradurga	575	2150	475	2549
10	Davanagere	365	988	124	778
11	Haveri	270	775	-	-
12	Darwad	816	576	482	1401
13	Raichur	-	-	-	-
14	Belguam	436	45	190	219
15	Bagalkot	-	-	465	10
16	Hasan	1275	7210	3825	11035
17	Bellary	297	329	236	2549
18	Vijayapura	-	-	-	-
19	Mangaluru	18	22	-	-
20	Udupi	499	895	-	-
21	Shivamogga	1183	0	1148	4045

Source: Department of Factories and Boilers, Government of Karnataka.



The above table depicts working strength of the workers in the Karnataka Garment Industries in the years of 2017-18 and 2018-19. Bengaluru, Capital of Karnataka having largest Garment Industries and generating huge numbers of employments, in the 2017-18 year 1,50,056 male workers and 2,92,797 female workers and in the year 2018-19, male workers were 1,07,684 and female workers were 2,49,221. Ramanagar District also having garment industries presence, in the 2017-18 year 2,830 male workers and 7910 female workers were working and in the year 2018-19 year 1717 male workers and 5491 female workers engaged in readymade cloth manufacture task. Kolar one more surrounding district of the Bengaluru is having 1296 male workers and 7050 female workers in the 2017-18 year and 2136 male workers and 10115 female workers in the 2018-19 year. In the next place Hasan district, in the year 2017-18, male workers were 1275 and 7210 female workers and 3825 male workers, 11035 female workers were involved in Garment Products production. Once Tumakuru District was in the second place in Garment Industries workers strength but it declined to third place in the year 2018-19. In the year 2017-18, 3150 male workers and 11595 female workers and in the 2018-19 year, 2819 male and 10741 female workers were registered in the Tumakuru District Garment Industries. Other few districts of Karnataka having Garment Industries and having manufacturing process, but in these district workers are very less numbers and these District Garment Industries are producing Garment Products in less quantum. These Garment Industries workers are become job less; job crisis is persisting in the

Karnataka Garment Industries. Disruption of Supply Chains and Export forbidden and foreign countries, who are importing Indian Readymade Garment Exports also facing severe COVID-19 pandemic.

Occupation Safety of Karnataka Garment Industries Female Workers:

Ventilation:

Ventilation at manufacturing place of Garments cloth required with natural ventilation, good natural air, big windows, exit phone to exit suffocating air, high altitude of top should maintain, but in Karnataka many Garment Industries are running and manufacturing in a small size of sheds, poor ventilation, air ventilations are very bad conditions, so during the Covid-19 condition social distance and ventilation is the paramount importance to safeguard women workers.

Regular Clean and Disinfection of Working Place:

All Garment Industries are under the private management, because Regular Clean and Disinfection by the sodium hypochlorite solution is required at the manufacturing sites. Garment Industries women workers are less educated and easily prone to infection so regular cleaning and disinfection at working place will safeguard the women workers from the current pandemic.

Promote Personal Hygiene of Women Workers:

Pandemic is raging every part of the world, personal hygiene of women workers also important at this period to promote manufacture and safeguard of women workers, so promote personal hygiene measures. Frequent hand wash facility at working place, sanitization of



working place, provide disposable handkerchief to women workers, social distance of 6 feet worker to worker at working place, enables all women workers to cover their mouth and nose with masks.

Social Distance and Health:

Working place distance in the garment industries are congested, many factories are running in a tiny sheds or room, in that small sheds maintaining a social distance in very problematic and chances to prone for covid pandemic.

Safe Eating Place at factory:

Large numbers of workers are working in small factories, so eating midday meal is a one more tough job for the garment industries managements, all workers are eating at small premises of factories, this one more health issue at the garment industries, so government of India and Karnataka already formulated standard operative procedures, following standard operative procedures at Garment Industries is not possible.

Digitalization of Female Labour Records:

Indian Economy is considered as informal economy, 80 per cent of the workers are working in the informal sector of Indian Economy. Garment Industry female workers are comes under informal workers and jobs in this Industry are informal jobs, female workers are vulnerable, unskilled and less education, managements are hiring when the order is in bulk quantum and retrench female workers when the order of garment cloths making over soDigitalization of Garment Industries Women workers is prerequisite, women workers are changing the occupation frequently so Women workers experience should digitalization, skills in at garment industry is the main criteria, so different skills of the women workers should digitalize. Salary/wageis very low, hence

salary details of all workers and especially female workers should digitalize.Many Garment Industries are not providing increments, maintaining discrepancies providing increments, promotion opportunity is far away in this Industry, so promotional details should digitalize and other ESI Benefits, Maternity Benefits and other allowances should digitalize by the government, so Government of Karnataka should formulate separate digital portal to monitor labour services, wages and benefits.

Conclusion:

Female workers playing pivotal role in the production of Garment cloths, Garment Industries are recruiting large number of women workers, garment industry is considered as Small Industries, so many factories are producing in a tiny or small sheds or room, these workers are working in less ventilating working place, suffocation atmosphere, lack of hygiene, lack of health awareness, health safety is the prerequisite in this Industry and digitalization of all labour related records of women workers also one more thing should do by the Karnataka. Karnataka Government should formulate separate digital platform or portal to monitor all informal workers or garment industry workers labour related records as like Human Resource Management System of Government employees. Digitalization of labour records would be very benefit to the vulnerable, informal labours of Garment Industry.

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o t a m p b a D z a p m a i a p j e g k e r e e a v a i a o e
y a t e i a p a a k o D z a p a k e a v u e m i a u a v
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D v e r z i y j a m d e r a o v u e y e m a r a u u j a s a z a
U k e a z j a v z e

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G a v p a v g a w a u D z b e e a z a e a v u m a c o e a
z a a a i a k a w u e D z a a i a z a a k e o a
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a p p a g a a v a o e a v a i a m i a k e a i u k a y e a i a i a o e
M a z a j a w a i a i a u e o l k z e

**2. y a z a i a v a i a a e z p e a o e a a i a v u m a
D g a p a v a e :**

a a o e u m a a k e o p a e a v u k u e v g m a a z a f
f a i a o e G a m a z a e a v u m a a a m p a y e o u k u e
a v e a z a G z a o b u a i a v z e » a c e a p a z p e e a v e
e b a i a a a u k u e d e m e z b a d o a a z a p a o u a i a
a k e o p a o k e a v z a j u e o b p e y e e e

« c k z a e u k e a b m j a S g a a y j y a i « v a o K P a z b e
C a c e a c a u k a r e a a e z a e p b a g a b j a i a z a
j a w a i a o g r o e D z b e e a c e a c e u k a r e d e j u e g a b
o u k e a a o e u m a e p b a g a a z j a z a D z a o a u e e
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u a p e s o a p r a a c a a i a o e v g m a a z a e a z a
a a a e p a v z e .

3. y a p m e a k e g a d e e a m a i a a v z e :

f a i a e a v u k a r e D v g a a y e m a r
S z a a a u k a r e e a z a y a p m e a k e g a d e e
a a i a a v g a a z a p a m a z a v z e » a c e a p a z p e
a k e g a d e u e z a q a o v g a p a v g p o e p a a z b a v a a
d o a a z a y a p m e v p a p a i a e a b c j p a i a g e y e z p e
y e z p o a v z b a e o p a H j e a m q e i a c a b a j a e
R z a o a z u k e a b c a j u e j a v z e a . D z b e e a c e a
c e u k a r e e a v u k a r e a k e g a d p b a v a a y a p p j a z a
o t a a k e o a a a q a a b a . M a z a j a w a i a o e a a m p a
a k e g a d e u a v o k e a u a d e b a e a v a i a d e m e z a
p a e z u p a u k a y e z a b e r e z a q a o a q a p a v g a a z a
C a a a i a o C a v a o a s o a z a . e a v u k a r e o a a r u b a
D i , a k e a r D i , a a i a a a v a k e a r , s a i a a i ,
e a i p a a a u e a i , p b u u k a , i p i p a j , d e d a ,
» a u e e e k e b c e a p p u m a g a e a g e a p a v D p k a 1
d e j u e a k e g a d e e a r c a j a z a o t a a k e o u e
o k e a y e a i a i a e a b a k e a m a k e p e a r z a e e c o z e
d e m e z b a D z a p m a i a c a u k u e D p m o v b a v
o b e z a v i a a , p b u u k u e v g k a a k e g a d e e
y b a i a a a b a . D z a z j a z a v p v a a v b u k a z a
d e m e z b a g h e r u p e a q a , D z j 1 p e a q a s a z a v p a
d e m e z a p a u k a e a z a u e t a a u a v a o a v g a a z a
« y a i a o p a j .

4. a a z a a p a s z a o e a k e o u k a p a t g e :

E a z a e a v a i a m a z a a a e » p a
z a a a p a i a v G z a i a z e e a c e a s z a z a
a a a f p a D y o p a i u a i a o e p a o p y e z a b e z a
P a a i o p p a e o p a P a m a z a g b a D z b u a i a v e D v z e
J a z b e e a z a v a e a u a g b a . E z a f a i a e a v u k a r e
D v g a a y e o u k a r e m a z a j a z a u a g a w s o a z a .
» a z e p a z e z a b a e a v a i a j a e P a a i o u k e a b



Role of Digital Media among the UG Students

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Abstract:

At present situation the use of digital media has increased significantly among all specially for students. Most of the students are addicted to digital media. The students spend more time in watching social media and there is no gender difference in using the digital media. By using the digital media, the students have experienced many problems. The use of digital media for social networking and academic increased. In the present situation of the online classes it is inevitable for the students to use the mobile / laptop for learning purpose. they are addicted to the devices. The students spend more time on the digital media which has the negative effect on the health. The time spent with family and friends are less so it affects the relationship and the bonding between them.

Key Words:Digitalmedia, College students, Under Graduate Students, Social network, Internet.

Introduction

Over the past few years, the use of digital media has enormously increased. The use of digital media is in all the fields it has no boundaries. Due to the pandemic of covid-19, the teaching and learning had become online which has increased the usage of the digital media among the students. It shows the positive effect of using social networks which promotes informal learning (Abella & Delgado, 2015). The youngsters use the digital media for academic, entertainment etc., among

this social networking is increasing day by day to share their experiences, to keep up to date status, to communicate with their friends, family and to share their area of interest to others (Leung 2002; Morahan-Martin & Schumacher 2003). Social networking sites help the students to make new friends and to interact with the old friends (Ellison, Lampe, & Steinfield, 2007). The social networking sites like twitter, face book, LinkedIn, etc.,) had made social connections among the users. At present the digital media has been a tool for online communication for interpersonal



and mass communication competences (Pempek, et al; 2009; Boyd & Ellison, 2007). A research study shows that the through social networking tools students can learn, communicate outside the class and improve creativity (George, & Dellasega, 2011). The study also states that the digital media has also shown the negative consequences like decrease in academic performance and relationship problems with family and friends (Griffiths & Kuss, 2011, Unachukwu et.al 2016).

Back ground of the study

The evolution of the internet technology has changed the world rapidly and has led to its use as the best medium for communication. Social networking sites (SNSs) are online Communities of Internet users who want to communicate with other users about areas of mutual interest, whether from a personal or academic perspective (William, Boyd, Densten, Chin, Diamond & Morgenthaler 2009). At present situation the importance of the digital media had increased in all the fields specially in education. Starting from primary to the higher education digital media is used and it had become necessary for learning and teaching.

The role of academic achievement in the aspect of academic placement in higher institutions as well as the level of employability in one's career is inevitable (Kyoshaba, 2009). Today most youths and students possess Facebook accounts. The reason most of them perform badly in school might not be far-fetched. While many minds might be quick to blame the poor quality of teachers, they might have to think even

harder, if they have not heard of the Facebook frenzy (Oche & Aminu .2010).

Social networking sites has been noted as an important resource for education today, studies states that students use social networking sites like Facebook for fun, to meet existing friends or to make new friends (Ellison, Steinfield, and Lampe 2007). Although it has been put forward that students spends much time on participating in social networking activities, with many students blaming the various social networking sites for their steady decrease in grade point averages (Kimberly, Jeong and Lee, 2009), A study by Kuppuswamy and Shankar (2010), social network websites grab attention of the students and then diverts it towards non-educational and inappropriate actions including useless chatting. The study of (Liccardi, Ounnas, Massey, Kinnunen, Midy, & Sakar. 2007) reviewed that the students are socially connected with each other for sharing their daily learning experiences and do conversation on several topics.

Objectives

1. To know the preferences of using digital media for academic purpose.
2. To know the problems faced by using digital media
3. To analysis the distraction of social media on studies based on gender

Scope of the study

This Study had focused on the under Graduate students to know the usage of the digital media and whether it affects the academics of the students.



There is huge scope for this study to know the purpose of using digital media by different courses and at various levels. The effect of social media on the health issues. The valuable time spent with their family members.

Methodology

The survey is done by using quantitative research method. The data was collected by questionnaire sent through the google form to the Under Graduate students who are studying various courses. The convenience sampling method was selected and the sample size was 510. The sample was collected both from boys and girls. The total of 266 boys and 244 girls responded. The percentage and the chi square were calculated to know the preference on usage of the digital media. The ranking method is used to know the preference of the students using the digital media for academic purpose. The data collection was restricted to Bangalore.

Findings & Discussions

The majority of the students use the internet daily 97.8% of the students use internet daily, 3% of the students use alternative day and 1.2% of the students use occasionally. This shows that the most of the students use the internet regularly. The digital media is used for various purpose the analysis of the data shows that the usage of digital media for Academics is 69.6%, social networking is 53.1% Entertainment is 51.2% and for communizing is 38.8%. In the present situation, most of the learning is done by online classes, students are more concentrated on academics.

The use of social media had increased among all the students. Students frequently use more than one social media sites, when given an option to choose among WhatsApp, Face Book, Twitter, Hike, Instagram, Linked In, 39.02% of students use two social media sites, 26.86% use only one site, and 25.10% use three sites, 4.71% use four sites, 3.14% use five sites, 0.98 % use 5 sites and .20% use 7 sites. These shows that the students are used to watch more than one sites daily.

The time spent on the digital media by the students shows that 56.27% spend 2hrs to 5 hrs, 28.82% spend between 5hrs to 10 hrs, 11.17% spend 1 hr on the digital media and only 3.72% spend more than 10 hrs on the digital media

The students have experience the change in their life style while using digital media, 38% students has responded that while chatting with their friends they use internet / digital media, while 14.31% tried to use less digital media but they failed to do it, 13.33% of the students have missed their meal because of using the digital media, the students are more addicted to digital media they never care about their health. 13.33% of the students have tried to use digital media but failed and they use digital media while chatting with their friends. Only 1.55 of the students have experienced all the above-mentioned points and they stay longer than what intended in digital media. From the respondents it can be analysed that the students can forgo their food, sleep pattern and lifestyle for the digital media.



The respondents agree that the social network has effect on academic performance. 55.68% has agreed that social networking affects their academic life and 40.58 % disagree that it will not affect the academic life. 58.03% students agree that social network distract from their studies and 39.41% disagree that it does not have any effect on their studies. 68.43% agrees that they spent more time on social media rather than on studies and 28.62% students spend more time in their studies. 57.45% of students disagree that spending more time on social media will affect their studies and 40% of the students agree that the percentage in academics had decreased due to the more time spent on the social media. 80.2% of the students feel that they spent time with their family and 19.8% feel that they do not spend enough time with their family.

The digital media has both pros and cons, the students have faced many problems by using digital media

Table 1

Chi – square test

	Gets Distracted	Not Distracted	Total
Males	129 (a)	100 (b)	229
Females	164 (c)	99 (d)	263
Total	293	199	492

H₀: 'Distraction of Social media on Studies is independent of Gender.

H₁: 'Distraction of Social media on Studies is not independent of Gender.

From the table 1, the Chi-square shows 1.845 at the degree of freedom as 1. The level of significance is $\alpha = 5\%$. The critical value is $k = 3.84$.

Since $x^2_{obs} = 1.845 < 3.84$, H₀ is Accepted.

This reveals that both males and females are distracted by the social media i.e., Distraction of Social media on Studies is independent of Gender.

The respondents were asked to rank their preference of using the digital media for academic purpose. Where Rank 1 carries highest preference and Rank 5 as least preference. The highest preference was given for attending online classes and second to Reading books, third to Information searching for study, fourth to Research work and fifth to collaborative learning.

By using digital media there are more advantages as well disadvantages. The digital media affects the lifestyle, behavior, health problems etc., The students had experienced few problems because of using the digital media. 25% of the students has no time for self-reflection, 23% of the students has felt unfavorable of themselves when compared to others. 20% of the students are suffering from the sleep problems and 15% of them are distracted at school or work. When analyzed 4% of the students are experiencing more than three problems in addition to the above-mentioned problems like symptoms of anxiety or depression and engaging in risky behavior in order to gain likes, shares.

Conclusion

The level of digital media addiction of the students was high and



the impact of using the digital media is independent of the gender that is both males and females has same impact of the digital media. The study states that students use the digital media for online lectures and to get information for their study. By using the digital media for more hours, the students are experiencing the health issues like sleepless nights, skipping the meals etc., which shows the negative impact. Students are getting addicted to social networking, most of the students use more than two social networking sites. Planning should be made to prevent addiction to social networking.

The result from the findings of this study showed that, though Social media have negative effects on UG students like lack of privacy, distracting students from their academic work, taking most of their productive time, it is beneficial if used properly.

The results from the study revealed that many of the students do not have control over the amount of time they spend on the Internet. If the digital media is utilized properly by the students, they can learn many things which improves their creativity, learning and helps to build their career.

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Digital classroom teaching: A challenge

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Abstract

Covid 19 Pandemic has triggered new ways of learning. All around the world, educational institutions are looking towards online learning (a type of learning without attending colleges or universities/interacting over the internet). platforms to continue with the process of educating students. Today digital learning has emerged as a necessary resource for students and colleges all over the world as schools, colleges and universities are being closed. In India too education sector has been fighting for its survival through digitalisation. The UNESCO estimates that 32 crore college students are affected in India, including faculties. In Karnataka too Higher Education has been continued through various online platforms. This study particularly focuses on teachers experiences while teaching online classes at various rural Government First Grade Colleges in Tumkur and Ramanagar Districts. The research article tries to enumerate the challenges faced by the teachers while conducting online classes.

Key words: Online teaching, students, faculties, human interaction.

Introduction

George Bernard Shaw said,
"Progress is impossible without change
and those who cannot change their minds
cannot change anything".

As G.B Shaw's remarks the Covid 19 Pandemic has taught us that change is inevitable. The pandemic has opened new vistas for us to adopt in all sectors. Education sector is not far away from this change. The covid 19 has triggered new ways of learning. All around the world, educational institutions are looking towards online learning (a type of learning without attending colleges or universities interacting over the internet) platforms to continue with the process of educating students. Today digital learning has emerged as a necessary resource for students and colleges all over the world.

In India too education sector is adversely affected by the Pandemic. The UNESCO estimates that 32 crore college students are affected in India, including faculties. The government of India too has resorted for e-learning to provide seamless education in the country. The Ministry of Human Resource Development made several arrangements including online portals and educational channels through TVs and Radio programmes for students to continue their learning. In Karnataka too Higher Education has been conducting through various online platforms as per the UGC guidelines.

Objectives

The present research paper focuses on the following objectives.



To highlight various challenges faced by the faculties of Rural Government first grade colleges of Ramanagar and Tumkur Districts while conducting online classes.

To enlist positive experiences faced by the faculties of Rural Government first grade colleges of Ramanagar and Tumkur Districts while conducting online classes .

Methodology

Data and information presented in this article is obtained from interviews conducted on teachers teaching online classes (through various digital platforms like Google Meet, Zoom, Cisco Webex, you tube videos etc) at various Government First Grade Colleges in Tumkur and Ramanagar Districts .The research article tries to enumerate the positives and negative experiences of teachers while conducting online teaching . After consolidating the data the following were the key findings on online teaching learning method. The following are the demerits highlighted by the faculties interviewed.

Demerits

1. One way Communication.

The faculties who have been teaching through online mode using Zoom or Cisco Webex platform in rural colleges of Ramanagara and Tumkur District strongly opined online teaching as "one way communication", where students either hesitated or avoided themselves from interacting over digital platform. As there was time limit many teachers were unable to address the doubts of the students at the moment. During the interview it was found that

the teachers felt online teaching as a 'monologue' where a teacher goes on delivering the lecture. Even if the teacher pauses and questions the students there was nil response from students, if at all response comes it is from very few students.

2. Technical glitch

Almost 95% of the faculties interviewed, expressed their unhappiness over network issues they faced while teaching online classes. As many Government First Grade college Students were from rural areas the students often complained about connectivity loss, audio\video problem while learning through online classes.

3. Poor Attendance of students.

The attendance of students in regular colleges is generally poor at graduation level whereas Covid 19 Pandemic has indirectly aided for even poor attendance in online classes. Suspension of university first year and second year examinations in Karnataka has become blessing in disguise for many students who have taken online class attendance for granted.

4. Marriage and Employment as interruption for digital learning.

During lockdown not only child marriages have increased it has also resulted in pushing many aspiring graduating female students to the institution of marriages by their parents to reduce cost of marriages. In case of Male aspiring graduates searching job opprtunities at various level to come out of economic crunches created by the pandemic has been a huge hurdle to concentrate on online education . This



has resulted for both men and women students online education as a part time learning with lack of interest and compulsion.

5. Poor concentration due to lack of study Environment.

Many faculties expressed their concern over lack of study environment while teaching through Digital Platform. Often the faculties have experienced students attending online classes while working in the fields, grazing cows, or travelling. Many a times teachers have experienced TV sounds or family members chatting when the student is unmuted for any interaction.

6. Challenges in Class Management.

Though a teacher is saved from facing huge crowd of students in online class,(Many faculties expressed their happiness over exemption of this task of facing a crowd gathering in a congested rooms in Government colleges) Online teaching has created its own challenges. Many faculties experienced proxy attendance of students during online classes, scribbling the online screen(when any study material is shared), sending indecent messages in the chat box,etc) It has been very embarrassing moments for many faculties while conducting online classes.

7. Not feasible for slow learners.

Some faculties expressed their concern over the online teaching method where slow learners were much affected. As there was time constraint teachers were not able to give individual attention to each and every students. In their opinion slow learners need more care and attention by the teachers where as online

learning platform has affected adversely the slow learners .

8. Pressure from Family Members.

As many students of Government colleges are from rural background where their parents are either uneducated or less educated are forcing their children to work to meet their financial problems created by the pandemic rather than to concentrate on online learning. This condition has adversely affected the students to focus on online education.

9. Lack of interest and inattentiveness by the students

Online class has become monotonous, one sided communication, leading to less interaction. According to many facilitators online teaching has failed in creating lively class room environment resulting in inattentiveness of the students. In real class room teaching the students' inattentiveness could be addressed immediately ,reinforcing their concentration level towards the subject where as in online teaching it has become a challenging task. If the teacher insists too much, the students' attendance will become lesser in subsequent classes. Another reason for lack of students' interest in online learning is the distracting web based media and advertisements, games etc which would divert students mind apart from the studies.

10. Irregular attendance of students creating lacuna in learning process.

As many students fail to attend online classes regularly it has created lacuna in learning particular concepts taught. The faculties of Commerce department opined that students



completely fail in comprehending any concepts if they are irregular for their classes. Learning outcome has been low in online classes compared to regular classes.

11. Time Constraint

Many online platforms used for online teaching by the faculties had time limits(In case of zoom online portal (free)it is 40 minutes)which was hindrance for the faculties who were accommodated for one hour teaching in their regular class room teaching.

12. Unavailability of Gadgets

From the interview it was found that some students who hailed from rural areas, expressed their anxiety with their teachers for not able to get smart phones to avail their online classes. Even though some students were lucky enough to have the smart phones they ended up in having no data balance as there were continuous classes to run throughout the day. Electricity problem in rural areas was another woe for students to continue their online classes. This again hampered the teaching process.

13. Reduced Personal interactions

Online teaching and learning process has made teachers and students to meet virtually having no personal interaction with each other except for the scheduled time. As most of the time the facilitators and the students resort to audio mode of teaching and listening process one to one personal interaction by students teacher is failed in this digital platform.

14. Evaluation

Teaching learning process is incomplete if evaluation is not done. While in this online teaching learning process evaluation has become mirage where the teachers cannot monitor the tasks given by them is really done by the same student or someone else has done on behalf of him.

Though many faculties interviewed expressed their dissatisfaction over online teaching some faculties also approved online teaching for its own merits. The following are the merits enlisted from the data.

Merits

1. Flexible schedules

Almost all the faculty members agreed that online teaching can be conducted at the convenience of both the teacher and the students whereas in physical class room teaching, it has its own rules to be followed. However the faculties are instructed by the department to conduct online classes through the allotted time table by the college.

2. Easy access of study material by the students.

Many faculties agreed that through online platforms they can easily send study materials through videos, Power point presentations, PDFs which would help students to study for their examination point of view.

3. A Boon at the time of pandemic.

Digital teaching and learning platform has become a boon for all teaching fraternity to continue with their profession as well as their passion of



teaching amidst Pandemic. Covid 19 has hampered the education sectors adversely. Though colleges and universities still not operating in full fledge form online teaching has really helped both the teachers and students to do their jobs without any interruption.

Suggestions

Many faculties expressed that blend of both Online and direct class room teaching methods and tools would eliminate most of the lacunas found in both the methods of teaching i.e., online and class room teaching. This would result in combination of traditional and digitalised way of teaching to attain the specified goals of teaching learning process.

The data found clearly state that majority of the faculties' opinion is to have regular class room teaching, as it is feasible for Government college students for the above enlisted reasons. Though the students of urban area and private institutions students might have benefitted from online teaching, the faculties teaching in rural government colleges of Ramnagar and Tumkur districts have faced lots of adversities and challenges in digital teaching learning process. Though the faculties found it difficult in the initial stages to get adapted to new mode of online teaching, they have expressed their deep concern for students who are less benefitted from online teaching compared to real class room teaching process. Out of twenty faculties interviewed, all of them shown their consent towards real class room teaching as the best experience for both the students and for their job satisfaction.

Conclusion

The study found more dissatisfaction by the teaching fraternity of Rural Ramnagara and Tumkur government first grade colleges on online teaching in Karnataka. The faculties insisted to have real class room teaching as soon as possible. Though digital learning is an alternative method for live class room experience it is not completely an end in itself. CEM Joad, a popular English philosopher and public speaker in his essay *Our own civilization* says "Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are likely to become his masters". He further says, "for the machines themselves and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilisation but aids to civilisation" CEM Joad's opinion holds good even today as we cannot completely rely upon computers and internet for teaching and learning process. It has its own limitations resulting in teaching learning process as mechanical activity without face to face interaction.

Man is a social animal. Humans have a need to interact with each other. We feel comfortable in expressing our feelings and thoughts, views directly to the person concerned, than sharing virtually. The teacher student relationship is like parent- child relation. In real class room environment a good teacher would cater not only to a students' intellect but also to their emotional need to direct them towards the right path, to help them mould their character which is quintessential at the time of students life.

The digital platform which has replaced real class room teaching



learning process due to Covid 19 pandemic, has robbed all human interaction, human connectivity. Digital learning has created a wide gap between teachers and students academic bondage. Hence the faculties interviewed strongly recommend to have real class room teaching, where they can have direct interaction with the students, easier clarification of students' doubts regarding academics, and to have strict monitor over student's attitude towards study as well.

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Digital India

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Abstract:

The world has transformed from knowledge savy to techno knowledge savy. The things should be available on one click. The Digital Media comprises of various initiatives each targeted to prepare India for becoming a knowledge and for bringing good governance to citizens through synchronized and coordinated engagement of the entire government. Digital indicates to electronic technology which generates stores and processes data. Digital Technologies include cloud Computing and Mobile Applications. Digital India is one of the step by the government to motivate and connect Indian economy to knowledge savyworld. The present paper aims to clear concept of digital India.

Introduction:

The digitally connected India can help in improving social and economic condition of people through development of non-agricultural economic activities apart from providing access to education, health and financial services. With this hope government of India has launched the Programme called 'Digital India ' on 1 July 2015 by prime Minister Narendra Modi. To prepare the world 's largest and fastest development economy ready for knowledge based future. The main objective of the programme is to connect the rural India with digital world. In today's world of competition, every economy wish to get digitalizes develops at faster rate. With launch of abitious Digital India Programme, Indian government has taken abig step to transform its economy into digitally empowered knowledge economy. Digital India is not just a Programme, it is the beginning of digital revolution in the economy.It is a dream which is created by

the Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically, even in remote and rural areas by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. The Programme has one mission and one target that is to take nation forward digitally and economically. With a hope that, a digitally connected India can help in improving social and economic condition of people through development of non – agricultural economic activities apart from providing access to education, health and financial services government has launched its ambitious programme of 1.33 lakh crore rupees.The initiative will enable people to get engaged in innovation process which is needed by economy to Move forward.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India consists of three core components. These include: The creation



of digital infrastructure, Delivery of services digitally and Digital literacy Digital India is a large umbrella national programme that focuses at providing universal digital literacy and universal accessibility of digital resources for citizens. The vision centered on three key areas: creation of digital infrastructure, delivery and digital empowerment of citizens. The vision of Programme aims to transform India into a digitally-empowered Society and knowledge economy through infrastructure reforms such as high-speed internet in all gram Panchayats, lifelong digital identification for citizens, mobile banking for all, easy access to Common Services Centers. The Programme will also ensure that all government services and information are available anywhere, anytime, on any device that easy -to-use, seamless highly available and secured. It is one of the step by the government to motivate and connect Indian economy to knowledge savvy world. The Programme symbolizes the Government of India's vision for connecting and empowering 125 crore citizens, creating unprecedented levels of transparency and accountability in governance, Technology for quality education health care, farming, financial inclusion and empowering citizens. Under the Digital India Programme, Technology will play a central role to achieve easy effective and economical governance .

Digital India will provide all services electronically and promote digital literacy. Digital Technologies which includes the concept of cloud computing and mobile applications have emerged as the catalysts for Express Economics growth and citizen empowerment. Companies all over the world desire to invest in Digital India the

21st century India, as a growth opportunity. Hence, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand role of digital India-as a Campaign where Technologies and connectivity will come together to make an impact on all aspects of governance and improve the quality of life of citizens.

Digital India initiative : The Government of India's entity Bharat Broadband Network Limited which executes the Bharat Net Project is Custodian of digital India project.

New digital services: Some of the facilities which will be provided through this initiative are Bharat net, digital Locker, e-education, e-health.

Objectives:

- To Study the idea of Digital India Programme.
- To Study the opportunities of the Programme for the people of the country.
- To Study the impact of Digital India on Indian Economy.

Methodology:

Secondary data has been used for the purposes of research. Variety of different magazines and journals has been utilized for conceptual clarity. The paper is based on secondary data and information is retrieved from the internet and various research Papers.

Digital India:

Digital India is concentrating on rural areas with high-Speed Internet networks and improving digital literacy. The vision of Digital India Programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic



services, Products, Manufacturing and Job opportunities. It is Centred on the key aspect as digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen, governance and services on demand and digital empowerment of citizens.

Vision of digital India : The vision of digital India Programme is to transform India into digitally empowered Society and knowledge economy.

Digital infrastructure as utility to every citizen :

- Availability of high speed internet as a core utility for delivery of services to citizens.

- Cradle to grave digital identity that is unique, lifelong , online and authenticable to every

Citizen .

- Mobile phone and bank account enabling citizen participation in digital and financial space.

- Easy access to a common Service Centre.

Governance and Services on Demand:

- Seamlessly integrated services across departments or jurisdictions.

- Availability of services in real time from online and mobile platforms.

- Making financial transactions electronic and cashless.

- All citizen entitlements to be portable and available on the cloud.

- Digitally transformed services for improving ease of doing business.

Digital Empowerment of Citizens:

- Universal digital literacy.

- Universally accessible digital resources.

- Availability of digital resources.

- Collaborative digital platform for participation governance.

Digital India Programme on the following Nine pillars :

1. Broadband Highways:

To provide this basic internet connectivity in all areas within the country to citizens

All rural areas coverage, time line and Nodal Dept DoI.

All urban areas Virtual, network operators for service delivery, Mandate communication infrastructure in new urban development and building , **National information infrastructure** , coverage National wide.

2. Universal access to Connectivity:

Ensure mobile connectivity in Mobile all parts of the country by 2018. Main objective is to provide each citizen with access to Mobile networks and associated services

3. Public Internet Programme

To improve the connectivity within the country. Building Common Service Centres in each gram Panchayat and also converting Post office into multi-service centres.

4. E-Governance

E-Governance disposal of government services in electronic form. Making the best use of growing technology to provide services like banking civil services postal services, etc. reforming government through technology to every citizen.

5. E-Kranti



The most crucial initiatives of digital India, involving provisioning services like e-healthcare, e-justice, e-education, farmers, security and financial services.

To redefine with transformational and outcome oriented E-Governance initiatives.

To enhance the portfolio of citizen Centric services.

To make use of more agile implementation models.

6. **Information for all**

Aimed to curb the problem of making documents imperishable, pervasive, and immune to theft and loss. At the same time, the authenticity of the document can be verified.

7. **Manufacturing of electronic items, Make in India:**

This initiative aims at decreasing imports and also plans to provide job opportunities by promoting the establishment of electronics manufacturing plants within the country. Its final objective is to have net zero import of electronics by 2020

8. **E-education:**

Developing Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) which is beneficial for Education and provide citizens access to huge amounts of knowledge along with a forum for students and teachers to debate, discuss and form meaningful conversations, Scholarship scheme etc.

9. **Early Harvest Programmes:**

Contains multiple services like the national portal for lost and found children. IT platform for messages, Wi-Fi all Universities, public Wi-Fi Hosts pots, government greeting to be greeting, secure email within government school Books to e-books Biometric Attendance standardize government email Design sms based weather information, scanners in all government offices mass messaging app for government employees etc.

Key Projects of digital India Programme:

The Government of India has embarked upon following projects under the Programme

- Digital Locker Systems
- e-Sign framework
- Swachh Bharat Mission.
- MYGov.in.
- Wi-Fi hotspots.
- BSNL will lead Next Generation Network.
- BharatNet a high speed digital highway to link all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats o Country.
- Online Registration System.
- National Scholarships Portal.
- Deity has agreed to an initiative named Digitize India Platform.
- Digital India Indian Government planned to launch botnet cleaning centres.

Opportunities of Digital India Programme:

- Electronic Manufacturing: Providing skill development opportunities for private sector through telecom and electronics.
- Information and Communication Technology : IT trainer to train people in villages and small town, training for services delivery agent. Jobs for IT experts, software and network experts.



- National E-Governance department : Requirement of senior consultant and IT consultant generated.

- Infrastructure: Broadband and integrate the network and cloud infrastructure for better connectivity creates many opportunities for network.

- Agriculture : Agriculture sector in India contributes 16% in India GDP while Almost 51 percent employment.

- Economy : Digital economy has great power to change the lives of millions of Indian people.

- Healthcare : Telemedicine and remote health plan will create huge opportunity for universal accessibility to quality healthcare.

- Telecom : Provide training to rural workforce on telecom and related services.

- Cyber security: Cyber security is important area of focus where abundant opportunities are available.

- Finance: Finding new way from online banking to digital wallet, low cost commercial transactions etc.

- Marketing: Marketing related to the opportunities such as digital process of advertisements, e-business, online shopping etc.

- Agriculture: When India is becoming digital what our farmers also get the benefit of

Impact of Digital India :

- a. Agri Market app
- b. Farmer portal
- c. M-kisan

- d. Kisan Suvidha
- e. Crop Insurance Mobile App
- f. Soil health card app
- g. Agri Market app

E-Commerce:

There are various job openings in the logistics sector through the e-commerce industry.

Technology Startups:

The digital revolution has provided a great opportunity for digital market-places as many start-ups for employment options.

Education Sector:

SWAYAM- Its full form is Study Webs of Active-Learning for young aspiring minds. This scheme was outlined to reach the 3 main sources of Education policy which access, equity and quality.

E-Pathshala This digital scheme Broadcasts all educational content by the website and mobile app.

Mid-Day Meal Monitoring app//ShaalaSidhi / Shaala Darpan-3 of them Centres on the quality of school administration and access the schools and Kendriya Vidyalaya to enhance the status of education.

For Higher Education: government has the National Scholarship portal e Granthalaya and National Knowledge Network.

Health Services:

The health sector is much needed for a safe and healthy future of society. The e-hospitals scheme is an open source health management system.



e-payments :

Bharat Interface for Money- Unified Payment Interface is the fortitude combining all banks and consumers and is being front-ended by many National and international digital programs. Payment. Google Pay, phone pay, Amazon pay etc. All are setting their levels in the world of digitalization.

Identification as a resident of India:

Government of India newly gave a Policy drive to secure that no Indian remains without a unique identity. Today, 99 percent of Indian adults have an Aadhaar identification number.

Digital literacy Programme for rural areas:

Around more than rural households are not having Computers. A notable Amount of these households are likely to be digitally uneducated. The Pradhan Mantri Grameen digital Saksharta Abhiyaan will cover more than 6 crore households in rural areas to be digitally Education.

Digital Economy:

- India's growing digital economy to impact Media entertainment
- India's digital economy to touch \$ 1 trillion by 2022
- Steady and efficient digital transformation access areas like E-Governance and powering essential citizen services online.

Conclusion:

The Digital India initiative is the Commencement of a digital revolution, if

appropriately implemented; it will generate abundant new opportunities for the citizens of the country. The enhanced online infrastructure and by extending Internet connectivity has eased the work of citizen. Since last 26 years, there have been lots of advanced changes in India.; it is leading the digital revolution. The change can have an influential impact in different ways on different societies, Economics and above all humanity. This trend is being Advanced by important rural-to-urban movement as poor villagers explore opportunities in India's Advanced cities. However, it also shows compliance for government leadership

To drive India's digital transformation. A digitally connected India can help in improving social and economic conditions of people through development of non-agricultural economic activities apart from providing access to Education., health and financial services. However, it is important to note that ICT (Information and Communication Technology) alone cannot directly lead to overall development of the nation. The Digital India Programme is just the beginning of a digital revolution, once implemented properly it will open various new opportunities for the citizens.

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Digitalization and Progress of Indian Economy

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Abstract

Digitisation has revolutionised the whole world in every walk of life. The Digital India programme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015, for remodelling the country into a digitally empowered society. Digitalisation has made it easier and possible to provide good governance to citizens. The objective of this study is to highlight advantages, disadvantages and the impact, of digitalisation on all aspects of governance and improvement in the quality of life of citizens. The study provides an insight into the ways and means by which digitalisation in the country has created lots of employment opportunities and also has increased the knowledge domain for the users and also best possible ways and means for good governance. Digitalisation has made the life of customers much easier in terms of buying/selling goods and services. It has opened the new gateway for marketing domain. Through digitalisation, the country has moved towards to achieve the unreachable/untouchable goals.

Key Words: Revolution, governance, opportunities, technology, marketing.

Introduction

Digitization is the process of transforming analog material into binary digital form, especially for storage and use in a computer. Digitization converts materials from analog formats that can be read by people to a digital format that can be read only by machines. The devices like scanner, cameras, and a number of other devices can be used to digitize knowledge contents. These technologies allow the digitization of almost all types of materials, including paper documents, rare documents, photographs, sound recordings, and motion pictures (Pearce-Moses, 2005).

Digitization improves access to information resources. Digital projects allow users to search for collections rapidly and comprehensively from anywhere at any time. The process of digitization makes the invisible to be visible. Number of users can access the same document and information at the same time without any hindrance. It also removes the trouble of distance, as users do not have to travel to locations that possess the hard copies of materials. The digitalisation in India revolves around the following basic components, shown in Fig. 1.

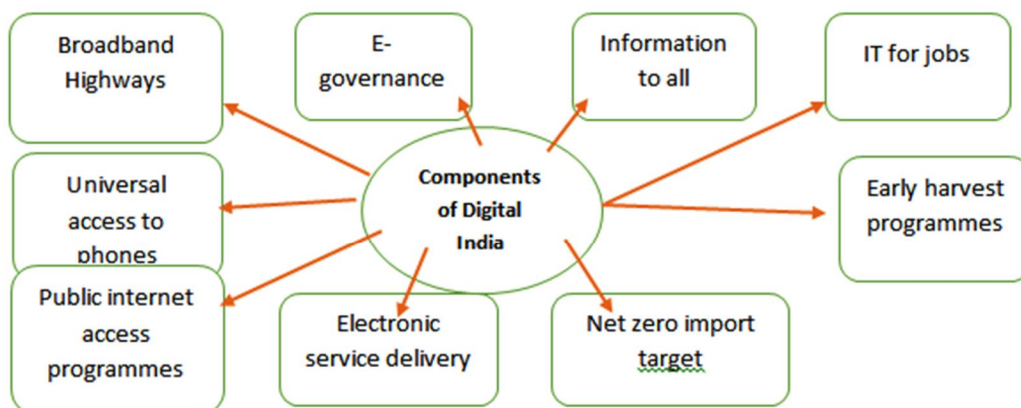


Fig. 1: Components of Digitalisation in India

Digitization & its Need in Indian Economy

The basic idea of digitization is to make full use of ICT (information and communication technology) facilities for accessing worldwide resources and beneficial for society at the same time. Going digital is need of the hour, to remain environment healthy and safe. Various organizations are involved in digitizing their material because they remain influenced of the enduring value of such resources for learning. Digitization also raises the reputation of the institutions as global users can know the institutional collection and utilize these resources from distant locations. The main story and background behind digitization are to enhance access, improve preservation and reduce cost.

Benefits of Digitisation in Indian Economy

1. The ease of conducting financial transactions is probably the biggest motivator to go digital. The consumer will no longer need to carry wads of cash, plastic cards, or even queue up for ATM withdrawals. There are least

chances of theft and is safer and easier option for spending when you are travelling. It will be especially useful in case of emergencies like in hospitals. A customer have the freedom to transact anytime and anywhere he want. The consumer don't have to be physically present to conduct a transaction or be forced to do so only during office hours.

Government has announced lottery scheme for people making digital transactions. In addition to these cashback offers, certain discounts are offered by mobile wallets like Paytm, as well as the reward points and loyalty benefits on existing credit and store cards.

Making transactions digitally makes it easy to keep track of your finances. It can also make personal budgeting easier. It can also help in [filing Income Tax Returns](#).

While travelling, especially abroad, a credit card or mobile wallet remotely can be deactivated easily if lost, but it's impossible to get your cash back.

No physical limits for storage
 Can be accessed via the Internet
 24/7 availability of access

Great saving of space (example ? library)



Preservation of old texts/ manuscripts
Easy retrieval of information using keywords
Integrated online resource sharing
It is cheaper to maintain digital library than book library
Linking and networking possibilities
Any number of times digital files can be duplicated with exactness.
Many can access a digital file at the same time

Disadvantages of Digitisation for Indian Economy

1. The biggest fear is the risk of identity theft. Since we are culturally not attuned to digital transactions, even well-educated people run the risk of falling into phishing traps.
2. Since a consumer will be dependent on his phone for all his transactions on the move, losing it can prove to be very dangerous.
3. Digitisation has two major requirements, internet and smartphones. India has a low Internet penetration and smartphone users but this is just a practical roadblock.
4. The convenience of net-banking, m-banking, card or mobile wallet transactions can make you a spendthrift. Behavioural finance theorists say that people find parting with physical cash more difficult than plastic money.

Impacts of Digitization Indian Economy

Digitization, despite being expensive at the initiative level such as designing a website, scanning of documents, well-edited text and navigational aids, fast hardware, software packages and good connections/ bandwidths, continual migration to new technology, etc., it saves much of the production costs and reasonable in comparison to the conventional form of

distributing system of information. The cost that saves in the digitizing technology is other way round and it reduces the marginal cost of production of documents. The cost lie in the staff digitizing the work, the computer system and the effective flow of information over the internet is mainly fixed cost or first copy cost. The marginal cost of issuing many copies of one document is quite less. Digitization provides long-term benefits for the society, although it may take many years to realize these benefits fully. Thus, the economy of digitization involves short-term investments and in return get long run benefits. In today's society, electronic sources are the example of the new and changing models of delivery of information. The access to the digitalized information through electronic sources, such as e- journals, consortium, online databases and other like resources save much cost than that spent in subscribing print sources. The cost of purchasing the information online, in spite of buying it in print form is saving much of the expenditure. As the cost related to buying the print sources include storing, shelving, as well as the costs related to the physical storage of the content, which are the direct cost to the organizations. Digitalisation has laid a basis for creation of infrastructure, provided best governance and services on demand and digital empowerment of citizens, as shown in Fig.2.

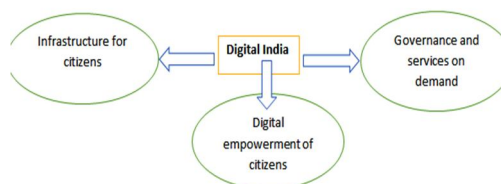


Fig.2: Basis for digitalisation in India



Impact of Digitisation on Employment

Digitisation has a positive impact on employment generation, due to implementation of IT new employment avenues like, software development, outsourcing, hardware manufacturing and other IT related businesses has received a greater impetus. These sectors are interlinked and the impact of these technologies has been realized on other service sectors, like trade, industry, financial and health care services. According to an estimate, due to advancement in digitization related activities, there has been an estimated 19 million additional jobs in the global employment from 2009 to 2010. The Indian economy too has received a great impetus in the digital marketing and has increased employment in lakhs. This employment generation has brought a great boom in the society that can highly contribute to the economy of India. Thus, digitization accelerates economic growth and prosperity of the country by facilitating job opportunities to the peoples.

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Digitisation of Cultural Heritage: Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract

Digitization of Cultural heritage in Karnataka, India is very vital to preserve cultural heritage collections, and also make them accessible to the scholars and public. The investigator has attempted to study the challenges and opportunities in the process of digitization of cultural heritage in this article. The findings of this study showed that lack of policy, plan and procedures, inadequate funds, lack of concern from higher officials, and lack of digital technology materials for cultural heritage digitization were identified as the major challenges.

Key Words: Digitisation, Culture, Heritage, Karnataka, India.

Introduction

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artefacts (books, documents, pictures, objects) and intangible attributes of a group or society that is inherited from past generations. The term cultural heritage designates a monument, group of buildings or site of historical, aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethnological or anthropological value. It includes both tangible culture such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, artefacts and intangible culture such as folklore, traditions, language, and indigenous knowledge, and natural heritage.

Cultural heritage is important because it strongly influences our sense of identity, loyalties, knowledge, beliefs and behaviour. Cultural heritages should be preserved and safeguarded since they are an identity that can introduce people to the world. Digitization has played a large role in the preservation and promotion of cultural heritages. Nowadays, digitization is becoming a

center stage for the cultural heritage collection, preservation, promotion and a new method for wider heritage access opportunity.

This research was addressed the following research questions:

- What are the major challenges that affect the digitization of cultural heritages?
- What are the major opportunities for digitization of cultural heritages?

Objectives

The main objective of this study was to explore the major challenges and opportunities of digitization of cultural heritages in Karnataka, India.

Methodology

In order to collect the required data and to achieve the objectives of the study, a quantitative cross-sectional



survey research method was used for the study. The target population of this study was consisted of digital librarians and archivists from various institutions in Karnataka. 75 participants were selected based on stratified sampling technique. Out of this all digital librarians 50 and 25 archivists were selected based on non-probability convenience sampling technique.

A well-structured questionnaire was designed and piloted for completion by archivists, library managers and librarians. It was covered the trends, challenges and opportunities of cultural heritage digitization in Karnataka. The questionnaire was sent to the selected professionals to complete the questionnaires.

Results and Discussion

In the demographic section of the survey, total of 75 questionnaires were distributed to the selected institutions based on the respective participants for the study. Out of 75 questionnaires distributed, 50 were filled and returned properly. This means that 66.66% of

questionnaires were filled properly and found appropriate for analysis. For that purpose literatures supported that a response rate of 50% and above is a good responderate.

The selected professional type most widely represented were Digital librarians with 35(70%of the total samples)and Archivists 15 (30% of the total samples) responses.

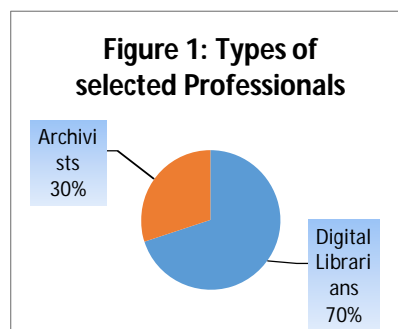


Figure-1 shows the distribution of respondent's in terms of their respective departments in the institutions. The majority of the respondents, 35 (70%) were Digital Librarians&Archivists15 (30%) of the respondents.

Table 1: Respondent's level of Education

Categories	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Master's Degree	33	66.00
PhD	17	34.00
Total	50	100.00

The above table shows the analysis of the distribution of respondents' level of education. Based on the analysis, the respondent's educational qualification 33 (66%) implying that majority of the respondents who had Master's Degree and 17 (34%)

respondents had a PhD educational qualification.

Challenges of cultural heritage digitization

Identifying the challenges of cultural heritage digitization was one of the main research questions for this



study. Accordingly, respondents were asked to mention different challenges for cultural heritage digitization in Karnataka, India. From the questionnaire stated, respondents were

asked to answer 8 different statements which required them to provide their opinion using Likert scale rating methods. The results obtained were discussed in detail below.

Table 2: Challenges of cultural heritage digitization

Statements about challenges of cultural heritage digitization	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree
Lack of cultural heritage digitization plan, policy and procedures	16 (32%)	26 (52%)	08 (16%)
Lack of professionals to digitize cultural heritages	25 (50%)	18 (36%)	07 (14%)
Lack of knowledge to select meta data elements for cultural digital collections	20 (40%)	19 (38%)	11 (22%)
Lack of digital technology materials for digitization	30 (60%)	16 (32%)	04 (8%)
Lack of funds to support cultural heritage digitization	33 (66%)	17 (34%)	00 (00%)
Lack of copyright and intellectual property right policy to digitize cultural heritage collections	22 (44%)	22 (44%)	06 (12%)
Lack of concern from higher officials on cultural heritage digitization	28(56%)	18 (36%)	04 (8%)
There are technological, economic, political, legal and social problems	24 (48%)	13 (26%)	13 (26%)

Lack of cultural heritage digitization plan, policy and procedures was the first question to the sample respondents; accordingly, majority of them 16 (32%) rated this statement as 'strongly agree' followed by 26 (52%) rated this statement as 'agree' and 08 (16%) of them rated this statement as 'disagree'.

Regarding the statement for lack of professionals to digitize cultural heritages, half of the sample respondents 25 (50%) mentioned they perceived it as 'strongly agree' and 18 (36%) sample respondents rated this statement as 'agree'. 07 (14%) of the respondents did not agreed about lack of professionals to digitize cultural heritages.

As regards the statement for lack of knowledge to select metadata elements for cultural digital collections, majority of the respondents 19 (38%) rated this statement as 'agree' followed by 11 (22%) rated as 'disagree' and 20 (40%) rated as 'strongly agree'.

Majority of the respondents 30 (60%) replied that lack of digital technology materials for digitization were one of the challenges of digitization of cultural heritage rated as 'Strongly agree' followed by respondent contains 04 (8%) rated this statement as 'Disagree'.

33 (66%) of the respondents strongly agreed that the lack of funds to support cultural heritage digitization was a challenge of digitization of cultural heritage followed by 17 (34%) of the



respondents rated this statement as 'agree'.

Regarding the statement for lack of copyright and intellectual property right policy to digitize cultural heritage collections, 22 (44%) mentioned they perceived it as 'agree', while 06 (12%) and 22 (44%) of them rated 'Disagree' and 'strongly agree' respectively.

On the other hand, lack of concerns from higher officials was identified as a challenge regarding cultural heritage digitization which is rated as 'strongly agree' by majority 28 (56%) of the respondents followed by 18 (36%) of them rated as 'Agree' and 04 (8%) of them rated as 'Disagree'.

Regarding the statement, technological, economic, political, legal and social problems was a challenge of

cultural heritage digitization, 13 (26%) of the respondents rated as 'Agree' and 24 (48%) of them rated as 'Strongly Agree' and 13 (26%) of the respondents disagreed for the statement.

Opportunities of cultural heritage digitization

Exploring the opportunities of cultural heritage digitization was one of the main research objectives in this study. Accordingly, respondents were asked to mention different opportunities of cultural heritage digitization in Karnataka, India. From the questionnaire stated, respondents were asked to answer 7 different questions which required them to provide their opinion using Likert scale. The results obtained are discussed in below table 3.

Table 3: Opportunities of cultural heritage digitization

Statements about opportunities of cultural heritage digitization	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree
Digitization create opportunities for cultural heritage promotions	33 (66%)	17 (34%)	00 (00%)
Digitization enables to cultural heritage preservation	40 (80%)	10 (20%)	00 (00%)
Digitization increases cultural heritage accessibility	35 (70%)	15 (30%)	00 (00%)
Cultural heritage digitization support education	27 (54%)	14 (28%)	09 (18%)
Cultural heritage digitization enhances research work	29 (58%)	19 (38%)	02 (4%)
Cultural heritage digitization enables for reusing the cultural heritages	18 (36%)	29 (58%)	03 (6%)
Cultural heritage digitization increase revenue	16 (32%)	18 (36%)	16 (32%)

Respondents were asked to give their opinion about digitization creates opportunities for cultural heritage promotions, accordingly, all of them 17 (34%) and 33 (66%) rated this statement

as 'Agree' and strongly agree' respectively.

Regarding the second statement digitization enables to cultural heritage preservation, majority of sample



respondents 40 (80%) perceived it as 'Strongly Agree', followed by 10 (20%) rated this statement as 'Agree'.

For the statement digitization increases cultural heritage accessibility 35 (70%) respondents rated as 'strongly agree' and 15 (30%) were rated as 'agree'.

Regarding the statement cultural heritage digitization support education 27 (54%) rated as 'strongly agree', 14 (28%) rated 'agree' and 09 (18%) respondents rated as 'disagree'.

Regarding the statement cultural heritage digitization enhances research works, 29 (58%) mentioned that they perceived it as 'Strongly Agree' and 19 (38%) of them rated as 'Agree'.

Concerning about cultural heritage digitization enables for reusing the cultural heritages was another opportunity of cultural heritage digitization it has been rated as 'Strongly Agree' by 18 (36%) and the same percentage 29 (58%) of them rated as 'Agree'.

Regarding the statement, cultural heritage digitization increase revenue was another opportunity which contains 16 (32%) of the respondents rated as 'disagree', and 18 (36%) of them rated as 'Agree' and 16 (32%) rated 'strongly agree'.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Digitization is representing an object by discrete set of points or samples. Digitization exponentially increased the spread of cultural heritage promotion, preservation and its contribution is very high for the sustainable development of

culture and heritage. This study explores the challenges and opportunities of cultural heritage digitization in Karnataka, India.

Since the status of cultural heritage digitization is at low level and there is need of developing policies, well equipped Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructures such as scanning machine, high quality digital cameras and servers with high processing capacity are required for conducting the digitization. Additionally, sufficient funding and high management concern were required. In such a way that the ethical, privacy and copyright issues should be given a great concern to enhance the process of cultural heritage digitization in Karnataka, India.

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Digital Inequality: A Discussion

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Abstract:

This paper makes an attempt to discuss the meaning and concept of digital equality or digital divide. And also tries to describes the inequality between urban and rural, in file of education; Children with poor soci-economic background, developed and developing countries and gender.

Key words; *Digital, Inequality, Developing, Technology, Access,*

Introduction

Digital inequality or Digital divide or is a term that refers to the gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern information and communications technology, and those that don't or have restricted access. This technology can include the telephone, television, personal computers and the Internet. The idea of the "digital divide" refers to the growing gap between the underprivileged members of society, especially the poor, rural, elderly, and handicapped portion of the population who do not have access to computers or the internet; and the wealthy, middle-class, and young Americans living in urban and suburban. It can affect the education, gender etc. Girls and women often have less access to technology and the internet compared to boys and men. Particularly in developing countries, girls and women struggle to afford technology and internet access. The gender digital divide in access to the internet remains largest in the world's least developed countries at 32.9%.

Objectives of the Study

1. To understand the concept of digital inequality
2. To know its various dimension

3. To discuss its effects marginalized segment of the society

4. To explore the policy intervention to address the effect

Methodology:

Mainly secondary data has been used in the study to understand the concept, its various dimensions and issues.

Discussion:

The term "digital divide" (Norris 2001; DiMaggio et al. 2001) describes the multidimensional digital inequalities related to: physical opportunities to access digital technology in a specific area. While the advent of mobile broadband has driven Internet uptake in Africa, the representation of it as a panacea for underdevelopment masks the fact that six billion people do not have access to the Internet and their lives are largely untouched by this digital revolution (World Bank 2016, v). Regional case studies conducted in Africa, Asia and Latin America reported in the book Information Lives of the Poor by Laurent Elder and colleagues (2014), which showed that in developing countries, mobile voice services were regarded more as a luxury good, with expenditures taking up as much as eight



percent of household income, rather than the 2.5 percent spent on voice communications in developed countries. The evidence suggests the expenditure on broadband data communications is much higher. Evidence is growing that people in the developing world are spending on average considerably more on communications than the developed as per the benchmark of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development (2015). Though broadband impact studies vary on the exact contribution that increases in broadband penetration make to economic growth, there is enough evidence to support claims that they correlate with increases in GDP, job creation, the broadening of educational opportunities, enhanced public service delivery and rural development.

Empirical evidence from household, individual and informal sector surveys indicates a positive correlation between levels of access to and, more significantly, use of the Internet and years of education and income. These were, for example, found to be the main determinants of gender disparities in ICT access. The fact that women might have less access to the Internet, or use it less, is because they are concentrated at the “bottom of the pyramid.” Policy intervention aimed at enhancing public access for the poor- men and women alike. To redress gender-based digital inequality requires wider national policy interventions in the area of human development: getting girls to school and encouraging them to stay there long enough to acquire the skills to find employment or generate income. The level of human development of a nation has therefore become a key determinant of informational development and requires cross-cutting sectoral interventions far beyond the ICT sector

alone. the challenges of diminishing digital inequality are far greater than filling gaps in infrastructure coverage. Nevertheless, infrastructural extension is a necessary, if not sufficient, condition to realize digital rights. The high levels of investment required to build broadband networks, together with the complex legal, institutional and human resource requirements to give them effect, have challenged the realization of such rights in most developing countries. Governments should therefore carefully assess the costs and benefits of structural versus behavioural measures, especially in the context of privatization, liberalization or regulatory reform¹. Digital technologies have revolutionized people’s lives and everyday activities worldwide. One component of this digital revolution is the “mobile phone revolution” – the advent and diffusion of cheap, ubiquitous, and multitasking mobile phones. This mobile phone revolution has been profound and widespread and is playing out in unique ways in developing settings, many of which have leapfrogged over the landline stage of development and moved straight into the wireless age. According to a 2016 Afrobarometer report, a far greater proportion of Africans have access to cell phone service than to a proper drainage system, electricity, paved roads, or piped water (Mitullah et al. 2016). With an eye to the particular features that characterize the digital revolution in developing contexts, social scientists have started to examine the institutional, geographic, and socioeconomic inequalities that underpin the digital revolution and measure their consequences. The term “digital divide” describes the multidimensional digital inequalities related to: physical opportunities to access digital technology



in a specific area (i.e., the presence and quality of the necessary infrastructure) (Buys et al. 2009); socioeconomically structured opportunities to access digital technology (i.e., to own a mobile phone or be able to access the internet) (Roycroft and Anantho 2003); and socioeconomically structured capabilities to effectively use digital technologies. A growing body of empirical literature from low-income settings shows that mobile phone ownership positively affects market performance. Health-care interventions based on mobile phones can improve the delivery of health services, including access to antiretroviral (Lester et al. 2010) and malaria therapies (Zurovac et al. 2011). Furthermore, “mobile money” transfer services help smooth consumption in the face of economic shocks².

The digital humanities can profoundly alienate Black people from participating in its work because of its silences and refusals to engage in addressing the intersecting dimensions of policy, economics, and inter sectional racial and gender oppression that are part of the society we live in; this engagement cannot be relegated just to Black digital humanists. We are living in a moment where Black people’s lives can be documented and digitalized, but cannot be empowered or respected in society. We should design against— or outright resist— the exploitive forms of labor and hazardous environmental practices in which information and communication technologies are implicated, and this has to include our everyday decisions that foment erasure and silence among practitioners.

According to the McKinsey Global Institute, around half of all

workplace activities in the United States have the potential to be conducted by an automated machine; jobs in industries such as hospitality and food services are most at risk of having their responsibilities reduced. Widespread adoption of automation like most innovations in recent history, will eliminate some jobs and create others, both lower-skilled and higher-skilled, such as new demand for blue-collar workers. Depending on choices made by governments and firms, new technology has the potential to make the existing skills gap more severe. Innovation is a central keyword of economic policy planning in advanced capitalist countries. Above all, it signifies a call to reform all economic branches and social institutions in ways that make them more supportive of national competitiveness. Accordingly, universities are today not only sites for the study of innovation. Mazzucato (2018b: 213ff) questions as who controls innovation and for what purposes, which are more critical questions than ‘who gets the return?’. (ibid.). Such questions lead to the need to conceive of digital innovations not as essentially good and desirable things, but as technologies whose development is embedded in the political-economic context of capitalist commodity production and social relations. Because of the presence of structural inequalities and asymmetrical social power relations in capitalism, which the liberal-democratic state by its nature cannot fully transcend even in the best of conditions (Wood 2012), innovation and technological development bears the mark of such hierarchies.

The Digital Age and Its Discontents is a book project inspired by Sigmund Freud’s reflection on the



downsides of progress. Similarly to that influential work, this project is a study of the downsides of digitization and the re-organization of the social world that seems to be associated with it. The fundamental issue addressed in this collection is the ideological appropriation of technological development and, more precisely, the influence of capitalism on the relationship between social change, technological development and education. the history of technological development of the past half a century or so is not a story of 'revolutions', if by this term one designates radical changes in the distribution of power. Quite the opposite: this is a story of the capitalist appropriation of technology and its affordances in support of not only capital accumulation, but also social control, against the challenges of democratization. Albeit incomplete, the chronological bibliography below shows that early criticisms of the information revolution were quite aware of these effects and explicitly pointed to the risks that, rather than emancipation, capitalist appropriation would result in a spiral of growing exploitation, surveillance and repression. Media technology has become one primary way in which some less privileged people may be able to access resources such as information previously only available to those with more privilege. It is thus no surprise that the internet may be posited as a tool for social mobility. As a result facilitating access to new media is understood to have become basic to modern development and to helping people find a 'voice'.

People who do not have internet access miss out on possible resources that they could access online. Without the internet they may experience new and

further barriers to improving their access to economic, social and cultural capital, while the rest of society is able to gain greater resources through its access to new technology. This lack of access therefore emerges as a force able to exacerbate and widen prior forms of inequality. Yet internet access does not automatically translate into greater access to information and resources.⁷ In fact our field sites have shown that prior discourses of distinction and difference continue to influence, to a large extent, the particular ways people use the internet and social media, often reflective of social class. Furthermore it is entirely possible that the extraordinary spread of smartphones and social media does in and of itself represent a form of greater equality, but without that necessarily having any impact on inequality offline.

The literature on accelerating technological change and the world of work offers varying scenarios for the future we face, and some claims of future human redundancy are overblown. Accelerating digital development (including automation/robotics, artificial intelligence (AI) and advances in information and computing technology) will affect inequality at different levels and in different ways. One of them is increasing insecurity and isolation for workers in the digital economy. Whether in the global internet based market for services, or in arenas such as domestic labour, on-demand 'gig economy' platforms create challenging conditions for collective action for workers, thereby eroding worker protections and living standards³. One possibility is that the COVID-19 pandemic will serve as the "great accelerator" of transformations of both human awareness and geopolitics as humanity awakes to the fact that all



nations and peoples must work together to address the viral alien invader amongst us. Catastrophic plagues and wars have, in fact, often been important factors in lessening social inequality (Scheidel, 2017). And, notwithstanding the immense suffering it is now causing, perhaps the COVID-19 pandemic will serve as a catalyst for reversing global historical trends. Crises are also opportunities. Emergency conditions are conducive to fast-forwarding innovation and implementation—occasions for moving with extreme rapidity from concept through proof-of-concept to mass deployment. The COVID-19 pandemic is the first truly global health crisis of the smartphone era. Digital connectivity platforms are being repurposed to assist with contact-tracing. E-commerce and smart delivery systems have made it possible for millions of people to meet their food and other basic needs while observing strict stay-at-home orders. And, scientists and technologists are turning collaboratively to big data and deep/machine learning both to map and predict patterns of disease transmission, and to accelerate the development of a COVID-19 vaccine. Without the digital connectivity and smart services that are our most apparent interfaces with intelligent technology, it is doubtful whether the spread of the pandemic would have been slowed as effectively as it has been, or as peacefully⁴.

Technological advances in media and communication are pivotal symbols of economic progress in society, but these advances have also accelerated growth in surveillance practices, hacking, and data breaches. waves of mechanisation and automation have led to the creation of redundant or surplus human labour in agricultural and manufacturing jobs.

Despite a recent decline in global unemployment rates, often attributed to shrinking labour force participation, few jobs are now immune to computerization or automation. With AI, in fact, bots, drones, and other intelligent machines are learning to perform autonomous work, identify patterns and predict behaviour, and solve non-routine and cognitive tasks, rendering most human labour potentially automatable at the point when humans are more productive than ever. If developments in robotisation have been mostly confined to developed economies, falling technology costs and the sweeping effects of intelligent software development for non-routine tasks are already impacting low-skilled and low-waged labour as well as high-skilled workers across low income countries. In India, for example, a survey of young people aged 16 to 25 found that 52 per cent of those polled believed that AI machines or computer programmes would replace human jobs within a decade⁵.

Conclusion:

Growing digital inequality is not inevitable. It can be mitigated or reversed by policy interventions. Digital inequality can be addressed through active and far-sighted education policy that gives future and present work forces marketable skills, the cognitive and social capacities people will need in rapidly changing the society/world.

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PrábeAwAiā ŌāqāUēEāB «ā°ā°PāUāāā āZāōgā
PēUēVāPā āAAVāZā CA±UMā eāvāwāVā
zPēAgūUMēAB ŸāŸāCāā CA±UMā fāāEA
āāE°UMāV JzāV vPēAgāVpē

“RarvPāV CāMā āPāZā ŌāUē
āāqāwōPē CāMā āAR EēEārzōgā UēVāUāwāU
“EāEā ēZāMā, EāEā gēEāV, EzōgāēEā EāUē
JAZā VēEā ēZāMēPēAB ŸāŸā° 1PēVāPāā μpē EvāU
Dzōgē ŸāŸā Aīāgē āgāVōPāV
gēEāUūēgāVgāāCēP 1 JAS āāwēPē eāvāwāVā
aAVēUMā PāqāSgāVpē MPpUā āVāU EāPāgā
PāZāāiāZā Eāāā āVāU EēEā gēEāUūēgā
PāZāPē aQVē āāqāāā ēZōgāV PāqāSgāāZēAB
PāZāSjāiā zāVēEā ŸāVā PāZāāiūMā
eāwāiā PēEāāiā°ē 1°AQ EēgāwzāV, MAZā
PāZāāiā gēEāUē vāVāzōgē āVēEāZā PāZāāiā
Oμzā PēqSōāZā. Jōgā PāZāāiūMā
āgāVōPāV gēEāUē vāVāUāāZā, gēEāUēAB ŌūP
āāāē ŌēwPēAQā ŌēEāUāāZāzōgē āZāV
PēQāāPāgā? JAS Uāāgā ŸāB JvāPē ē vāD 1ē
PāEēPUMā āARPāV ŌqāVpē

Pāqā āVāU Pēāiā ŌāZāSjāiā
»EBāiā°ē eāwōgāVā PāāD PāPā āāZāUāā
Pēā ZPēā Zā° PāāDzā fāāā Ÿōgā ZēVēZāVZē
PāāD eāw PāāiāEAB «āāJ āē PāZōgē
ŸāJ gōzPē Cavēāōw «ā°ā° Dūā Pā JAZā Pōē
PēQāāZōgē eāw «Eā±Zā ŸēEāiā āāā
UēEāZjāVēEā āRōgā «āPā aAVēEāiā
DēEāZēUMā eāw «Eā±ā «gēEāCū EāVēEā
SāUzPē vāPāā GAI ā āāqāāZā EāāāēEā
»EBāiā°ē avēUēEāgāāZā Cj «Uē SgāVēEā
±āVēPāāEUMā EāPUMā āVāUēSōāZā JAS gōgā
UēPāiā »EBāiā°ē eāw «Eā±Zā ŸāB ZIZōUē
MāgōVēEā

PPāōēEā PāZāSjāiā PāāDzā
SōāVāPā āVāUāPēā PēEāāā ē°āZō DāVāPōē
āāEēKāāiāVē ŸōgēEāZā MqāVpē PPāōēEā
PēEāāā ē°āZō āēCPāiā ŌāVāV āāEē
SgāāZā āāMēEēTōāZāZā. ēZāJ PēEā
āēEāPUMā āVāU EāVēEā āVēEāiūMā Ÿōgā
ŸōgēEāZāVā EēEāiā°ē āāSāāTUEAQā MAZā
āāVēEāiāPā eāw āVāUā SUE DPēEā±UēAQā
«gēEāCū zōgē āVēEāZā ZPāōUMēAB MāUēVāVēEā

ēEēPāōVāiā ŌēEā ŌēEā ŸāEāEāUUMēAB
»SōāCūāā āVēEāāiāZā eāw āVā
PāāPāqāUMēAB GōāXāāZā ēEēPāōVāiā
ēZāJ PāāiāVZē PPāōēEā PāZāSjāiā «EāP
PPāōēEā MSā AīāgēEā; AīāEī āEēEā ēZāJ PēEā
āāEēPāiāVē DzāPūāTāPōgā JASāZā
UPēEāōD CA±ā PPāōēEā DāUēEā āēEī ŸēEāiā
PāVā ŸāZPāVā PāāVāiā PāāZāEā ēZāiā
PāVāUē āgāV «zā CāVāgā Vā½ eāw «Eā±Pē
PāgāāVāVēEā JASāZēAB PāZāSjāiā Pā
EēEāiā°ē «āJ āVēEā eāSāUMēEēPēAQā āāā
Sgā ŌāqāUā āāEēKāāiāVāiā EēEāiā°ē āVāV
ŌēEāC PēVāPāZēAB fāāā PāZāāiāZā
ZPēEāPāōVgāāZēAB PPāōēEā PāZāSj
PāVāVēEā

“MSā Sgā ŌāqāUā EēEā āEēEāiā°ē
CqāUē PēPē PāāiāPēAVZā; Pī ŸāPēiā āāqāVāU
Sjāiā PāāEēPē PāPā PāāiāwēEāZā CāEēAB
jāāāqā ŌēEāEēPē Dgā wāUMā EēEāVāCāEā
»āCgāV SāZāUā CāEā VāZē dāāāiā
āāZōgēEāC āUēEā JAZā SāiāV āEēEāZā
MzēEāRzēEāVē ŌēEā ŌēEā wāVpēEāRzā CāEā
EēEā VēEā Pē KōQī PāāiāPā SāZPēEā KōQī
PāāāZā EāVōgā āVō CēPāJāiāV
wāVpēEāRōPā EμēEāē āEēEāiāā GōCzā²
JASāZā VāāiāEēZā ŌēEāiāEēAB VēEāJ āVēEā
āEēEāiā°ē āāPō āVāVēEāV PēEā PāāiāōUMēAB
āāā» āVō PāZāSjāiā PāgūUē āVāV
ŌēEāC PēVāPāZā eāwōgāVā PāāDzā āāāōT Pē
VāPāC ŌāPāā EēEā VāD 1ē PāEēPUMā GzPēE
ōgāPēEāāē

“Cgē VāVāVZā Uōgā āāāē ŌēEā PēEāEāXā
āVēUā, wāgā UāāgPāZā PāāUMā
āāAVāZPāUāZā PPāōēEā SōMā UāāgPāV
PāTāwēEā. āāāgā LāVāU āgāVēPāJ gōSōāZā.
āāUMēGā PōPāiā ŌēEāiāEēVā Pāqōgā. PēEāPēAB
CāgāVāiā SōMā UāāyPāV DqāVēEā. āāZāT Ō
Cāgā ZPēEāUāāā AīāāZā āZāVāiāEē EēEā
PāTōēē qēEāAV ŌēEāCZāEāZā PēAQā³ JAS
āgēPōgā āāwēPē āVā āVāUā EēEāē
JASāZUMēAB ēEāiāāZā eāvāwāVā PāāD Pē
āāEēR Sgēāwzē



„AAZHU PPAD-TE, OGREYPPGA
ASAZUMKAB PAd YhgKEACU
AASAAATUKEAqJA, Czj AzA YAGAV MAZA
PAI AASZA ZAJGAV PAQA SGAZAZA eAW gBvA
PAdZAZA YhAPP AVZE AAZAfe YFE A, PAKEEA
AIAIA PA UMZAZA 1OOPKEAqA AAZHTEEB
YAGAAIAQA ZAZA, AAZHU Cj AIAA Pj AIAFA
OAUKEGA JAPJ YhAPP AAVAZP hKEACUE
YhAPP ADPP AV AASAAATUKEAqA ARPJA
PPAD-TE S YUZEACUE OGA NraIA CEAPUUE
OKEUA ZAZA DZED PAdZAZA ZAJGAB S YUPEAB
PAZASj YFEZAVPP AV PAVKE P PEVAPA
EF AIAO OEGhj AZAZA CZAVP AZAZA.

“YPPi YAPKEA gi «EAXA JEAP A EEA
ZKEglZ ASACU EEEAB CVAVV wga AgKAZA
EKEArza EEA AgE eAWAIA MAZA EEA
OAGVAIAEAB AZAZAIAZAZA DVBU E C, PA
AVDAIAAVVU AIAAZKEA AZAfe AEEAIAO
JAXA CYBU JAXA AUO AnZAZA DEE OPEMAIAO
OCY CZAVAAIAU JAZA »AIAAZAZAZAVEEAB
PKA hO PAIEA AAZHUUE AOAZAGAZAZA EEA
AIEAUUUE j AIAAZA P P A DVVU DVEA
ZMIAIAO⁴ PAZASj PAgJA eAW «EAZA DAZKEA EA
Sj AREA A hTEUUE IA AVP AVgzE vP Na d
FAEZE E CAVeAOw «AO P AVGAZAZA CAJA
EAWPA AEOUUE AO EYhAIAVZE

PAdZP eAW «EAZAPUA CAVeAOw
«AOA DUAPJUE «AA AAW PKEAZAZA, CZP AV
CEAPA PqUMK E CAVeAOw «AA» vJA
PAAUEUMKAB dgAV AAZAZA AASAAVJA YhAA
AE E P hO Yh h zJA. PAAPAGPJA CGP MJA
ZHPZE E YFEACUZA AAVB AIAUPE JAS hJA
«AOPE ARPJA M YAV EAVEA YhAAIAIUUA,
UKEAO PAZAZAGUUE hJA UUE DZED AEOUUA
YhP AV OAPAZA, UKEAO AAVB WPEAPUMKAB
JZAJ OAPAZA ZKEqA CZAA CEAP A
vAd AIAAZAZA. CAJA PAAPAGPJA YhYAC ZAZA
AEEADAVA «EAKA AZAZAZA AA TE EAPE EI AO
eAW «EAPE P hPEI AO CZEAB vP Na AAZEP
DZHUUE vJA »EB AIAO PAAPAA CAJA
PA AIAIA EREVUE PAAPAA CAJA eAVAVVA
aAVEUUA vAd A» vZAZA AA TE YhAA OAgZE
JASZAB C OUMKAB AUZA.

„UB PAAPAA CAJA AVAGAA,
ZAGAA APJU ZAGAZAZA «AIA ZKEqA
AIAAVUMKAB C OAPJ ZAZA AC PAIAO e AZAZAIA
YEGEA» VA A»¹ AAVB AIAUPEAB
EJP J zJA VE vAd E CAJA EAXA AZAZA
vP Na VAZAZAZA ZAAIA ZKEAGUUMKAB
APAGUUE² ZAV AAVPE EAVEA AA YhAA-APA
AZAZAIA YhWUE AASAAATAIAZAZA YAGVAIA
AA hWP J vAIAO MAZA OUMGAVVZE⁵ eAW
«EAZAPUA APA, AVA VEUA APAJASAZA OUE
PAAPAGPJA AZAZAPAVVEU OUAIAA CZAZA vAd E
CAJA ZAVEAIA C OAVP C DV, CAVeAOwAIA
«AOUUA PAV A hTE ZAZA EREVUE vP Na
AEEAIAO AIAA DZJ¹ VEAJ ZAZA PAdPE
A OAZA AAZAZAZA CAZAVZE EARZAV E
EJEZAZA CVAVV hMP AV vP Na ESJA APMA CZAZA
YhZE E AUAAVE YJ hPEAB «AO ZAV PE hJA
A» vZAZA GEA AAZEP A J.

„AIA FAEIAIGA CAJA hW¹
M; PKEAqP hEAB AZAZAIAZAZA. ESJEZAZA
CAVEAOw ASAZAZA vAd AIAAZAZA M«EA
AZAZA OUE YhAA EUE PAgTEA KEVP AZA
»ACEA YhgUE UP AEO DAZAZA. EPA PAdZAZA
AIAAPA PAPE OAZJ AAEAB SgZAVVZE
Yh h EUUA YhgKEAZPUMK YJ AVDEUE CUEUMK
OPE A PAdZAZA EPA AIAOTPE AEO E AIAAV
PAGTEA KEVP AUAAZEAB vAd AIAAZAZA PKAEPUMK
YhYAC AVPE MSa PAd AZAJ PAIAA A hTE
eAWAIA MAVZAV VEMAVA PAA hPE hEAB
«AO P AZGE Yh hUE UJ AIAA- AVAZAZA
wAIAAZAZAZA C, P P hVZE JAZA PAQA AVVU
PEAIAO CXD YhTE OAV Z hVZE „A hPE PAUZAZA
SgKZAZA CA MA ZKEqA hUE KEKEA P O A
ZKEGWZAZAV E O AIAO »AZAZAZA AU DZKEAJ UAVA
«ZAZA YhAA PE hPAGA E O PA P AZE
CZAZA PE Na AIAEGEA; EA P hE OKEUA APA
JAWZ hE EPA AIAO AIEJA Vj dEJA eAWUE
hJ GEA vAE JAZA SgKZAZA JAZA
OAVZAZA PAUZAZA EEA O PA CAZUMKAB AIAAPEA
OAVP O² AIAF AIA hPEUE SGAIAA YhAA PAUZAZA
EF AIAO AVER SACZE ARPJA KEAP hTEIAIAO
A OAPAAW eAWg vA PAdZAZA AZAGUUAIA EAPE
DZED AEOUUA YhP AV AVA, UKEAO
YhAAIAIUUMKAB JZAJ P hPEQA AZA FAEZE



C10PPE F j Awaii° aiaā D-KEAZEE °AAQAvAgE
JAS ZIAVEE ZIZAO°D°AZAZA.
°AAE°°KEVP ACUMAVE S°VA ±MEZP ZP VA PAgAS,
°AUÁ-ÁVÁ MPR UÁ °AAAVAZA PAAZAAIAUKA
eAVAvAVÁ ZFEAGLIE °AE°UWA «gFEACUKA. Eaj UE
C CPAGZLA C°PA±A 1PAUA °AgAaj VAVA °AZMEVA
VEAJ °AZA PAV-ÁAZA w/zZÁ SgAVZEVPA C10VZA
G½<UAV VPÁ VPÁ eAWAIA°EAB JwPhú PwU
°A PAIAAZAZA MAZÁ PÁAdZÁ C°EWAIA gMEYPA
°AZZÁ DUWÁ °AJ YPÁAt J-Áe eAWUKAP/Ee
PÁEPÁVZÁY °CY °AAZPÁUKA eA°ZÁ °AgAa
ZÁ±PÁaj °EÁ C¥AAIPÁj °AEÁJA JASAZÁ
VÁD1°e C°AJA Yj °AZA PAVFAIAVZÉ

»AZKE °AVÁ °AA1A °AAE°°KEVP ACUMK
°AASAAAT EFÁIA°e ¥bgFEAZP EAB MrD D1qi
°AVÁ °AQIA °ÁEÁ ZPKE-ÁAZA dAIAW gÁü
¥AgÁ °AAQÁ°A PÁZASj ¥PÁAR ÉZAPWPAIA
DZAVIAEAB ¥bzAPPEVAVZÉ ¥B<ÁUKAEB eAW °AVÁ
ZPÁOUKA PA OUKAZÁ °qÁUqUUE½°AVZÉ ¥AgAVEA
ZÁ°ÁIA, °A1Ác °AAcGUKEAB °AI ÁO SÆC
°AAQAVZÉ PÁAd WÁVPA ¥AS°PEAB
CqM, ÁAZA, PÁZASj AIA ¥PÁAR D±AIAZAWZÉ

“FEAQÁ eÁEÁ PPAUQZÁ VÁc ZIEAV
PÁtZEPÉ hMEJ EA dEA FUPAE J-Áe C°UE NrZgE
°AQ-ÁAZA VÁ PPEV°ÁZÁ JAZKÁ dAIAW.EPÁUE
PÁtZEC°AJ UE PÁtZEP F °FEUA°JAZÁ gÁü¹⁰
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°AAPÁVZAZÁ gÁü dAIAWAIÁ FÁ°A PMAIA
APÁVPÁVZÉ UÁKÁAt ¥KÁ±A SZÁQEA «VA EF
D±AIA °FEACG°A PÁZASj JgqÁ EÁVEA
°AAE°°KEVP ACUMK PPAZVUEAQÁ eAWAIA
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°AgÁ°ÁI ÁO DVZÉ PÁAd ZÉVEPE°DPPÁV
°AgÁ°ÁI ÁO ¥qÁIAA°A APÁVPÁV dAIAWAIÁ
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gÁü dAIAW ¥B<Á °AZÁ PÁW °AÁr
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DAIA°ÁUKAEB «Áj °AVÁUA ¥BÁGKE°DPPÁV
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EAVPÁ UÁA¥ÁUKÁUE Áj ZÁ gÁü °AVÁU dAIAWAIÁgÁ
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PÁAdPE VgZAPPEVAVZÉ

“PFEÁ°ÁUPE°UWAZÁ ErÁ PE hMEGÁ
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¥j °AgP ÇAZEB KEA °AWZÉ¹¹ °AAE°°KEVP ÁZÁ
°AVÁZÁ PFEÁ°Á ZKÁj °PÁÁIA PÁVAVÁZUE
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gÁü °AVÁ eAW °AVUKAEB «ÁAgZÉ °FEAZZÉ
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gPÁ PÁZASj -ÁAZÁ °EgÁ °FE°ÁÁ°A UPÁEÁ°D
CA±PÁVZÉ

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¥BÁZÁVIA °Ejµ ±ÁTPÁ °t°ÁPÁUUKA VPÁ
VPÁ hPÁKEA eAW APFEÁ-UWAZÁ °EgÁ
EhÁIAA°AZÁ PÁZASj AIA°e UFEAZj AVPE 2PÁj
-KEAPA PÁj FÁ°EA VhPÁj, °AAÁ «Á°EA
AVÁIA SZÁPÁ, UÁKÁAt PÁAdZÁ EÁAIA
¥AZÁ-ÁVAIA DVAPUKÁ, VMA PÁZAAIAUKA
Á°ÁFPA VPEUUKÁ, PAAWIA ÁA hWPA ¥PÁUKA
EvÁcUMK JµÁ UFEAZP UFEAZP°AAIA°AVZÁ
EAVPÁ UFEQÁ °A¥ZÁIA PFEÁ°Á ZKÁj UÁUE
S°AIAUUE FÁ°EZA CEÁVA °ÁAUZPÉ
D±ÁQgÁ°ÁV EhpÁIAA°AZÁ eAVAvAVÁ ZFEAGLIE
»rZÁ ÁQe ¥BÁIAV °FEPEÁ ZÁj AIA°e PÁZASj
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°AgE °AgE PFEÁ°ÁUUKÁUE Áj ZÁ ¥AVUKA
MAZÁ °ÁCPAIA°e eFEVÉ eFEVAIAV FÁ°AWPE



“Cmā C@e D aAE@PA ,PAPA°AEA
PKEA°AA ,PAdza ,gkEFA ,AZAVUKEAB PATĀA°P e
vād'iaia°gā PMAIA °ZkKzē Ezgā
aAAAZA°j PAiIAV F CA±PĒ vĀ,Ā °ēEA MvĀU
PKEI AO 'azaSgā gPĀĀ°EAB NcZgē vād'ie Cāgā
zĒDEA EEĀĀU ,PĀUAVZĒ¹⁶ 'qāgi qk-ī
aAA,MA' aAVĀU 'azaSgā gPĀĀ Jgqā ±PĒTPA
Fj ,gZPĒ «ZāyōZē'iaia°ē «ZāyōUkP e
JzāgUAĀ°ā ēPĀĀ eAw FzĪv aAAVZĀ,ĀĀĀFPA
,PĀ,UKĀ aAVĀU ,ĀA,ĪWPA vPĒtUMKĀB
awēĀ°āzĒPĒ e vād'ie PkĀ,APĒEzPĒ e PkĀEPUKĀ
PĀUĒ-ĀZĒ

OgUKEj EA UMiĀĀZUKĀ FĀgĀmĀ FzĒĀEA
,PĀAdzĀ GOIEĀ °Ā°AiĀ PKEAmĀiE°V/CZĪ
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aĀEĀĀĀĀĀ aĀEPĀiĀ FĀW/CvPĒ »rzĀ ēfd
PĒĀ-ĀiĀVZĒ ,EĀVĀ ZPĀOZĀ eĀWUKĀ, DZĀgUKĀ,
FĀZĀ-ĀWUKĀ FĀVĀEĀZĀ aĀ°ĀiĀj UĒ »A,ē
PKEqĀ°ā ĀZĀ PĀVĀVĀĀ «gĀZĀ FĀ,Ī,ĀĀ
ZĀEPĀĒĀ S»gĀUĀ wĀĀĀgĀ «ĀĀPĀ EĀUPĀĒĀ aĀEĀ
C, PĀgĀZĀ «ĀZĒĒ PĀ½ gĀCĀiĀgĀ gĀZĀ CĀĀgĀZĀ
aĀDEUKĀ «ĀEĀZĒĒ gĀKĀEB JĀĀiĀĀ
aAVĒUKĀV MĀEĒĀĀ CĀZĀ aĀVĒ PĀ UĒEĀ°ē

FĀgĀmĀ FzĒĀEA aPĀU PĀPĒEArgĀ°ā eĀW
PĀUĒEĀVĀVĀUĒ S°AiĀUzĒ CEĀĀiĀ PĀqĀUĀ
1raĀiS°ē ,ĀĀZĀ ,ĀĀE»PĀ EĀĀĀPĀPĀEB
eĀUĀVĀ ēē'iaia°ē FĀFĀC,ĀĀ°ē gĀEFPĀĀ FĀĀĀgĀ
,PĀAdĀĀT aAVĒUKĀ CEĒPĀZĀ. “Pj AiĀ
aĀEgĀ dĒgĀEB aĀ°V1 aĀE°PĒ aĀĀU ,ĒEĀĪ
GĀPĀ VĀZĀ FĀZĀ-ĀĀiĀĀgĒ ēē °ĀUĀĀZĀ
°ĒEĀĀ wAZĀ NrZĀ Āj ,ĀCĀiĀ JzĀgĀ
°ĒEĀĀĀ PĀ°ē vĀ½PĒEĀqĀ GĀPĀ VĀPĒEĀqĀ
,ĀCĀ UĒt°ĀV °ĒEĀĀĀĀEĀĀĀĀ CĒPĒ Cāj UĒ
,ĒEĀĀ ,j °ĒEĀV CāgĀ ZĒEĀCĒĀ ,ĀĀgĀ
,ĀV'gĀĀPĀ. KPĀZĒĒ CāgĀ °ArgĀUKĀ AiĀĀgĀ
aĀVĀgĀ eĒEĀĀĀE Nr °ĒEĀV ,ĀCĀ aĀĀqP°ē¹⁷
JAS eĀVĀVĀVĀ ZĒEĀgĀĀiĀĒEĀ FĀĀĀĀzĒgĀ
aĀE@PA eĀW «ĒĀĀ ,ĀVĀĀ EĀUĒ FĀEgPĀĀZĀ
CA±UMKĀB ,ĀUĀ,ĀĀ ,ĀPĀVĀVZĒ°PĀĀUĒ CANZĀ
PKEA°AA aĀPĀĀPĒ aQVĒ PKEqĀ°ā QĀiĀĀĀEB
±ĒEĀCĀĀĀZĀ CĀFĀEĀĀZĀZĀ,eĀW dUKĀ
VĀZĒPĒEĀqĀ AiĀ°ĒĀ RZĀO aĀĀqĀ°j UĒ UĀgĀVĀ
FĀOPĀV PMAIA°ē MqĀ aĀE°ZĒ OgUKEj EA

,ĒEĀĀĀj UKĀ eĀW dUKĀZPĒ eĀĀĀVZĒgĀ, eĀW
,ĀVĀĀD aĀRĀV UĒt°ĀV eĀW gĀvĀ ,PĀAdzĀ
ēē'iaia°ē PMAIA vĒZĀPĒEĀĀZĀ CxĀFĀEĀTĀ
ZĒPĒEĀĒPĒ zĒDEPĀUĀVZĒ PMAIA DgĀĀZPĒ e
CĀ,ĀĀ°ē gĀUĀ½ FĀgĒEĀ»vĒĀ»AiĀ PKEA°AA
ZĀĀj UKĀEB Fj uĀĀPĀj AiĀV ZPĀĒĀ aĀR
eĀVĀVĀVĀiĀEB ,ĀUĀ,ĀĀ aĀEĒEĀZPĀOZĀ
,ĀPĀVĀVZĒ vād'iaia°gā S°ĀFĀ°Ā PĀE
PĀZĀSj UKĀEB eĀVĀVĀVĀ ZĒEĀgĀĀiĀ ZĒPĒEĀĒPĒ e
EI AO gĀvĀVĀ°ē ,gkEFA, °Ā°AiĀEj EA ,gPĀZĀV
,Ā»vĀ PĀUĀPĒ e PKEA°AA ,E°ĀZĀEĀB
,ĀCĀPĒEĀĀĀ ,ĀFĀĀĀiĀZĀ PĀĀĀĀiĀ°ē
«FĀ°ĀZĀ °gĀEFPĀĀ, EVĀĀ ,Ā»vĀ PĀUĀPĒ e
PKEA°AA ,E°ĀZĀVĀiĀEB ,ĀCĀĀĀ
,ĀPĀUĀĀZĒEB FĀEĀĀĀ PĒĀ-ĀiĀ°ē eĀUĀVĀV
ēēĀRĒEĀ°ĀZĀ.

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1. PĒĀ.FĀEĀTĀZĀZĒ vād'ie 'PĀqĀ aĀVĀU PĒĀĀO'
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2. PĒĀ.FĀEĀTĀZĀZĒvād'ie 'PĀĀD-ĒEĀ' FĀĀ -8, 9
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12. PĒĀ.FĀEĀTĀZĀZĒ vād'ie 'ĀĀĀĀĀ-ĒEĀPĀ 1,
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FĀĀ -118, 119



Effects of digitalization on Indian economy: An theoretical study

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Abstract:

The Digital India program has been propelled with a point of changing the nation into a carefully engaged society and learning economy. The Digital India would guarantee that Government administrations are accessible to natives electronically. It would likewise get open responsibility through ordered conveyance of taxpayer supported organizations' electronically. Digital India is the consequence of various improvements and creative types of progress. These change the lives of individuals from numerous points of view and will enable the general public in a superior way. The 'Digital India' program, an activity of Honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi, will raise new movements in each division and creates imaginative undertakings for next generations. The thought process behind the idea is to manufacture participative, straightforward and responsive framework. Today, every country needs to be completely digitalized. Henceforth, an endeavour has been made in this paper to comprehend Digital India – as a battle where advancements and network will meet up to have an effect on all parts of administration and enhance the personal satisfaction of nationals.

Keywords: Digital India, E-governance, ICT

Introduction

Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure the Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India consists of three core components, digital infrastructure

- (a) Development of secure and stable digital infrastructure,
- (b) Delivering government services

digitally

(c) Universal digital literacy.

Launched on 1 July 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, it is both enabler and beneficiary of other key Government of India schemes, such as Bharat Net, Make in India, Startup India and Standup India, Industrial corridors, Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Dedicated Freight Corridors and UDAN-RCS.

Digital India is a programme to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy. The Digital India is transformational in nature and would ensure that Government services are available to citizens electronically. It would also bring in public accountability through



mandated delivery of government's services electronically, a Unique ID and e-Pramaan based on authentic and standard based interoperable and integrated government applications and data basis. The programme will be implemented in phases from the current year till 2018.

The program also aims to eliminate all electronics imports from foreign countries by 2020 and make India a electronics manufacturing super power.

Other Advantages :

What is Digital India?

Digital India is an initiative by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. It was launched on 1 July 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components. These include:

- The creation of digital infrastructure
- Delivering services digitally
- Digital Literacy

History of digital India

Digital India was launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015, with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed Internet networks and improving digital literacy. The vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities. It is centred on three key areas – digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen, governance and services on demand, and digital empowerment of citizens.

Major Advantages:

1. Creation of Digital Infrastructure and Electronic Manufacturing in Native India.
2. Digital Empowerment of Native Indian People.
3. Delivery of all Government Services electronically (E-Governance).
4. A Digital Identification which will verify the end user.
5. A Mobile for worldwide access to all services.
6. A Bank account for Immediate Benefit Transfers of subsidies and payments.
7. Around 12000 post office branches in the rural areas have been linked electronically.
8. There is an increase in electronic transactions related to e-governance.
9. An optical fiber network of 2, 74,246 km has connected over 1.15 lakh Gram Panchayats under the Bharat Net programme.
10. A Common Service Center (CSC) is created under the National e-Governance Project of the Indian government which provides access for information and communication technology (ICT). Through computer and Internet access, the CSCs provide multimedia content related to e-governance, education, health, telemedicine, entertainment, and other government and private services.
11. Establishment of digital villages along with well-equipped facilities such as solar lighting, LED assembly unit, sanitary napkin production unit, and Wi-Fi choupal.
12. Internet data is used as a major tool for the delivery of the services and the urban internet penetration has reached 64%.
13. Presently, the number of daily active internet users has reached 300



million from 10-15 million daily users. Also, it is estimated that the number would double by the year. 2020.

14. Some of the services which will be provided through this desire effort are Digital Locker.

15. E-education, e-health, e-sign and nationwide scholarship portal. It will ostensibly create a lot of jobs.

Objectives of Digital India

The motto of the Digital India Mission is 'Power to Empower'. There are three core components to the Digital India initiative. They are digital infrastructure creation, digital delivery of services, and digital literacy.

The major objectives of this initiative are listed below:

- 1) To provide high-speed internet in all gram panchayats.
- 2) To provide easy access to Common Service Centre (CSC) in all the locality.
- 3) Digital India is an initiative that combines a large number of ideas and thoughts into a single,
- 4) comprehensive vision so that each of them is seen as part of a larger goal.
- 5) The Digital India Programme also focuses on restructuring many existing schemes that can be implemented in a synchronized manner.
- 6) Digital India Mission is an initiative that encompasses plans to connect the rural areas of the country with high-speed internet networks. On the platform of digital adoption, India ranks amongst the top 2 countries globally and the digital economy of India is likely to cross \$1 trillion by the year 2022.

Challenges of Digital India

The government of India has taken an initiative through the Digital India Mission to connect the rural areas of the

country with high-speed internet networks. Apart from the various initiatives taken by Digital India, there are several challenges faced by it.

Some of the challenges and drawbacks of Digital Mission are mentioned below:

- 1) The daily internet speed, as well as the Wi-Fi hotspots, are slow as compared to other developed nations.
- 2) Most of the small and medium scale industry has to struggle a lot for adapting to the new modern technology.
- 3) Limited capability of entry-level smartphones for smooth internet access.
- 4) Lack of skilled manpower in the field of digital technology.
- 5) To look for about one million cybersecurity experts to check and monitor the growing menace of digital crime.
- 6) Lack of user education.
- 7) Data Security
- 8) Crime and Terrorism
- 9) Complexity
- 10) Privacy Concerns
- 11) Social Disconnect
- 12) Work Overload
- 13) Digital Media Manipulation
- 14) Job Insecurity
- 15) Plagiarism and Copyright
- 10)) Anonymity and Fake Personas
- 11) Over-reliance on Gadgets
- 12) Addiction
- 13) Second-hand Living
- 14) Organization and Storage
- 15) Depersonalized Warfare
- 16) Longevity
- 17) Social Depersonalization

progress in Digital India Highlights

- 1) Around 12000 post office branches in the rural areas have been linked electronically.
- 2) There is an increase in electronic transactions related to e-governance.
- 3) An optical fiber network of 2, 74,246 km has connected over 1.15 lakh Gram



Panchayats under the Bharat Net programme.

4) A Common Service Center (CSC) is created under the National e-Governance Project of the Indian government which provides access for information and communication technology (ICT). Through computer and Internet access, the CSCs provide multimedia content related to e-governance, education, health, telemedicine, entertainment, and other government and private services.

5) Establishment of digital villages along with well-equipped facilities such as solar lighting, LED assembly unit, sanitary napkin production unit, and Wi-Fi choupal.

6) Internet data is used as a major tool for the delivery of the services and the urban internet penetration has reached 64%.

7) Presently, the number of daily active internet users has reached 300 million from 10-15 million daily users. Also, it is estimated that the number would double by the year. 2020

8) The government also plans to make 'digital village' across the country, by linking all schemes with technology. The 'digital village' would be powered by LED lighting, solar energy, skill development centres and e-services like e-education and e-health.

9) Electronic transactions related to e-governance projects in the country have almost doubled in 2015, owing to the Digital India Programme. According to government website electronic transaction aggregation and analysis layer (eTaal), 3.53 billion transactions took place in 2014, which almost doubled in 2015 to 6.95 billion.

10) The progressive policies and aggressive focus on 'Make in India' have

played a significant role in the resurgence of the electronics manufacturing sector.

Proposed Impact of Digital India

A. Economic impact:

According to analysts, the Digital India plan could boost GDP up to \$1 trillion by 2025. It can play a key role in macro-economic factors such as GDP growth, employment generation, labor productivity, growth in number of businesses and revenue leakages for the Government.

As per the World Bank report, a 10% increase in mobile and broadband penetration increases the per capita GDP by 0.81% and 1.38% respectively in the developing countries. India is the 2nd largest telecom market in the world with 915 million wireless subscribers and world's 3rd largest Internet market with almost 259 million broadband users. There is still a huge economic opportunity in India as the tele-density in rural India is only 45% where more than 65% of the population lives. Future growth of telecommunication industry in terms of number of subscribers is expected to come from rural areas as urban areas are saturated with a tele-density of more than 160%.

B. Social impact:

Social sectors such as education, healthcare, and banking are unable to reach out to the citizens due to obstructions and limitations such as middleman, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty, lack of funds, information and investments. These challenges have led to an imbalanced growth in the rural and urban areas with marked differences in the economic and social status of the people in these areas.

Modern ICT makes it easier for people to obtain access to services and resources. The



penetration of mobile devices may be highly useful as a complementary channel to public service delivery apart from creation of entirely new services which may have an enormous impact on the quality of life of the users and lead to social modernization.

The poor literacy rate in India is due to unavailability of physical infrastructure in rural and remote areas. This is where m-Education services can play an important role by reaching remote masses. According to estimates, the digital literacy in India is just 6.5% and the internet penetration is 20.83 out of 100 population. The digital India project will be helpful in providing real-time education and partly address the challenge of lack of teachers in education system through smart and virtual classrooms. Education to farmers, fisher men can be provided through mobile devices. The high speed network can provide the adequate infrastructure for online education platforms like massive open online courses (MOOCs).

Mobile and internet banking can improve the financial inclusion in the country and can create win-win situation for all parties in the value-chain by creating an interoperable ecosystem and revenue sharing business models. Telecom operators get additional revenue streams while the banks can reach new customer groups incurring lowest possible costs.

Factors such as a burgeoning population, poor doctor patient ratio (1:870), high infant mortality rate, increasing life expectancy, fewer quality physicians and a majority of the population living in remote villages, support and justify the need for tele medicine in the country. M-health can promote innovation and enhance the reach of healthcare services. Digital platforms can help farmers in know-how (crop choice, seed variety),

context (weather, plant protection, cultivation best practices) and market information (market prices, market demand, logistics).

C Environmental impact:

The major changes in the technology space will not only brought changes to the economic system but will also contribute to the environmental changes. The next generation technologies will help in lowering the carbon footprint by reducing fuel consumption, waste management, greener workplaces and thus leading to a greener ecosystem. The ICT sector helps in efficient management and usage of scarce and non-renewable resources.

Cloud computing technology minimizes carbon emissions by improving mobility and flexibility. The energy consumption can be decreased from 201.8 terawatt hour (TWh) in 2010 to 139.8 TWh in 2020 by higher adoption of cloud data centers causing a 28% reduction in carbon footprint from 2010 levels.

Conclusion

A digitally connected India can help in improving social and economic condition of people through development of non-agricultural economic activities apart from providing access to education, health and financial services. However, it is important to note that ICT alone cannot directly lead to overall development of the nation. The overall growth and development can be realized through supporting and enhancing elements such as literacy, basic infrastructure, overall business environment, regulatory environment, It will be a boost to industry; both large and small enterprises. Digital India is promoted by Government to use maximum things in digital way. So that corruption can be stopped. When everything is digital way then any one



can see this and things are visible to all. We do not need to wait for more and task completed earlier. Even making transaction of money also visible in various department offices etc. And in India every People are not well educated so that it's govt. attempt to make people independent and they can do maximum things their own. It also gives good contribution in Growth of India. You can see nowadays Jio help more to people for vitalization .Many company down their internet rate .hence it (digital way) is used more as compare to 2 year back. Even anybody can transfer their money to other's account without going to bank using BHIM UPI,and various Applications. Can book ticket at home and do cancellation and many more. The main purpose of digital is increase people knowledge and make them independent.

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Feminist Digital Humanities

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Abstract:

Feminist Digital Humanities is a more recent development in the field of Digital Humanities, a project incorporating digital and computational methods as part of its research methodology. Feminist Digital Humanities has risen partly because of recent criticism of the propensity of Digital Humanities to further patriarchal or hegemonic discourses in the Academy. Women are rapidly dominating social media in order to educate people about feminist growth and contributions. Research proves the rapid growth of Feminist Digital Humanities started during the post-feminism era around from the 1980s to 1990s. Such feminists' works provides examples through the text technology, social conditions of literature and rhetorical analysis. Feminist Digital Humanities is aimed to identify and explore women's sense of writing as well as to prove widespread of women's work in most of the digital archive.

Keywords : Computational, literary archives, Intersectional, Intellectual diversity,

Introduction :

Feminist Digital Humanities highlights not only the role of women, but also feminism, and cyberfeminism in technology. Some of the research in feminist digital humanities centers on the women exclusion from histories of technology and the use of technology to promote feminist scholarship. Feminist Digital Humanities also discusses diversity, gender, and sexual issues as well as contemporary feminist awareness. It has contributed to enabling a new combination and collaboration based on women's knowledge and interpretation. Feminist Digital Humanities Collection will preserve the feminists' works, processing their efforts scholarly, thus, had been considered as the only way to represent histories and engage with the past works of feminists. The Feminist Digital Humanities Project is needed in order to discover and make sense of women's work of writings.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) To understand the meaning of Feminist Digital Humanities
- 2) To understand the contributions and Impact of Feminist Digital Humanities
- 3) To understand the challenges of Feminist Digital Humanities

Methodology :

This paper tries to summarise Feminist Digital Humanities its background story and its impact on the society. The relevant secondary data is collected through various sources such as websites, books and journals.

Background :

The early history of feminist digital humanities was uncertain to where the movement can be precisely pinpointed to its exact date, or even when digital humanities created a specific section and platform for women's works and feminism. In "Whence Feminism? Assessing Feminist Interventions in Digital Literary Archives", Jacqueline Wernimont composed a reflection on the



potentiality of a feminist analysis of digital literary archives and the cross-disciplinary instruments, where she elaborated through ideal exemplary such as the Women Writers Project (WWO) and The Orlando Project when it came to digital literary scholarship. Through her writing, she unfolds the early origin of feminist digital literary history and the birth of this feminist digital humanities movement.

Intersectional Feminism in Digital Humanities :

The term intersectionality emerges from the work of Kimberlé Crenshaw in the late 1980s and it aims to revise the lack of articulation between feminists and critical antiracist practices, which have too often been addressed with either gender or race but not coextensively. Therefore, intersectionality is commonly regarded to perceive race, class, and gender as beyond entirely separate structures. Formerly described by Crenshaw, intersectionality analyzes the additional aspects of difference including sexuality and ability. Intersectionality has been progressively incorporated into the field of digital humanities.

As an outlook for scholarship in digital humanities, intersectionality advocates complex analysis and highlights differences while resisting binary logic. As new media studies are often known to be an academic dominated by apolitical white heterosexual male, a found relationship between media studies and intersectionality may create a safe and insightful space for intersectional analysis. These developed visions in new media brought attention to the ideas made by feminists, queers, and scholars of critical race theory in questioning the connection between digital media and various categories of identity, simultaneously changing the general

understanding of the link between digital media, networks, and individuality.^[1] Feminism is called to be central to the identity and methodologies of digital humanities.

Intersectional feminism focuses on the dynamics that were often ignored by past movements and theories, challenging the prejudiced ideas about feminism and proposing a positive environment for women, men, and others, consequently dismantling the rigidity of a gender binary society for the benefit of all people. As intersectional feminism acknowledges the relationship between the power structures (race, class, sexuality, and abilities included), incorporating it within digital humanities practices may ensure the possibility of a fight against what should be impermissible such as normalized sexual harassment, predation, and racism within higher education institutions or organizations across the world. It may also bring positive changes within the community as a whole. Intersectional feminism provides the best guidance in ethical approaches to digital humanities and has been taken up by digital humanities scholars across a range of disciplines, which, according to Roopika Risam, offers “a viable approach to cultural criticism in the digital humanities.”^[1] Risam calls for an intersectional approach to digital humanities that invites a “greater intellectual diversity in the field” through an examination of its history, learning that intersectional feminist praxis in digital humanities provides a way forward for the field to engage a diversity of people.

Contributions and Impacts of Feminist Digital Humanities in The United States (U.S.) :



Spaces such as the liberal news sites "Huffington Post", blogs such as "Jezebel" and "Feministing" to social networking media such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram have been utilized adequately contributing to the proliferation of the use of digital media and devices in raising awareness regarding feminism. Some writers have suggested that the feminism digital movement and its impact may indicate the fourth wave of feminism in America additionally proven by the propagation of the Me Too movement. This movement is entailed with many projects under the work of feminism activists through social media in the United States ever since 2012.

The Me Too movement was another major social transformation done to the human rights and gender equality progression where it was in protest against assault and sexual harassment against women.

MeToo started circulating on the Internet in October 2017 introduced by an American activist, Tarana Burke in 2006 in MySpace where social media users have been utilising it to draw attention to the problems related to sexual misconduct including victim-blaming, rape enabling and putting responsibility on sexual predators. As time went by and the campaign became more impactful, it managed to shift the focus not only on gender-based harassment but also the discrimination against race, gender orientation, color, age and disability. Another driving factor for the movement was the consensus in regards to lacking reporting systems of sexual misconduct in the workplace. The allegations regarding violence and sexual harassment against women were meant to be publicized on social media such as Twitter as part of the social movement to hold the powerful men accountable for

their crime with the amount of audience accumulated.

Without a doubt, the #MeToo movement has brought a huge impact in the U.S. It truly opened the eyes of the Americans to how severe and common sexual harassment, abuse, as well as injustice towards women are. They finally realized that this kind of injustice or harassment can happen to any woman, even their mothers, daughters, female co-workers or female friends. This has brought a massive awareness in them which results in them creating more effort to prevent sexual harassment as well as assault happening in the country. This movement has also become a platform for victims of abuse and harassment to speak up their frustration and anger. It has created a 'safe space' or an environment where they can voice out their emotions without fear of being invalidated. This also results in more and more women realizing that they are not in this fight alone because there is a huge community of women who are right beside them walking through the same journey too. This kind of impact is highly significant and groundbreaking because the women in the USA are finally not afraid of speaking up.

Issues Discussed in Feminist Digital Humanities :

Institutional Bias: One of the issues commonly discussed in the field of feminist digital humanities is the existence of institutional bias which includes race and gender-based injustices. In an article written in the Debates in the Digital Humanities, a hybrid print/digital book discussing debates emerging in the field, Wikipedia's stand in having a "neutral point of view" as one of its core content policies can be problematic especially to those who wish to take their stand and voice out their opinions on its



bias against women and feminism. It has also been reported in the New York Times regarding Wikipedia undermining the centrality of women authors among novelists and literature by moving notable names from the "American Novelists" category to the "American Women Novelists" category. This action does not only undercut the significance of their works but will also disregard their contribution in the world of literature as a whole.

In intersectional feminism, a more diverse and inclusive approach is applied in order to make sure that people of all colors, nationalities, abilities, genders, and social status is involved. The Feminist Digital Humanities also advocates for the minorities whose history have been erased due to the institutional bias. Issues concerning racism are also often discussed in this field like the Digital Black Feminism and indigenous women.

Online Harassment:

Another issue that is discussed in feminist digital humanities is online harassment. Most women are negatively affected by being harassed online, which seeks to silence women's voices and adversely manipulate women's personal and professional lives. Feminist scholars regard online harassment as part of a wide range of harassing behaviors that women experience, consistent with a misogynist ideology that considers women as inferior. Online harassment happens collectively in social media platforms, where people take their rights to speak grantedly by harassing women.

Living in the era of technology, misogyny's agenda is alive and widely spread over the internet with brutal remarks towards women. On Twitter specifically, most of the time tweets tormenting women are misogynistic and

related to pornography by using tags such as rape, slut and whore.

In relation to online harassment, sexism is certainly one of the most constant issues that is debated over the internet. Studies have shown that outstanding percentages of women and younger girls faced abuse online that is motivated by sex and gender discrimination. In 2012, Laura Bates established a website and set up a social media channel worldwide where victims can submit individual occurrences of sexism they had experienced.

Challenges and Limitations:

Feminist Digital Humanities also functions as a reiteration of feminist contributions and ideologies which extend the approaches and instruments that help to compile the work of feminists and propagate information among the members of society. Due to the increase in the dependency of the Internet through many online platforms, modern feminists are rampantly embracing the Internet as a primary medium of information gathering on issues pertaining to feminism. In the digital humanity sphere, there is undoubtedly gender imbalance. Between 2010 and 2013, the number of women authors accepted for the Alliance of Digital Humanities Organizations (ADHO) conferences was only around 30 per cent as compared to men (70%).

Women and feminists who have been a part of digital humanities since it was first called "humanities computing" have been experiencing all sorts of structural misogyny through many intellectual engagements. The systematic discrimination, sexual harassment and most importantly, the minimization of feminist contributions towards many fields are uncommon and continue to



obstruct the expansion of feminist digital humanities.

Among major limitations in the proliferation of Feminist Digital Humanities to the public is the issue of underfunding and inadequate institutional or external support. The survey made by Christina Boyles on several recent works by female scholars such as Amanda Philips, Alexis Lothian, and Amy Earhart shows that while intersectional and critical digital humanities work has always been part of a community, the type of sustained funding familiar with projects that have canonical works or dominant theoretical frameworks has not yet been seen. It is not easy for digital humanities projects to acquire funding. Even a feminist project that has acquired grant funding, like Woman Writers Online (WVO) has not received any funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Hence, with no funding from other agencies or organizations, their abilities to expand their project to a larger scale will be restricted.

The Archival of Feminist Digital Humanities Projects

One goal of feminist literary scholars has been to increase the scope of women's literary works in visible archives. The Orlando Project and The Women Writers Project are two early projects that undertook the task of filling in the gaps that existed in literary history in the 1980s. Both efforts sought to use the electronic format "to overcome the problems of inaccessibility and scarcity which had rendered women's writing invisible for so long." One critique of a content-oriented approach to combating the marginalization of women's literary works is that it's simply not enough to add content to a system that is built upon a patriarchal methodology. "Literary

scholars who depend on archival or rare book materials still confront, whether they acknowledge it or not, the legacy of an institutional form through which patriarchal power exercised the authority to determine value, classification, and access."

Conclusion:

There is a need for all fine works to be digitalized for the next generation by scholars in order to remain intact. With the innovation of the internet, feminist scholars also follow the trend of digital humanities projects to make many contributions from the past were archived and let other feminists' voices stay relevant for the future generation.

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The Impact of Culture in Man-Woman Relationship with Special Reference to Sunetra Gupta's *Memories of Rain*.

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Abstract

Sunetra Gupta, one of the influential fiction writers of Indian Diaspora who settled in England mainly focused on the various troubles and the psychological trauma of the emigrants in her novels. She exposes the ground realities of the women and their struggles in adopting new culture through her writings. Cultural variance certainly shows its impact in many ways and more importantly on man-woman relationship. This kind of strange environment makes woman to mould her 'self'. The unidentified identity makes them to crave for self identity and at the same time, they, being nostalgic, long for their native land. In this backdrop the present paper focuses on the man-woman relationship based on cultural clashes and its resulting effect in Gupta's *Memories of Rain*.

Key words: diaspora, cultural clash, psychological trauma, nostalgia

Introduction

As literature is the manifestation of humankind, it has its own prominent place in human life. It is the foundation of all cultures, beliefs and traditions. It is feasible to the writer to record whatever happens in his/her contemporary society, and the reader can learn something from literature, of any kind of genre. The genre, novel provides a wider arena to represent and to express human life. And so, all the writers certainly take human relations and very particularly man-woman relationship as their theme in their works.

Fiction is the leading form of literature accomplished by diasporic women writers. They successfully worked on in this form of literature and received a respectable status in the world of

diasporic literature. The deviation in one's culture creates various problems in one's life. The common themes of these women writers are the dilemma, the situations of immigrants in cross-cultural contexts, cross-cultural interactions, the identity crisis of Indian immigrants, joys, sorrows, divorce and more particularly man-woman relationship. Many diasporic writers gracefully attempted to highlight these issues through their writings. The women writers of the Indian diaspora can be categorized and studied as the first generation writers and the second generation writers scattered in the USA, Canada, Britain, and many other parts of the world. They are successful in enhancing the core status of Indian English literature and they are successful even in winning international recognition and awards. Such writers include Kamala



Markandeya, Anitha Desai, Meena Alexander, Sujata Bhatt, Suniti Namjoshi, Santha Rama Rau, Bharati Mukherjee, Uma Parameswaran, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Githa Hariharan, Anita Rau Badami, Amulya Malladi, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Sunetra Gupta and others. The present paper focuses on the impact of cultural clashes on man-woman relationship with special reference to Sunetra Gupta's *Memories of Rain* (1992).

About the writer

Sunetra Gupta was born in 1965 in Bengal. She spent her childhood in Ethiopia, Zambia, and London. At the age of eleven, she returned to Calcutta and began to pen her thoughts. She had a great influence of her father, Dhruva Gupta, who introduced her to the works of Rabindranath Tagore. Later her preference was changed from literature to Biology. After completion of her studies at Princeton University, USA, she moved to England to pursue her Ph.D. at London's Imperial College. Her passion for literature made her contribute five novels to the world of English Literature namely *Memories of Rain* (1992), *The Glassblower's Breath* (1993), *Moonlight into Marzipan* (1995), *A Sin of Colour* (1999), and *So Good in Black* (2009). Her debut novel, *Memories of Rain* won her the Sahitya Akademi award in the year 1996. At present, she is a Professor of Theoretical Epidemiology at the University of Oxford. She is not only a novelist and a professor, but also an essayist, a scientist and an accomplished, highly praised translator of the poetry of Rabindranath Tagore. She has contributed her research on the transmission dynamics of infectious diseases such as malaria, influenza and recent pandemic COVID-19. She received

prestigious awards in both scientific and literary fields. She is the recipient of the Scientific Medal of the Zoological Society of London in the year 2007 and the Rosalind Franklin Award of Royal Society in the year 2009.

Culture and its prominence

There are all possibilities to face dominance of the culture of the host land on the immigrants what we see as the clash of the cultures of the East and the West. Across the world, culture has its own identity and priority. Moni, the protagonist of *Memories of Rain* is also one such victim, who suffered with the effect of the clash between two cultures.

Etymologically, the term 'culture', of Roman origin, is used by ancient Roman orator Cicero, in his book *Tusculan Disputations (45BC)*. According to him, 'culture' means "a cultivation of the soul or "Cultura Animi", which is an agriculture metaphor for the development of a philosophical soul, teleologically as the highest possible ideal for human development".

Culture can be referred to the beliefs, values, customs and activities of a particular group of people at a particular time. Based on this, certainly there are various differences among various cultures. There are major differences between the cultures of the East and the West. The diaspora writers, who experience the effect of being in different cultures, focus on depicting the cultural clashes in their writings.

Memories of Rain

In *Memories of Rain*, the incidents occur within the span of a weekend, in which the reader can understand the complete story through the flashbacks. Monideepa (Moni), an Indian girl,



belongs to a traditional Brahmin family of Calcutta, had married Anthony, an Englishman, and came to England. But soon he was attracted by the charm of an English girl, Anna, and gradually neglected his wife Moni. Disappointed by the infidelity of her husband, she decides to leave him and wanted to return to India with her six year old little daughter. The relationship between Moni and Anthony presents the effect of cross-cultural differences and racism. It is the struggle of a woman belonged to traditionally rich Bengal of Rabindra Sangeet culture, is unable to bare the husband, completely influenced by the English culture.

In the novel, man-woman relationship inside the marriage and outside the marriage based on cultural background is exposed. In Indian culture, marriage is in its high esteem in binding man and woman. The relation outside the marriage even as a friendly relation is not completely acceptable, whereas the English culture is different from it. Hence man woman relationship is certainly influenced by their cultural backgrounds. Moni cannot tolerate Anthony to have a relation with Anna. Moni and Anthony's cultural differences stand as an obstruction in sustaining their married life.

As many of the female protagonists of Gupta, Moni is born in Calcutta to a middle class Hindu Brahmin family and obviously she has strong roots in Indian cultural brought up. Her brother, who is much influenced by his colonial masters, often teases Moni for her having the habits of the Brahmin caste: "She suspects that the meat is beef, she knows that they all eat beef, and that the food has been brought from the

Muslim restaurant down the road " (P 15).

After getting married, when Moni goes to England, her habits of physical appearance, by the way of dressing and her language, do not change. With all her cultural traits she remains as she was in Bengal, as an Indian middle class woman. In an instance, when one of her relatives suggests her to wear western clothes, she refuses and continues in her own style. In an instance when Anthony's friends visit them, she doesn't mingle freely with them. When conversations begin, she becomes a mute spectator. Like a middleclass Hindu woman, she goes inside the room and conducts the acts of hospitality in typical Indian style. This shows her attachment to the culture of her mother country. She has a strong affiliation to her identity and to her culture as well. Her devotion to Tagore's songs which she sings in each and every situation of her life shows her deep bond with the culture of her mother country.

Indian history and culture has two shades. On one hand women are given prominent status which enables them to bring positive changes in the society and at the same time they are the victims of the patriarchal culture on the other hand. Many of the writers of the Indian diaspora like Gupta have taken 'culture' as one of the main themes in their writings. Their characters experience a lot of changes due to the impact of culture on their lives. These writers showcase how culture has become one with human life and how it became life.

Being in the new circumstances, and living in new culture is not that much easy as craving for it. Though Moni has predetermined ideas on the British culture, it becomes hard for her to accept



when it affects her life. She has fancied adolescent imagination which has been diluted and cleared layer by layer and appears as the reality of life in front of her eyes. It is entirely a different Britain from the Britain which she had read in her academic literary texts, and so she is filled with depression. The practical life in England and its strangeness made her psychologically sick. All her dreams about Anthony whom once she thought as he was a superman, who came to rescue her from her middle-class life, are proved to be an illusion to her. He now appeared as a culprit due to his affairs with other British women. The cultural displacement of Moni results in her disappointment which is mainly based on marital disharmony.

The massive change in the relationship between Moni and Anthony takes place due to the cultural displacement as well as the cultural conflict. In the beginning of her life with Anthony she felt that he has liberated her from the very adversities of middle-class life. He has also saved her from the adversity of a protected and worthless life, and she would never have recovered for his love, if he had deserted, "What would have been her fate, tainted by his merciless passion, would she have resisted marriage, surrendering finally to some prearranged match out of sheer loneliness, some unknown customer of her body, she would remain, a timid teacher of English to some girls' school, mother of two, on humid holiday afternoons she would dust her brass knickknacks, her framed portrait of Tagore, teach her children how to sing, and on some unpleasant evenings, the children would peep from the bedroom door to see her standing in tears, ..." (MOR 44-5).

The decline of affection between Moni and Anthony is due to the intervention of Anna, a tall, attractive English woman. Moni's dissatisfaction due to her failure in identifying herself with English culture made her to understand the fact of Anthony's affair. She could understand to what extent he has gone with Anna, and that forces Moni to accept Anna as a member of their family. Here the significant cause of cultural clash between Anthony and Moni is of having no common cultural aspects and also due to lack of proper understanding between them. Certainly the impact of this cultural conflict predominantly is seen in the relationship between them.

Circumstances demanded Moni to be decisive, self confident, dare and optimistic and this may not be possible with many other women. Many of them go for suicide as Esha did in *Moonlight into Marzipan* or opt for acceptance going with life instead of fight with it as they have no other option due to their dependency as Anya in *Moonlight into Marzipan*, or few may opt for divorce and start a new life like Alexandra Vorobyova in *Moonlight into Marzipan*. But some others suffer with psychological trauma in the case of high expectations from their husbands. Moni is a new hope for many such sufferers.

The basic reason behind Moni marrying Anthony is her attraction of England and its romantic vision. All her dreams shatter when she experiences the reality of England and more particularly when Anthony falls in love with Anna. It is really hard for her to digest the puritanical sensibility as if it is an excuse that his growth is based on Anna's company to fulfill her intellectual need. Moni's another shade of a typical Hindu



woman can be seen while performing her duties as a wedded wife though, she is aware of Anthony's affair with Anna.

The close knitting of images and memories can be observed in lengthy and impressive sentences. The difference between the cultures of the East and the West flows as an invisible thread in the story which has been finely twined by the novelist. Through Moni, Gupta presents the diasporic experiences of the Indian settlers in an alien land. She also exposes the truth that the immigrants face psychological trauma in experiencing the customs and practices of the host land. They always find a chance to escape from the strangeness of the alien culture. They always look forward to unite themselves with their own tradition and culture. Moni gives the reader an insight into her disinclination to leave and her helplessness to speak to Anthony about her pain. Her state of mind is squeezed between two juxtaposed struggles. She feels the pull of her own culture on one hand and the emotional dependence cultivated by her husband on the other. The juxtaposed cultures and worlds of Moni and Anthony could not make them to feel satisfaction in their lives. From Moni's point of view it is unable to accept to share her husband with any other woman, though it is not a sign or fault according to Anthony. In the words of Krishna R. L, as expressed in his *Returning Home in Sunetra Gupta's Memories of Rain*, "...Memories of Rain reproduces ruling binaries rather than engaging in transformative dialogue with them" (P 49).

Moni herself is the embodiment of cultural conflict. She is a young Bengali woman who moulded herself completely of Tagore's ideals of womanhood, and at the same time she is also profoundly

fascinated by the English people and English nativity based on what she has read in her academic books. With all her fairy thoughts which are devastated in England, and it is the human psychology that when one expects something and fails to get what is expected, certainly one feels that it is chaos. This happened even in the life of Moni who entwined her thoughts with the gossamer of England's environment as projected by Wordsworth, Keats and all, utterly dismayed with the reality.

Bidisha Banerjee in her article "*Revisions, Re-routing and Return: Reversing the Teleology of Diaspora in Sunetra Gupta's Memories of Rain*" expresses the captivating characteristic of post colonial orientalist with Anthony. Banerjee suggests that Gupta's use of imagery of Calcutta in detailed description is, "rape fantasy on Anthony's part" (P 7). As a man Anthony's emotional imbalance spoils the familial relationship with Moni.

Conclusion

There are various modes of man-woman relationship such as husband and wife, father and daughter, brother and sister etc. in a family. But more particularly it is the husband and wife relationship which influences and reflects much in the society and in a family. Hence man-woman relationship and their union are considered to be indispensable. But the reality and practicality will be different as Anthony was influenced by the charms of Anna, dissolves the serenity of his relationship with Moni. Based on their cultural backdrops, Moni and Anthony's relationship had weakened and ultimately dissolved the true myth in their life. In the words of Bhavani.J, "*Memories of Rain* is an



expression of many issues like love, marriage, disloyalty etc., and the real part of the novel lies in its explanation of matters concerned with diaspora" (P 128).

The collapse of cross-cultural marriage is a symbol of how cultural clashes play a major role in one's life that is in man-woman relationship. Peripherally, migrating to some other place which is not a motherland, or any displacement may not be a severe thing. Due to this kind of predetermined thought, Moni felt as if Anthony is rescuing her from Indian circumstances by marrying and taking her to England. As she did not have the cultural attitudes of the English, moreover, she has been in a state of mind that at anyway and at any cost, she doesn't want to be in the circumstances in which she has been living, she is unable to digest the infidelity of Anthony. The value of marriage and the status of marriage is indifferent when compared to India and England. In this connection, Raskar writes, "She (Moni) realizes that Anthony has the experience of love and has already made love to many women in England. Their cross-cultural marriage easily loses its chain and threatens to break off marriage in India is considered a sacred religious ceremony and the couple is expected to remain together until their death" (P 67).

Man and woman are the two major groups of the world. If they filled with the evils such as separation and segmentation based on many influences and if do not coexist the resulting effect will be ruinous as one can see in the lives of Moni and Anthony. So man-woman relation must be equipped with truthfulness, openness and purity so that any negation cannot be entered in their

life. But unfortunately all the above positive characteristics are missing in Anthony's character. In many instances it is not that only two will suffer but their children also have to face the impact psychologically which can also influence in their character building. It is also a question of social responsibility and emotional imbalance. Here Gupta uses her art of characterization in an influential manner to highlight the importance of man-woman relationship.

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AcharyaVinobaBhave- An Ovwerview

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Abstract:

Many authors have recorded his association with Karnataka especially his visit to Bengaluru, Tumkur and Mysore during the BhudaanMovement. He visited Kuvempu's house in Mysore and was overwhelmed when he was given a copy of Sri Ramayana Darshanam personally autographed by Kuvempu himself. Mahadevi, a relative of former CM Karnataka late Ramakrishna Hegde, was so closely connected with the activities Ashram that she was introduced to the visitors as the 'sister of AcharyaBhave'. The slogan 'Jai Jagat' given by VinobaBhave was first called in a small village near Tumkur on November1st 1957.

Introduction

Noted Nuclear Physicist Prof Raja Ramanna has spoken thus about AcharyaVinobaBhave“ AcharyaVinoba was one of the venerated disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He was a replica of Gandhian values. The strong ideological bondage of both Gandhi and Vinobawas often compared to that of mythological bondage of 'Ram and Hanuman'. It was popularly regarded that Gandhi was the 'Saint of Sabamathi' while Bhave was the 'Saint of Panvar'. Gandhi had a great regard to AcharyaVinoba and suggested the visitor of Sabarmathi to meet AcharyaVinoba once. 'Did you meet VinobaBhave? You must see him' were the usual words of Gandhi to his visitors.

AcharyaVinobaBhave- An Ovwerview

N.KrishnaSwmay, a well known scientist and the staunch admirer of VinobaBhave, has said the following words about Gandhi and VinobaBhave: "AcharyaVinobaBhave, being a close

confidant of Gandhi, not only had mastery over Hindu scriptures but also had a deep knowledge of other religions. He was the torchbearer of Sarvodaya Movement, a person who persuaded Chambal Valley dacoits to surrender their arms, the champion of Boodan Movement, a versatile thinker, poet and a spiritual leader. 'GeethaPravachan' his discourses on Gitais a classic example of his literary genius and Geethai, a Marathi translation of BhagavdGitais a clear testimony of his religious understanding".

Many authors have recorded his association with Karnataka especially his visit to Bengaluru, Tumkur and Mysore during the BhudaanMovement. He visited Kuvempu's house in Mysore and was overwhelmed when he was given a copy of Sri Ramayana Darshanam personally autographed by Kuvempu himself. Mahadevi, a relative of former CM Karnataka late Ramakrishna Hegde, was so closely connected with the



activities Ashram that she was introduced to the visitors as the 'sister of AcharyaBhave'. The slogan 'Jai Jagat' given by VinobaBhave was first called in a small village near Tumkur on November 1st 1957.

Though many books have been authored depicting the achievements of VinobaBhave, books on his childhood and early life is scarce. This paper makes an attempt to record his childhood and early life which are as significant as his achievements. It is to be noted here that Acharya was born in Karnataka and spent his early childhood in Karnataka. Most of the books state that he was born on 11th September 1895 in Gagode village near Kolaba district (Now Raigadh) in Maharashtra. Since his father belonged to this place, most authors have recorded that he was born in Maharashtra. But his actual place of birth is Havanuru which is not recorded anywhere. During the days of Bhudaan Movement in 1957, AcharyaVinobaBhave toured Dharwad and Karwar districts. On December 10 and 11, 1957 his Paadayatra was scheduled to pass through Havanuru and Hosaritti villages in Haveri district. This was published in Sudha, a famous Kannada weekly magazine. Based on these sources, the authors of this paper visited the house and the relatives of Acharya.

Acharya selected Havanuru village to enter Haveri district. To the question as to why he selected Havanuru village to enter Haveri, Acharya said 'I have spent my childhood in this village'. He further asked the organizers of the Paadayatra to send a word to the members of Joga family, who were his close maternal relatives. Since Vinoba's visit to Havanuru was after a long spell of fifty

years, the organizers of the Paadayatra expressed inability to recognize his maternal relatives. But Vinoba told the organizers that he would not skip his visit to Havanuru. Starting from the end of Ballari district, Vinobajireached the TungaBhadra river bed on December 12, 1957. Many prominent leaders of the Congress party, government officials, activists of Sarvodaya Movement and the then CM of Karnataka Sri Nijalingappawas present to welcome Vinobaji. While heading towards the boat which was ready to ferry him to Havanuru, Vinobaji stopped halfway and enquired about Eshwara temple situated in the town. He then visited the Eshwara temple and fondly remembered the childhood days he spent in the vicinity of the temple. He also remembered how he and his childhood friends played around the banyan trees near the river bed. He later asked the members of the Jog family to take him to their colony in order to recollect where his maternal house situated. Upon reaching a well, he located a house where he spent his childhood with his mother. This house was now belonged Parashuram Jog, Vinobaji recollected how his mother sang Bhajans in this house. Sri Manmohan Jog, the present occupant of the house, says that Vinobajispent more than an half an hour in that house and took a photograph with the family members. Manmohan says that a baby boy was born in the house on the day when Vinobaji visited their house. And the child was named "Vinoba".

Havanuru is the maternal village of RukminiBayi (Vinobaji's mother). RukminiBayi lost her mother in her early childhood and she was taken care of by her maternal aunt UmaTaayi. UmaTaayi



and her husband ParashuramJoga both treated Vinobaji as their son and often brought the child (Vinobaji) to Havanuru to spend summer holidays. The young 'Vinoos' always accompanied his mother whenever she went to the river bed. His mother had told him 'always remove foot wear when you are walking on river bed because the Goddess Ganga resides on the river bed'. This was ignored by the young Vinoos for couple of times. But on the third visit his mother slapped him lightly on his back to remind him that he was walking on the river bed by wearing footwear. So when Vinobaji visited the TungaBhadra river bed on 9th December 1957, he remembered his mother's warning and removed the footwear while walking on the river bed. (As published in Sudha).

4. Sudha, Kannada weekly Magazine, 24th March 1991, Bengaluru.

During the study visits, Sri Manmohan Jog recollected the visit of Vinobaji and provided documents which were useful to prepare this this paper. The authors of this paper are grateful to the family of Sri Manmohan Jog and Sri B Srinivas, Shirestedar, District Session Court, Haveri for their kind help.

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