# SPATIAL PATTERN OF RURAL LITERACY AND GENDER DISPARITY IN HISAR DISTRICT OF HARYANA

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## ABSTRACT

*This study is an endeavour to evaluate the spatial pattern of rural literacy and gender disparity in Hisar district of Haryana in 2011. This study is based on secondary data (Census of India, 2011) and information at village level. Literacy rate has been calculated at village level as per Census of India. Sopher's Disparity Index developed by Kundu & Rao (1985) has been used to measure the gender disparity in the degree of rural literacy. The maps prepared showcase the spatial pattern of literacy rate and gender disparity at village level. The villages distributed in the eastern part of the district, along national highway & near to Hisar city observed with higher literacy rate as compare to other parts of the district. The south-western & north-eastern part of the district had shown moderate to very high level of disparity in terms of gender literacy. The gender disparity seemed increasing from low to very high as we farthest away from Hisar city to in all directions.*

***Keywords:*** *Literacy Rate, Gender Disparity, Spatial Pattern, Secondary Data.*

## Introduction

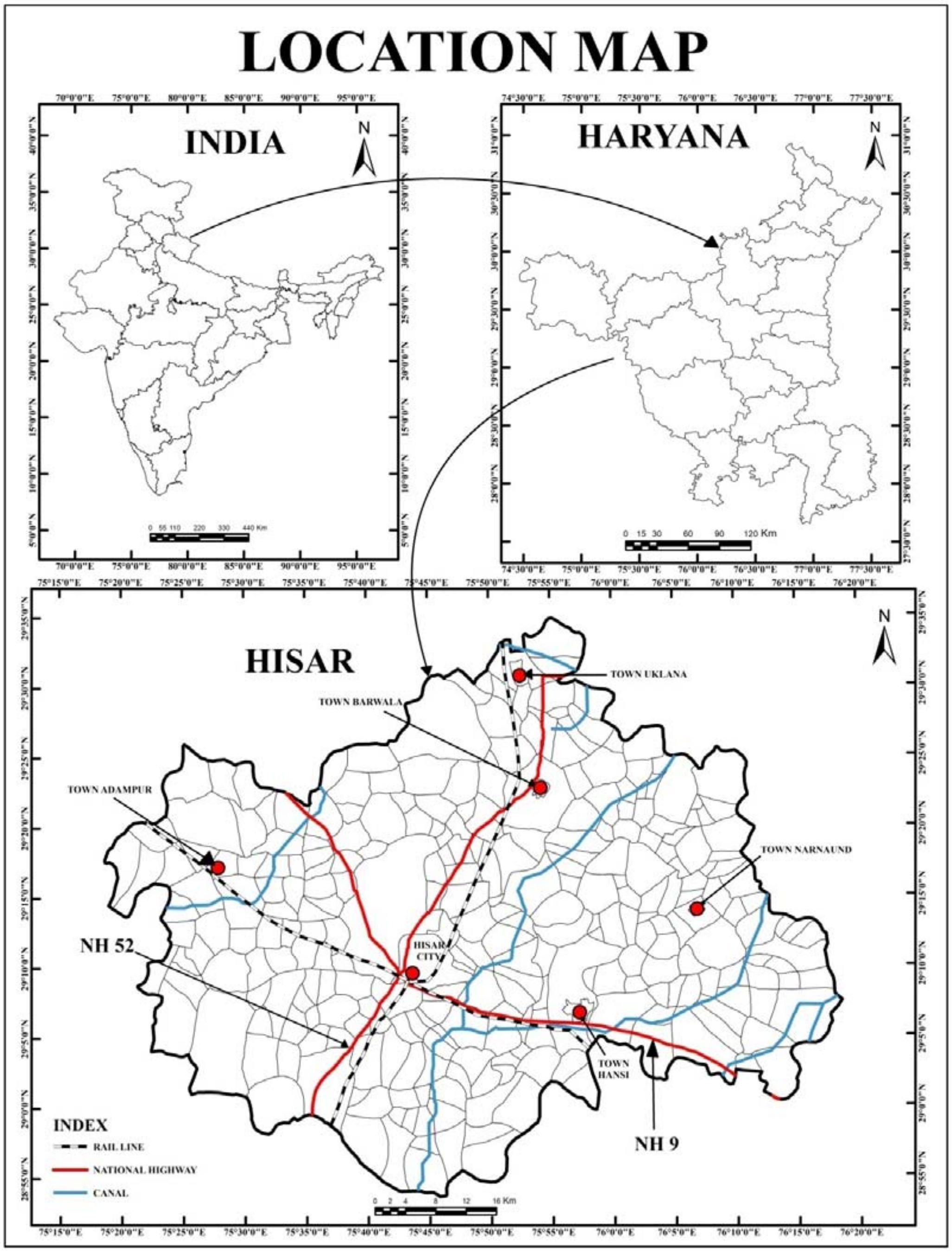
The level of education among various elements of social and demographic characteristics is an important unit to demonstrate human cultural-economic development. With the bilateral impact of increasing globalization and modernization, education has grown in stature, due to which it has emerged as a highly sensitive barometer for measuring community development, on which the future upliftment of society depends (Morris, 1980: 96). Depending on the changing decades and local characteristics, there is a difference in the definition and concept of literacy. In the Indian context, this variation is more visible because the term literacy contained in the Indian census does not make any educated sense. The understanding of any language, from reading and writing to the highly educated population is included in the approach of literacy census. Despite this large range present in the scale of literacy rate, it can be is an important aspect of community development, and can be considered as one of the important factor for the all-round development of human beings in today's technological times (Siddiqui and Naseer, 2004: 25). In the developmental process and cultural-economic upliftment of society, bottom top approach is required the spread of education in modern times.

Although, education itself does not directly or indirectly determines the progress of human beings but its lack can essentially become a major obstacle in the path of progress. A minimum level of education is essential for a human being because without this, a person cannot be freed from the bleak lifestyle and backwardness. A qualitative increase in the distributed literacy level in the two sexes of the society is also necessary for the progress of any town or country (Gosal, 1985: 261). Gender equality is a sign of a civilized society, but in a less developed country like India, gender inequality has its feet in every activity in the urban as well as rural sector. The sharp rise in literacy rate of rural India after independence is an indication of the educated society, but during this time, high gender inequality in literacy show the biasness of the society. In India, the pattern of gender discrimination in rural education is also visible in the modern era. However, with increasing literacy rates in the recent past, the gender literacy gap has declined (Rahaman, 2019:1). Therefore, the present study is an attempt to evaluate that what is the spatial pattern of rural literacy and gender disparity in Hisar district of Haryana in 2011.

## Study Area

The study area of the present study is Hisar district of Haryana state. The District Hisar is located between $28^0$ 53′ 45 ″ N to $29^0$ 34′ 50″ N latitude and $75^0$ 19′ 44″ E to $76^0$ 18′ 15″ E longitude (fig. 1). Its total geographical area is 3983.00 square kilometer in which rural and urban areas are 3835.53 square kilometer and

147.47 square kilometer respectively. It is covered by Fatehabad and Jind districts in the north, and north-east & east respectively, Bhiwani and Rohtak districts in the south and south-east apart, whereas Rajasthan state in the west. The district headquarter of Hisar is Hisar city. Hansi, Barwala, Narnaund, Uklana, Adampur are the urban town & Tehsil headquarter in the district. The imprints of Pre-Harappan culture (Rakhigarhi-Siswal) are also




found in the district. Two National highway i.e. NH-9 and NH-52 cross the district. Hisar station has the railway junction of Rewari-Bhiwani-Hisar-Sirsa & Sadulpur-Hisar-Ludhiana railway line. Hisar district has a hub of educational institutes including CCS HAU, GJU of Science & Technology, Haryana Agricultural & Livestock Farms, Colleges, Polytechnic & ITI and schools etc.

According to census 2011, the total population of Hisar district is 1,743,931 with a male and female population of 931562 and 812369 respectively. The proportion of Urban & Rural population is 1,743,931 and 1,190,443 persons respectively. In 2011, the literacy rate of Hisar district was 72.90 percent with 15th rank in the Haryana state (75.60 percent). The literacy rate of male and female was 82.20 percent and 62.50 percent respectively with a gender gap of about 20 percentage point.

**Objective:**

The present study seeks to realize the following objectives;

1. To examine the spatial pattern of rural literacy in the study area.
2. To investigate the gender disparity in rural literacy in the villages of Hisar.

**Database and Methodology:**

The present study mainly focuses on secondary data covering all villages (total 263) in district Hisar. Urban towns & villages are excluded from the study area. The data of population & literacy at village level has been obtained from the Census of India and Primary Census Abstract, 2011. Hisar District gazetteer, 1987, different books & research papers, are studied and information drawn. Literacy rate has been calculated as per definition of census of India, 2011. Sopher's Disparity Index modified by Kundu & Rao (1985) has been used to assess the gender disparity in level of literacy. Further, the literacy rate and gender disparity index have been categorized on the basis of Z-score (X – Mean divided by standard deviation) as given; Very High (> 1.5), High (0.5 to 1.5), Moderate (0.5 to – 0.5), Low (-0.5 to – 1.5) & Vey Low (< - 1.5). Besides location map of Hisar district, the Maps of spatial pattern of rural literacy & gender disparity have been prepared to show the spatial pattern of literacy rate and gender disparity at village level.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

**Spatial Pattern of Level in Rural Literacy:**

Table 1 and Figure 2 show the village-wise disparity and rate in gender literacy of Hisar district in 2011. The rural literacy rate of Hisar district was 68.90 percent. The rural literacy rate for males and female was 79.71 and 56.64 respectively with significant gender disparity i.e. 23.07 percentage point.

It is evident from fig. 2 that there are significant spatial variations in literacy level and gender disparity at village level. It can be categorized into following categories;

**Very High Level of Literacy (above 75 percent):** About 6.47 percent villages out of 263 villages accounted for very high literacy rate which covered only 3.30 percent of total population. The highest literacy rate (81.94 percent) was recorded in Ghuskani village followed by Gunzar (77.52 percent), Hajampur (77.22 percent), etc. The villages of this category distributed in the eastern part of the district, along south of NH 9A from Hansi to Hisar city & NH 52 from Hisar city to Barwala town and near to Hisar city.

**High Level of Literacy (70.96 to 75 percent):** About one-fourth villages (26.24 percent) observed in this category of literacy rate. Interesting to note that 22.82 percent population inhabited in the villages of this category. There was found some pockets of high literacy villages including a pocket of eastern part, southern part and south western part of the district. However, these villages are distributed in each and every part of the Hisar district.

**Moderate Level of Literacy (66.91 to 70.96 percent):** Majority of villages (38.78 percent) had moderate level of literacy rate which was very close to district average literacy rate i.e. 68.89 percent. About 43.32 percent population of the district was residing in these villages in 2011. Majority of villages of this category are observed in the western, central, southern & eastern part of the district.

**Low Level of Literacy (62.80 to 66.91percent):** About one-fifth villages (20.91 percent) had a literacy rate lower than average level of literacy. The village of this category included the one-third (23.58 percent) of total population. The villages having low level of literacy mainly concentrated in the northern part of the district.

**Very Low Level of Literacy (below 62.80 percent):** About 7.60 percent villages recorded below 62.80 percent literacy rate. The village "Tharwa" found at the bottom of literacy ladder i.e. 53.19 percent. This category of literacy rate covered about 6.98 percent population. Most of the villages were located on farthest location from city or town center, National Highway.

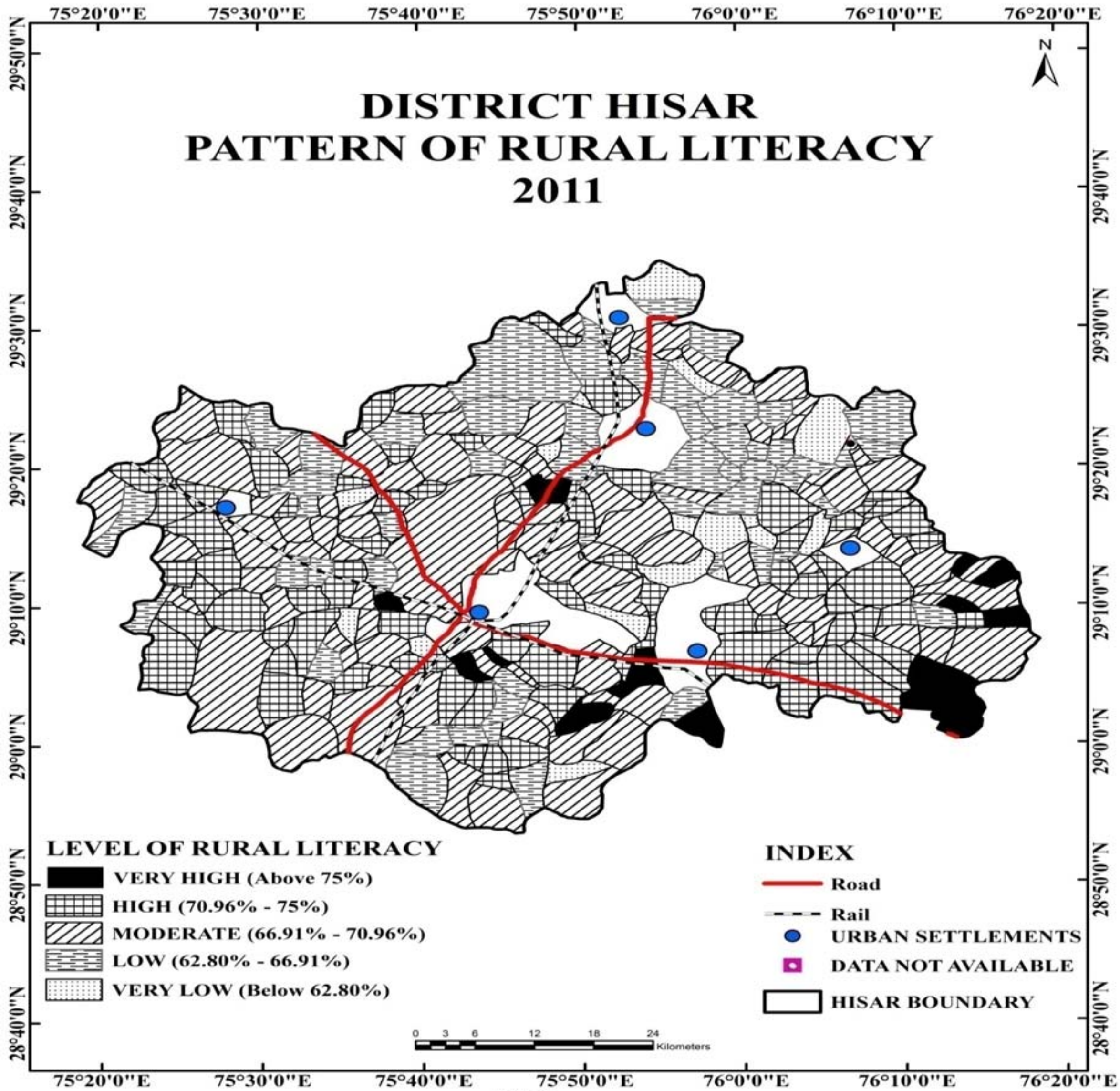


Fig. - 2

**Table - 1**

**Level of Rural Literacy and Gender Disparity in District Hisar**

**2011**

| Level of Literacy (%) | Percentage of Villages with No. in Bracket | Population (%) | Level of Disparity | Disparity Index with No. of Villages in Bracket |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Very High** (Above 0.27) | 0 (0) |
| | | | **High** (0.24 to 0.27) | 2.08 (1) |
| **Very High** (75% & Above) | 6.47 (17) | 3.36 | **Moderate** (0.21 to 0.24) | 5.26 (7) |
| | | | **Low** (0.16 to 0.21) | 13.56 (8) |
| | | | **Very Low** (Below 0.16) | 11.11 (1) |
| | | | **Very High** (Above 0.27) | 50 (7) |
| | | | **High** (0.24 to 0.27) | 33.33 (16) |
| **High** | 26.24 | 23.35 | **Moderate** (0.21 to 0.24) | 26.32 (35) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (70.96% - 75%) | (69) | | **Low** (0.16 to 0.21) | 16.95 (10) |
| | | | **Very Low** (Below 0.16) | 11.11 (1) |
| **Moderate** (66.91% - 70.96%) | 38.78 (102) | 43.00 | **Very High** (Above 0.27) | 28.57 (4) |
| | | | **High** (0.24 to 0.27) | 45.83 (22) |
| | | | **Moderate** (0.21 to 0.24) | 39.09 (52) |
| | | | **Low** (0.16 to 0.21) | 37.28 (22) |
| | | | **Very Low** (Below 0.16) | 22.22 (2) |
| **Low** (62.80% - 66.91%) | 20.91 (55) | 23.79 | **Very High** (Above 0.27) | 21.43 (3) |
| | | | **High** (0.24 to 0.27) | 16.67 (8) |
| | | | **Moderate** (0.21 to 0.24) | 23.30 (31) |
| | | | **Low** (0.16 to 0.21) | 20.33 (12) |
| | | | **Very Low** (Below 0.16) | 11.11 (1) |
| **Very Low** (62.80 & Below) | 7.60 (20) | 6.5 | **Very High** (Above 0.27) | 0 (0) |
| | | | **High** (0.24 to 0.27) | 12.5 (6) |
| | | | **Moderate** (0.21 to 0.24) | 3.76 (5) |
| | | | **Low** (0.16 to 0.21) | 8.47 (5) |
| | | | **Very Low** (Below 0.16) | 44.45 (4) |
| Total | 100 (263) | 100 | | |

**Spatial Pattern of Gender Disparity in Rural Literacy:**

Table 1 also exhibits the village-wise gender disparity in rural literacy of Hisar district in 2011. The average gender disparity index was 0.22 in 2011. It is evident from figure 3 that there are wide spatial variations in gender disparity at village level. The south-western & north-eastern part of the district had shown moderate to very high level of gender disparity in literacy. The gender disparity seemed increasing from low to very high as we farthest away from Hisar city to in all directions. On the basis of table 1 and figure 3, gender disparity can be categorized in to following categories;

**Very Low Gender Disparity (below 0.16):** only 3.42 percent villages were observed in this category of gender disparity. It is evident from table that only two villages out of 86 villages of very high to high level of literacy was found place in the category of very low gender disparity. It is very interesting to note that the village "Ghuskani" had highest literacy rate with lowest gender disparity (0.02) in the Hisar district. The village "Luhari Ragho" recorded in the category of high literacy rate but gender disparity index (0.16) is in this category.

**Low Gender Disparity (0.16 – 0.21):** about 22.43 percent villages included in this category of gender disparity. Among 32 .71 percent villages of very high and high level of literacy, only 6.46 villages registered with low gender disparity. One – third villages of this category were belong to moderate level of literacy and one – fifth villages with low level of literacy.

**Moderate Gender Disparity (0.21 – 0.24):** More than half of villages (50.57 percent) noticed with moderate level of gender disparity. A majority villages of this category belonged to moderate level of literacy (38.35 percent) followed by 27 percent in high, 23.30 percent in low, 5.26 percent in very high and 3.76 percent in very low level of literacy.

**High Gender Disparity (0.24 – 0.27):** About 18.25 percent villages inserted in the category of high gender disparity. About 47.91 percent villages having high gender disparity accounted for moderate level of literacy followed by high level of literacy (33.33 percent), low level of literacy (18.75 percent), very low level of literacy (12.50 percent).

**Very High Gender Disparity (above 0.27):** only 5.32 percent villages showed very high gender disparity in which half of villages belonged to high level of literacy followed by 28.57 percent in moderate level of literacy, 21.43 percent villages in low level of literacy. The village "Mahalsara" recorded highest gender disparity index (3.83) and high level of literacy (71.75 percent).

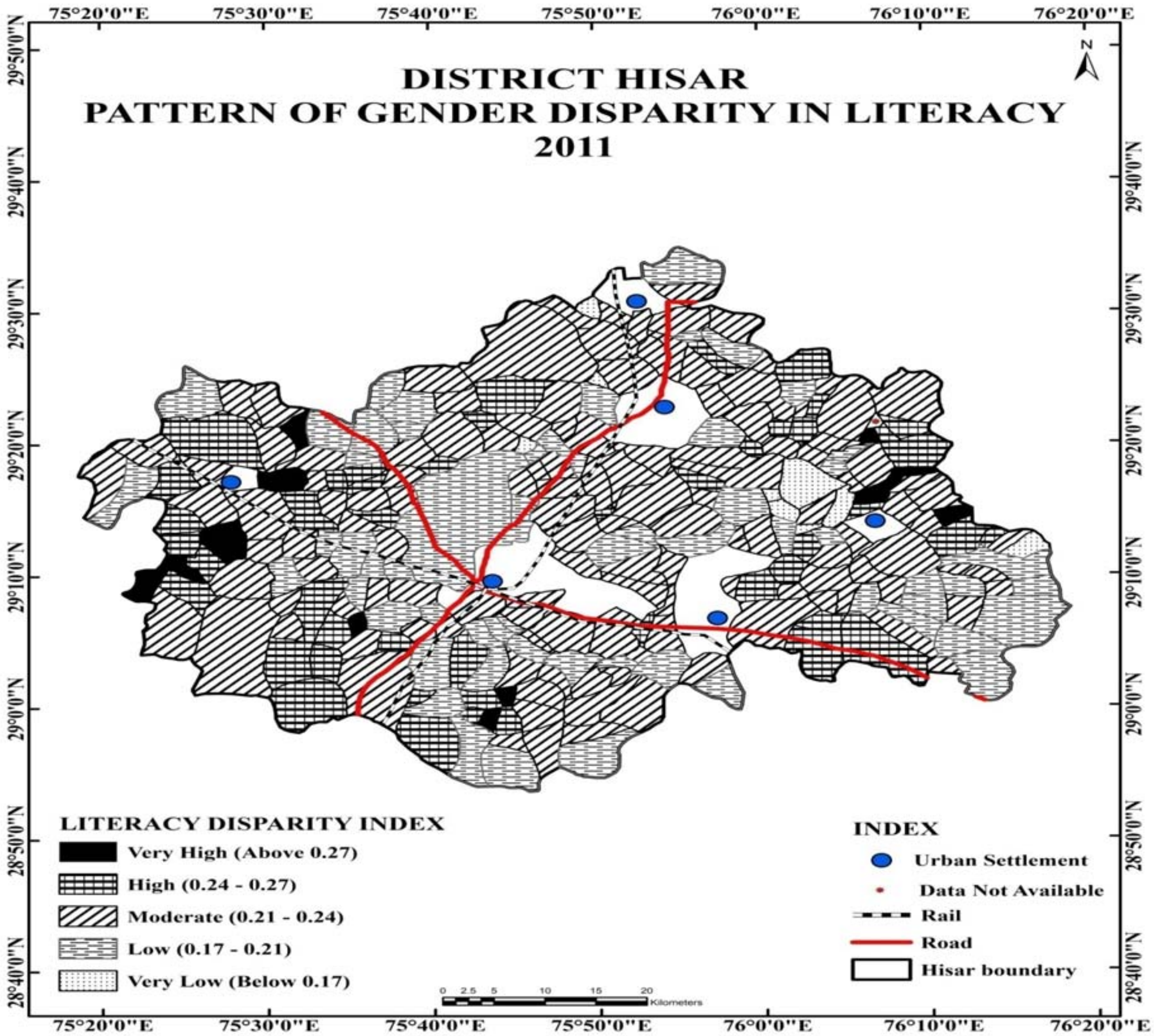



Fig. - 3

## Conclusion

The roots of diversity in the literacy of rural areas have been deep since ancient times. Caste based cultural norms, narrow mentality of the people, lack of government scheme, political-economic factors etc. have created diversity in the education attainment of rural area. After 63 years of independence, about 93.53 percent villages accounted for less than 75 percent literacy rate with significant gender disparity. The villages distributed in the eastern part of the district, along national highway & near to Hisar city observed with higher literacy rate as compare to other parts of the district. The south-western & north-eastern part of the district had shown moderate to very high level of gender gap in literacy. The gender disparity seemed increasing from low to very high as we farthest away from Hisar city to in all directions. It indicates that there is need of making a lot of efforts in the field of educational infrastructure to ensure 100 percent literacy at all level including regional, towns and villages, social classes and importantly among males and females.

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# A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF PARENTS STRESS ON HELICOPTER PARENTING

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## ABSTRACT

*Parenting can be an incredibly exciting or a highly depressing experience. Depending on the situation and the support you are able to receive, your feelings of love, happiness, and pride can quickly turn into anger, hatred, or guilt. There is nothing abnormal about these feelings. Every parent experiences negative emotions. This study aims to investigate how parental stress impacts helicopter parenting. Parents' parenting practices are negatively affected and predicted by parenting stress. Additionally, parenting practices are strongly related to children's socialization, wellbeing, nutritional status, and psychological development. A positive parenting approach may prevent childhood problems and increase children's self-confidence and development. Parental stress and negative parenting practices have a strong correlation with behavioral, social, and emotional problems in children, as well as their development and functioning. Results of the study revealed that parenting practices and parental stress were influenced by parents' sociodemographic characteristics. The results of the fathers particularly indicated an unhealthy relationship between them and their children. Parents with lower incomes, participants without jobs, those who lived in rural areas, and those with more than one child experienced greater parental stress and applied harsher parenting techniques towards their kids. Parents' and children's quality of life are negatively affected by parenting stress, which needs to be seriously addressed by the state. Parents may need to consider strengthening the functioning of their families and reducing parental stress in order to improve children's wellbeing.*

***Keywords:*** *Parents stress, helicopter parenting and parenting style.*

## Introduction

Rodriguez-Jenkins and Marcenko (2014) have shown that stress is a major contributor to child abuse. Stress can cause the parent-child relationship to be overloaded, making it more difficult (Deater-Deckard, 2004). As a result of parental stress, harsh parenting can be the result (Beckerman et. al. 2017) which can increase the chances of child maltreatment (Martorell&Bugental, 2006). The perception of control over an individual's life and supportive family environments may help reduce child maltreatment and distress in children (Frazier et al., 2011). Families worldwide are experiencing a range of contrasting stressors, despite ample evidence linking poor parent-child relationships and child maltreatment with individual and family level stressors (Li, Godinet, &Arnsberger, 2011). Parents experience significant stress in raising their young children, however, the amount varies considerably on a case-by-case basis (Crnic& Greenberg, 1987). The quality of experiences between parents and their children appears to be a contributing factor. In high-stress parents, child interaction is limited to anxiety-free activities and they fail to engage in forms of interaction that would be most likely to enhance their children's development. Children with a low level of stress are likely to engage in responsive and nurturing interactions (Christensen, 1990) and to exhibit the kinds of behaviors that will stimulate their development.

## Literature Review

### *Helicopter Parenting as a parenting style*

Parenting that is helicopter-oriented refers to excessive parental involvement. A helicopter parent is defined as a caregiver who is overly involved in their child's life to ensure their child's emotional and/or physical wellbeing. It may appear that caregivers who use this approach are overbearing and overprotective because they take special interest in all of their children's problems and successes. Parental "overheating" occurs when parents constantly oversee or are overly concerned with every aspect of their child's life (Kim et. al. 2020). The cell phone industry claims it is "the world's longest umbilical cord," contributing to this phenomenon.

### *Impact of stress on parenting style*

Since the 1970s, researchers have begun studying parenting styles. In that time, various approaches to preventing, resolving, and treating problems between a child and the mother have been developed (Stambor, 2006). The reason behind this is found in eastern societies where parents are more involved in disciplinary matters, and they serve the needs of their children physically, emotionally and socially. Stress is more likely to affect mothers than their male counterparts ( Creasy& Jarvis, 2003).

Several child experts believe there is a direct correlation between a mother's behavior and the behavior of her child. The support that parents provide for their children is important in influencing the mental health of children (Hoghughi&Long, 2004). Self-esteem is an issue that affects behavior that occurs in the family system, for example. Children with high self-esteem have their parents to thank for raising them.

The low self-esteem of teens may be caused by the lack of parental warmth (relationship deficit) and excessive parental control (autonomy deficit) in their families (Ryan & Brown, 2005). The self-esteem of children gradually drops as feedback from peers and teachers, as well as feedback from other sources, diminishes during childhood. The importance of increasing one's self-esteem has been highlighted by examining the relationship between self-esteem and adaptive behavior (Okada, 2010).

In the absence of a response in this regard, a person's sense of self-esteem can be diminished, which leads to bullying, apathy, low respect, inferiority, coldness, and prejudice (Hoban & Hoban, 2004). Positive parenting may lead to the development of desirable qualities in children. These qualities include self-respect, responsibility, motivation in daily life, and friendship (Furenham& Chang, 2004). In contrast, victims of mental illness have less self-respect (Bardone et. al., 2000).

Study results by Dehart et. al. (2004) contend that authoritative parenting fosters a sense of self-respect in children, and positive interactions between parents and their children can positively influence self-esteem. On the other hand, poor interactions between the mother and child result in increased stress for the mother, resulting in decreased interaction between the mother and child. The result of the mother's stress is the insufficient interaction-oriented parenting style and poor parenting habits (Ostberg&Hagekull, 2000).

### *Parental stress: reason behind helicopter parenting*

Having a stressful home life can affect a parent's emotional wellbeing. As a result, parents who report a greater number of daily hassles in parenting and/or significant life events indicate having a reduced sense of life satisfaction and higher levels of negative mood and emotional distress (Webster-Stratton, C. (1990)). Despite some evidence to the contrary, stress from daily hassles appears to have a stronger correlation with lower emotional well-being than stress from major life events. Parenting under high stress is associated with a negative impact on parents' emotional well-being, as well as decreased satisfaction in their role as parents (Dellve et. al. (2006)). Parents are also less likely to enjoy their children and experience less pleasure from them. According to these data, parents report lower feelings of self-efficacy, meaning a lower sense of competence and a lower sense of confidence that their parenting efforts will be beneficial to their kids. In some parents, high levels of anxiety and depression are a result of parenting stress. Parents of low-birth-weight infants or infants with medical conditions are at a greater risk of developing postpartum depression.

Author David Code has gathered evidence from labs around the world to demonstrate that chronic stress caused by parents negatively impacts children's development in profound ways. In pregnancy, parental stress can have particular effects on a child. Stress during pregnancy is particularly damaging. It may also affect the brain development of a child down to the genes (Thompson, R. A. (2014)).

Helicopter parents first of all want to ensure that their children are safe (Nelson, M. K. (2018)). A parent being cautious of his or her child getting hurt when left alone can be seen following their child around the jungle gym even holding their hand down the slide.

The fear of safety can be legitimate. But when the fear is exaggerated, it blankets the entire family and leaves mom or dad in a state of worry. Injuries on a jungle gym can teach children to be cautious on their own, which is fine and even helpful long-term (Kivel, P. (2017)). Consequently, children may become injured when they encounter bigger physical challenges, such as a skateboard park, when parents do not provide safety advice and precautions.

Having a few minor injuries when they are young and playing in a safer environment (on a playground set up for small children) may be enough to provide them with the opportunity to learn how to protect themselves. Children should learn to protect themselves when they grow up, since their parents aren't always available to protect them.

They do not want their children to fail because they love them. It is part of the purpose of parenting to have children feel confident about doing well in life (Pajares, F. (2006)). Parental desire and desire to give their children the best is essential. Children are precious to them, and failure can be painful (Will, M. C. (1986)). Children are unable to learn how to deal with failure if small failures are not allowed, which creates further problems in their future.

Often, parents get caught up in their own egos. The self-identification of parents with their children is becoming too prevalent. Parents identify with the failures and successes of their children (Rondini, A. C. (2016)). They therefore over parent in an effort to help their child succeed, which is to the detriment of the child in the long run. The future of their child depends on separating their identities from that of their children.

## Methodology

To examine the impact of helicopter parenting on parenting stress, the present study utilized secondary data analysis. The study used various books, journals, magazines, articles and newspapers for this study.

## Results and discussions

Parents' stress is negative correlated with a variety of child development outcomes (Neece& Baker, 2008). Although the studies do not directly address parent-child interactions, they suggest or postulate that high levels of stress negatively influence parent-child interactions. These relationships between parenting stress and child development are mediated by parenting stress.

This review evaluates both unidirectional and bidirectional effects on children's interactions with parents of parenting stress. In their study comparing mothers of children with special needs and mothers of typically developing children, Neece and Baker (2008) used FIQ (Donenberg& Baker, 1993) to assess parental behavior over a two-year period.

The results of regression analyses showed that the amount of parenting stress during an infant's first year and its growth during childhood predicted the level of social skills decline in young children with Down syndrome. The authors speculate that parental stress makes it more difficult for parents to interact with their children constructively, ultimately reducing the children's ability to develop their social skills. It was found that parenting stress and children's temperament have direct connections to the language development of economically disadvantaged preschool aged children, according to Noel, Peterson and Jesso (2007). 56 mothers with children aged 4 years of low socioeconomic status were included in the study. The PSI-SF (Reitman et. al. 2002) is used to measure mothers' stress, and EAS Temperament Survey is used to measure children's emotionality, activity, sociability, and shyness.

Receptive and expressive vocabulary was assessed during language assessments. It was found that the size of the children's expressive and receptive vocabulary was negatively correlated with the parenting stress index scores of their mothers. In addition, children's emotionality and mothers' stress levels are related, so children who are more emotional have stressed mothers. Stress scores of their mothers were also affected by children's temperament (emotional and sociable). Even without using multivariate statistical models to test causality, the researchers interpreted these results as suggesting that maternal stress is associated with a delay in children's language development by ensuring that high levels of stress negatively affect contact between parents and their children.

Researchers Havetingset. al.(2006 ) identified a bi-directional relationship between parental stress and behavior problems among children. Researchers assessed 75 mothers with children ages 3 to 19 with PDDs and DSs twice, 2 years apart. The PSI-SF was validated by Achenbach (1991), a scale that measures parental distress and dysfunctional interactions between parents and children, as well as behavioral problems with subscales of conduct disorder, emotional symptom, and hyperactivity, as well as peer relationships.

Behavioral problems at year 2 were significantly predicted by maternal stress after controlling for year 1 behavioral problems. A significant prediction of year-2 maternal stress was also found after controlling for year-1 maternal stress. An investigation of parents' style of interaction using self-report measures suggests that elevated stress may affect how they interact with their children.

According to Loranget. al. (2018), mothers who had children with Down Syndrome and mothers of chronologically age-matched TD children experienced different levels of parenting stress, depending on the parenting style used in their interaction with their children. The children with DD were typically between 3 and 9 years old, and they had moderate to severe disabilities. They completed the Parenting Stress Inventory-SF (Abidin, 1995) and the Parenting Interactions Index to assess parenting stress and input from their children. It can be concluded from the PSI-SF results that mothers of handicapped children report more psychological distress, more dysfunctional interactions between parents and children, and more difficult children than mothers of children with typical development.

Compared to mothers of children with TD, 57% of mothers of DDs had scores in the clinical range while only 8% did so. Approximately 36% of mothers with DD used their authority style of parenting in comparison to about 9% of mothers with TD children, according to the Child Rearing Practices Report. During this study, authoritative behaviors were observed due to parents' attempts to engage children with developmental disabilities, who have relatively low levels of interaction and engagement.

The effects of stress on parent-child interaction were inconclusive in two studies that examined observations of parents' interactions with their children directly. Researchers Crnicet. al. (2005) examined how parental stress and children's behavior problems correlate with the way parents interact with them. There were 125 mothers of TD children between 3 and 5 years old in the study. Each six months, the parenting hassles questionnaire measured parenting stress, while major life events stress was used in assessing parenting stress annually. Observations at home were also conducted when the children reached the age of five. These observations included measures of parental and child interaction, including measures of dyadic pleasure and conflict, and assessment of children's affect.

Firstly, practitioners need to be aware that, according to this study and numerous articles, parents of disabled children tend to experience high levels of parenting stress, which could potentially be clinically elevated in cases of Parents of Children with PDD (Solish, A., & Perry, A. (2008)). The 146 practices should acknowledge the possibility of this by allowing parents the opportunity to discuss the stress their children may be experiencing as well as how they are dealing with it. High levels of parenting stress can disrupt relationships between parents and their children and spouses if ignored or not treated, leading to declines in both individuals' well-being and their relationships with their loved ones.

According to this study, parents can take active roles in their children's interventions even when they are experiencing high levels of parenting stress (Dabrowska, A., &Pisula, E. (2010)). Parents were able to learn and integrate RF strategies into their routines for caregiving and interacting with their children despite having high levels of parenting stress. This finding is heartening. Due to the fact that RF strategies require parents to modify and monitor their interactions with their children instead of doing additional activities with them. Despite being highly stressed, parents can benefit from such a parent-implemented intervention because it is a unique type of intervention.

## Conclusion

The results from this study indicate that even highly stressed parents can engage in the parenting model if they adopt it and aspire to it. According to this study, parents did not exhibit any evidence of impaired use of RT strategies to modify routine interactions with their children when under stressful conditions. Despite its effectiveness in improving parent-child relationships, it did not reduce parenting stress as expected. As parents' psychosocial needs are major targets of intervention, it may be necessary to complement the parenting model with other early intervention models, such as social support. Thus, the study concluded that parents of socially anxious children are excessively concerned about failure or threats. Children are therefore prevented from learning how to fail and succeed on their own as a result of their reactions. Furthermore, helicopter parenting has the potential to increase anxiety among children.

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# DALIT WOMAN'S SOCIAL REJECTION AND FEMALE SUFFERINGS IN URMILA PAWAR'S AAYDAN

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## ABSTRACT

*Many Dalit literary works have expressed the experience of social rejection in their works. This paper deals with the implications of the idea about the existence of social rejection, exclusion, sufferings, social experiences, trauma within their community and also the darker side of how women are treated in their households by the people of their own community. Also how they overcome the situation with the passage of time being self-determined keeping a positive distinction and maintaining individuality taking reference of famous Dalit women autobiography Aaydan by Urmila Pawar.*

***Keywords:*** *Social rejection, Experience, Exclusion, Dalit, Women.*

## Introduction

The significance of gender in relation to caste is explained in many of the texts. Life narratives of Dalit's have established themselves as a distinct genre, which has emerged from self- interpretation, exploring society and the conflict within these. (Jadhav 1991; Lokhande 1994). There are all types of utopias that many people have imagined and written about. But the most common type is a society which is completely based on equality. Here equality not only refers to no division between rich and poor but also giving same respect to men and women. The text deals with the experiences of social rejection and search for the correlation between 'Social experiences' and 'creativity' if any. It also deals with the psychological processes that might help in comprehending this connection. Although a much has been done on social rejection which points out the various harmful and injurious effects of social rejection on one's performance.

Urmila Pawar, a literary figure in the world of Dalit writings, a Maharashtrian native, a short story writer, has portrayed several incidents of social rejection due to casteism. Her autobiography' *Aaydan*' (2003), translated by Maya Pandit as '*The Weave of MyLife*' is replete with such accounts. The 'Preface' highlights the theme of social rejection and the need to transcend it as it is a complex narration of an individual. Pawar portrays her desire to transcend the caste identity and need for the individualization of self which seems to be very motivating for her to take the creative nature of literary writing to next level instead of suppressing it. She has given special emphasis on social rejection and its consequences on the women of her community. She states, "What the writer writes about is social reality and not her/his individual life" (342). Social rejection is a common social reality and traumatic experience for Dalit women. Narrating one such experience where she was asked to carry the baskets made by her mother to the members of the Upper caste and forced to stand outside the house. She recalls how the baskets were washed when she put them down by sprinkling "*water on them to wash away the pollution, and only then would they touch them*" (65). In another incident when coins were dropped, "*in my hands from above, avoiding contact if their hands would have burnt if they touched me"*(65).

She also faced social rejection after her marriage also, she recalls, she went to Ratnagiri and was forced to vacate the house and the reason was "*one point: caste*" (206). The negative outcome experienced by her seems to have long lasting effects and she explains how that rejection was enough to produce negative consequences. Williams and Zardo state, "*Rejection evokes a strong immediate warning*" (22).

Pawar observed the differences between herself and other girls and was conscious to learn about it. She explains the realization as, "We were aware, without anybody telling us, that we were born in a particular caste and in poverty, and that we had to live accordingly" (96). There was another aspect to it wherein she observed that the degree of social rejection was different for male members and female members of her community and the fact that Dalit women also suffer rejection from the male members of their own community. Even separate dishes are prepared for male and female members. According to Baumeister and Leary (1995). "A need to belong, that is, a need to form and maintain at least a minimum quantity of interpersonal relationships, is innately prepared (and hence nearly universal) among human beings" (499). The end result is frustration onlyto look for the belongingness. Even the children remain untouched from this humiliation. She depicts the humiliation and embarrassment suffered by the female children and women of the community who occupy the periphery of the society and are compelled to live on the fringes. She explains this with an example, when she along with her two nieces sat down to eat and began asking rice time after time. She recalls the humiliation. "The cook returned with more rice but being called monster was not easy to digest and we politely declined" (117).

She talks about rejection she faced during her school days wherein her classmates in school decides to prepare a meal. Everybody discussed what they should bring, rice, lentils etc. but she was instructed not to bring anything. Instead she was told. "*You must bring some money*" (107). She was not allowed to touch anything. And her eating habit "*had become the hottest topic for juicy gossip*" (110).James, W. in *The Principles ofPsychology* describes the feeling of being ostracised as "*every person we met cut us dead"* (293).

Pawar has portrayed the images of social rejection not only to what she has undergone but also those who belong to her community with the same realism. She describes about her elder sister Sushi who died after her marriage in utmost pain and misery. Likewise, Parvati, brother's wife, who has no voice of her own, everybody has faced the same or some other form of social rejection by one or the other person of their own community or upper caste people. Talking about one more incident in her school where she was put in an embarrassed situation by her English teacher who used to abuse her for poor language skills but the worst experience was at home only where in her uncle tried to exploit her sexually to play dolls with her imagining being her husband, dragging her and pressing her hard (125). All this resulted in anxiety, depression, unhappiness and a deep wrong effect on her young mind. The feeling of getting suppressed and humiliated and exploited by someone who is very close instead by someone who is not so very close has intensified the negative outcomes. And in continuation, she narrates the experiences of her wedding night when she felt the groping hands of her husband and was called 'frigid', which made her feel even more negative about herself. If she wouldn't have been there, her husband might have some other suspicions in his mind for her may be her being virgin! So she chose to remain silent and not show her disagreement or displeasure and surrendered completely. Similarly she had many more such examples from her community. This continued even in other matters also like when she received her first salary. She remarks,

"When I got my first salary, I could not believe that all money was mine; that I could spend it the way I liked. Before my marriage, I used to hand over my salary to my mother; now I started handling it over to my husband. If this is not like deliberately offering head for the butcher's knife, what else is it?" (14)

Similarly, Dalit woman's personal narratives not only challenged their absence in Dalit men's narratives, but also voice the concerns shared by women across all strata. These alternative accounts criticises the patriarchal structure in their society thus reflecting on women's problems with specific issues in a Dalit society. Dalit women's autobiographies are very candid about all kinds of exploitation and oppression that these women had to face within and outside their society.This has been observed in Dalit men's autobiographies that hardly there is any mention of domestic violence or any kind of emotional abuse but this fact is very evident in Dalit women autobiographies that domestic violence has always been a very major issue in their households. The absence of such narratives from Dalit men's writings shows the dismissal of the fact and denial from their end also. Whereas the women narratives have clearly shown the darker side of their daily routine life which again is a kind of social rejection from men's writings. This is stated in Bama's *Sangati*(1994)also as,

"It is not the same for women of other castes and communities. Our women cannot bear the treatment of upper-caste masters in the fields, and at home, they cannot bear the violence of their husbands" (65).

Urmila Pawar has written about one more custom prevalent in Maharashtra that is at the death ceremony of a man, his wife has to break her 'Mangalsutra' and her bangles. She has to remove all the signs of a 'Suhagan' or wifehood. She has to remove her 'Kumkum' from her forehead with the left toe of the husband. Urmila disliked this death ritual and raised her voice against this. According to Sonali rode, "Urmila Pawar's Aaydan describes her long journey from Konkan to Mumbai bringing the struggle of three generations for a Dalit modernity about which readers have hitherto heard so little". (International Research Journal, Vols.3 and 4, 2008)

## Conclusion

Urmila Pawar and almost all the Dalit writers had lived their lives under extremely bad conditions and they have been through worst of the circumstances but there was a positive aspect to it that it has given some motivation to people to do better and never stop working hard not only for themselves but for the whole community. It has also shown the path of unity to them and that is the reason they are united always in giving voice to all the silent sufferers. Urmila Pawar rejected the age old traditional set of rules designed by patriarchal society. She not only emerged as a strong woman amidst all the social rejection and exclusion but she was determined to liberate other Dalit women also. And the concluding paragraph of her autobiography states:

"Life has taught me many things, showed me so much. It has also lashed at me till I bled, I don't know how much longer I am going to live, nor do I know how much life is going to confront me let it came in any form; I am ready to face it stoically. This is what my life has taught me. This is my life and that is me". (320)

All such social stratification, exclusions and rejections has given a stronger reason and ways to empower Dalit women and men not only within but outside their community also.

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# LUCY MAUD MONTGOMERY'S PSYCHOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS IN "ANNE OF GREEN GABLES"

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## Introduction

The purpose of this study is to analyze Lucy Maud Montgomery's psychology as a script reflected in her novel Anne of Green Gables. The documentation contains the content of Montgomery's novels and biographies. The approach to analyzing a novel is psychological. As a result, writer Lucy Maud Montgomery and the novel's protagonist Anne have an imaginary personality that belongs to a practical type of imagination, a desire to be grateful, and loneliness. In addition, loneliness empowers Lucy Maud Montgomery to create her personality when writing her work.

## L.M. Montgomery's Psychological Reflections

Storiesspeak of the characters in all aspects of everyday life and nature, and every character has different issues. The problem usually explained in the story is the writer's experience. Many of the workers (under construction) are influenced by their personal lives. From time to time, even the characters in the work reflected their own personal characteristics. In line with Siswant's opinion in Dwitantyanov (2013), he said that literary works are a reflection of the true reality, but the reflection of reality is reinforced by the author's imagination. The literary work itself is related to human life. Therefore, it is appropriate to use psychology as an approach to understanding humans from the symptoms of the soul and processing them into texts to complete them in the mind (Endraswara, 2003). The choice of words is characteristic of the individual author. Anne of Green Gables' novel was written by Canadian author L.M. Montgomery in 1908. This novel was her first work to make her name known to many. A novel about an orphan girl named Anne Shirley who unexpectedly arrives in Avonlea in a confused manner to live with elderly siblings named Matthew Chutbert and Marilla. They wanted to give custody to little boys, not girls. Boys can help take care of green gables more than girls. But who can guess, this is the best fallacy for them. In fact, this little girl used her imagination to make both adorable. When she decided to take care of her, they tried to do their best, but neither had seen the care of the child. It's the first time for them, so they don't make it meaningless. They sent her to her school and gave her motivation and advice like her parents. Anne, who has her romantic soul, was always impressed by her kindness. It's been a while since she hasn't been treated this way. Because of all the kindness she received, she tried to do her best for her in the form of her affectionate parenting. She is proud of both of them. The author of this novel, Lucy Maud Montgomery, really attracted readers to love Anne as the protagonist of the novel. Anne's story, which has never felt the affection of her parents from an early age, has increased the number of patients facing her life. She used to be a little girl who took care of her brothers Mashu and Marilla and eventually lived in the Green Gables, until eventually her family didn't want to accept her and settled in an orphanage, which changed her residence. Anne's story as the main character in this novel is similar to Montgomery's life story.

Anne then imagines that her body is plump and full, with candy ridges that resemble elbow pits. Anne was presented out of the facility in a terrible old Wincydress and she felt very embarrassed in the dress. She talks about what people think when they see her. She sympathizes with people. Then Anne began to imagine that she wore the most beautiful light blue silk dress, and she wore a big hat with flowers and nods plums and a gold watch and velvet gloves and boots. In addition to the previous three dates, date 05 also shows that Anne loves trees. Here Anne is talking about her exiled tree. She imagines the trees in the facility like an orphan. You have to live outside the facility to get a better life. She uses her imagination to overcome difficulties. Anne was healed. She broke her leg, she couldn't go to play, and she had to stay home until she was healed. It can be concluded that the main character of this novel "Ann of Green Gables" always has an imaginative psychological nature. And it reflects the author Lucy Maud Montgomery. The imaginative Montgomery can be found in the encyclopedia (2010) biography "Young Mode is a lonely child and imaginative ...". She lived with her maternal grandparents' house at the time. In another source of Montgomery's life in the diary by Jillen (1976), "Her childhood was in the United Kingdom, lonely, spending time in an old man's house. "The couple, however, she found comfort in the natural beauty of her fertile fantasy world landscape. Because it is explained here that Montgomery experienced several refugees in her life. Because her mother died and her mother's grandparents grew up unforgiving. In this case, Montgomery becomes an imaginative individual. As a feature of this practical imaginary type, these all meet the practical needs of their lives (Panchal, 2016). Gratitude, everyone needs to want to value what they are, their contributions and their performance in order to know that they have changed something in the lives of others. I have. Gratitude means recognizing the value and importance of something. A sense of events, people, behaviors, things, and their positive emotional connections (Adler and Fagley, 2005, p.81). By expressing gratitude, you can build your spirit, your passion, and your purpose (Smith, 2010). In Lucy Maud Montgomery‟s novel entitled Anne of Green Gables presented several expressions about appreciation to the main character, Anne. It can be seen that Anne got an appreciation from the doctor of her ability in handle a baby who got cough. Appreciation in thisdid not come to her directly, but this is enough to make people know that Anne a little girl who they thought is a stranger with her head that full of imagination have hidden ability. She was invited by Mrs. Barry to drink tea with her family at home as Mrs. Barry's greeting led Anne to help her child. At that time, Mrs. Barry used her special cup for tea, and Anne was the first girl to use this cup. This gratitude gives her the energy and motivation to work harder and do more, knowing she has never let go of the problem, but she always strives. Compare the life of Montgomery with Anne Shirley. Montgomery's was taught through her childhood that she must follow the role of grandparents. She was not a naughty girl, but an obedient girl. But everything she did was never appreciated. I feel like no one cares. Then she tried her new things and wanted her family to be proud of her. She wrote poetry, wrote as an essay, and participated in an essay contest. But they did not support her between her grandparents and her stepmother to her family. But it didn't bother her. She started a big ambition for it. When she was 16, Montgomery wanted to do a teacher training course in Charlottetown. The same thing happened to her grandfather, but not to her grandmother and her father. Her grandfather McNeil didn't want to pay Montgomery. But this still made them purposeless. In her diary, she hints at a willing struggle with her sharp-tongue grandfather. At the end of the year, Montgomery's grandmother and her father raised enough money to send to the Prince of Wales University in Charlottetown. And she learned hard for it. She was very successful in her final exam and was honored to read an essay on Shakespeare's Posha in her spring introductory exercises. Montgomery has postponed the two-year curriculum at the University of Prince of Wales to one year. She focuses on finding paid jobs as a school teacher. Grandpa McNeil never changes his mind about Montgomery. She did not receive such encouragement from her grandfather. She could only apply to a nearby school or a nearby school. If enough money rewarded her efforts, she could plan a year in college despite her grandfather's dissatisfaction. Her grandmother offered to spend half a year at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Montgomery has a strong soul. Thanks from her grandfather didn't let her do anything better.

Her grandfather has passed away, which makes her sad. But she loves her grandfather. She returns to the island with half-hearted hope. In her diary, she writes, she became more and more absorbed in her writing. "Almost everything I think, do, or say is subordinate to my desire to improve my work." English Literature, We can conclude that Anne Shirley was recognized as the protagonist who did her best, but Montgomery was not. But that doesn't mean that Anne Shirley wasn't a mirror image of Montgomery who founded her perception. Montgomery has evolved to do the best of her life and gain recognition because she has no support and must be valued by her family. Loneliness Farooqi (2015) stated ‘Loneliness is the discomfort of not being able to build a satisfying relationship or being dissatisfied with the quality of one's relationship’. Being alone does not mean that she / he is lonely. Conversely, one can feel lonely when being with her / his friends. That is Anne's feelings. Prior to her stay in the Green Gables, she lived in custody of her parents, after which she lived in a mental hospital. There were a lot of people around her. She can build relationships with them if she so desires. But she doesn't. She wasn't because she couldn't communicate with them, but they weren't the ones who wanted a better social relationship with Anne. The dating sensation of being obsessed with the Anne of Green Gables in this novel can be seen, Anne was very kind because someone wanted her, and she would join it. There were a lot of people in the facility, but she felt lonely. We can see that her loneliness made her uncomfortable in a satisfying relationship with others. There were a lot of people in her facility and she just made friends with her. In addition, her loneliness that Anne explained on Date 10. On those dates she got a better relationship as she wanted. She has a lot of friends and some of her best friends. She called it a "soulmate." This gives her a sense of satisfaction. Her feelings of loneliness were also rooted in Date 11. She felt she was away from her friend because Anne was no longer her best friend with Diana. She has many friends, but she felt that no one could understand and love her like her best friend Diana. Also, none of her friends have similarities between Diana and her. The loneliness of these dates is a sense of social separation that Anne wants for a better social relationship. In addition to her loneliness, she also had to feel like parental controls. Factions of relationships and it causes loneliness to appear. Now, on date 10, Anne needs to confess that she belongs to her so that she can feel part of this her family. She wants to call Marilla an "aunt," but Marilla doesn't. She thought she could really belong to Marilla, at least with her facial expression. Anne's loneliness as a mirror image of Montgomery can also be seen in her biography. Montgomery's childhood was very lonely. She has a family, but she felt they weren't for themselves. After her mother died, he left his father, Montgomery, with his separated mother's grandparents. She only became friends with her cousin (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p. 18), but they were not intimate. Her loneliness caused the treatment and attitude of her family. Montgomery has lost love from his family. But Montgomery was able to use her loneliness with her imagination. She creates their ideal world and writing. "In the face of immense challenges, Montgomery stuck to this thread. She once combined all mysterious experiences to create an unforgettable, adorable story with sunny surfaces and dark shadows. Whatever happened to her, whatever she read or protected, she was caught in a net of words "(Rubio and Waterston, 1995, p. 11). In addition, the discovery that Montgomery was a lonely girl. Montgomery's family life with her dear father and her little stepmother was a nuisance. Her stepmother, named her Marriage Anne, was far from her affectionate and protective mother Maud had longed for. Individual loneliness is caused by discomfort or inadequacy in relationships with others. You have difficulty communicating with others. This is a way to know what they are feeling. Usually, they write in their diary what they feel. The next day, some people have this as a hobby. Montgomery not only showed Anne's imaginative personality, loneliness, and possession, but also a desire to be grateful, and made Anne love to write. The depictions Anne likes to write reflect Montgomery. Based on the search for writing, it's really just Anne's passion. On the other hand, her writing became Montgomery's way of controlling her loneliness and later her passion, which is different in this novel. Anne loves to write. Anne's enthusiasm for her writing was demonstrated when she stayed at the Green Gables and was mentored by Marilla and Matthew. Explain on these dates that Anne was praised for her best composition. By the time she started, she liked writing essays. She loves to be a noteworthy person when she is asked by her teacher to write an essay about a noteworthy person.

Here she imagines how much fun it would be if she were a remarkable person. Her personality with a practical imagination makes it easy for her to write her composition. She often influenced her imagination. She imagined a sad story and cried for it. The last date to describe Anne's seriousness in writing. She asked her best friend to start a story club. This club helps her and her friends develop their writing skills by relying on their imagination. And she will be the tutor of this club. Writing was the most important part of Montgomery's life. Whatever happened to her, what she read and heard locked her in a net of words for the rest of her life (Rubio and Waterston, 1995). Montgomery's passion for writing was born in her childhood. At that time, her passion was watching over their loneliness. She trained herself to write down the events of her daily life in the form of a story and write it down in her diary. Writing her secret diary has become an exercise in her storytelling skills. She recorded a particular experience in her life. In addition, Montgomery is a church clan who learned her storyteller skills from the traditional storytellers of men and women. She learned other trade tricks from her English Literature Favorite novelist. Know that their lives were uncomfortable and painful. The content of her diary avoids her grandfather. Not only that, many poems and novels contain hidden rebellions, whose diaries pulsate with open resistance, resentment, and depression (Rubio and Waterston, 1995).

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# A GREEN APPROACH TO THE RAPID SYNTHESIS OF IMIDAZOLES

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## ABSTRACT

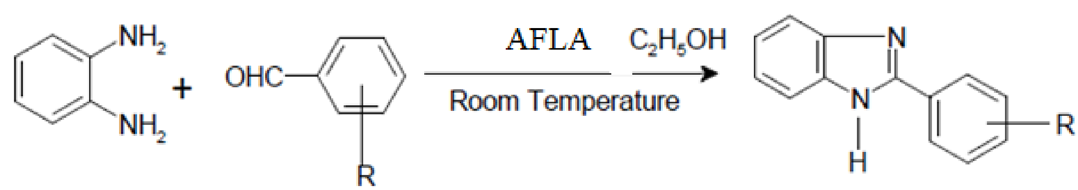
*AFLA(Activated FLY ASH)was found to be effective catalysts in organic synthesis. Biologically active Benzimidazoles have been synthesized by using catalytic amount of AFLA in presence of suitable solvent. The remarkable selectivity under mild, neutral and solvent-free condition which provides green approach and use of a commercially available, inexpensive (Industrial waste) catalyst and high yield of desired products were the attractive features of the present protocol.*

***Keywords:*** *AFLA, Biologically active, Industrial waste.*

## Introduction

The benzimidazole type of structural unit play very important role in numerous pharmaceutical molecules which are found to be active against viruses such as HIV, humancystomegalovirus (HCMV),][1] herpes (HSV-1),[2] RNA[3] and influenza.[4]Consequently, the synthesisof these heterocyclic compounds has gained great importance.[5,6]

In recent years, the use of zeolites, clay, solid supported catalyst, nanocatalyst has attracted attention due to the efficiency, enhanced rate, chemo- and stereo selectivity which these compoundsexhibit during various organic transformations.[7] In continuation of use of clay, ash in organic synthesis, we wish to report synthesis of Benzimidazoles usingAFLA as an efficient catalyst under mild reaction conditions




1(a-j)

## Experimental

The required chemicals and solvents were obtained from Merck, Sigma-Aldrich andwere used without any further purification. An open capillary apparatus was used to takemelting points and obtained values were used without correction. The obtained products werepurified using Column Chromatography (Silica gel of 60-120 mesh size and mixture of Petether and Ethyl acetate in 9:1 proportion as system). All 1HNMR were recorded on 300 MHzAvance FT-NMR spectrometer. Tetramethylsilane (TMS, δ=0) was used as internal standardand all other chemical shifts were expressed with respect to δ-value of it. IR spectra wererecorded on Perkin-Elmer FTIR spectrometer as KBr pellets.

The formation of Benzimidazoles was confirmed by comparing themelting point data with data reported in literature. The selected Benzimidazoles were further analyzed by IR and 1HNMR.

## General Procedure for the synthesis of Benzimidazoles

A reaction mixture of o-phenylene diamine (0.108 gm, 1.0 mmol) and aromaticaldehyde (1.0 mmol) in ethanol (4.0 ml) was prepared and 0.1 mmol (0.370 gm) ofAFLA catalysts were added. The reaction mixture was stirred magnetically at roomtemperature for appropriate time (Table 3). After the completion of reaction as indicated byTLC, product was extracted in Ethyl acetate (3x10 ml). All extracts were dried over anhydrous$Na_2SO_4$. The product was further concentrated by reduced pressure method. The selectedproducts were characterized by IR and 1HNMR.

### Spectral data for selected Benzimidazoles

Entry (1h)
IR (KBr): 686, 745, 852, 959, 1104, 1162, 1184, 1258, 1316, 1342, 1514, 3367, 3465 cm-1
1HNMR (300MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ= 6.8(m, 2H, J=7.01Hz), 7.2(d, 2H, J=7.01 Hz), 8.1(d, 2H, J=7.01Hz), 8.4(d, 2H, J=8.12Hz), 8.7(s, br, 1H, NH)

### Results and Discussion

The optimum reaction conditions were set by selecting the reaction between ophenylenediamine (0.108 gm, 1.0 mmol) and benzaldehyde (0.101 ml, 1 mmol) in case ofsynthesis of Benzimidazoles as model reactions.
The effect of solvent on Scheme 1 was studied. As shown in Table 1,when reactions were performed in a polar solvent like ethanol, the yield of correspondingproducts was found to be maximum (Table 1, Entry 4).

**Table 1. Investigation of solvent effects for the synthesis of scheme 1 in presence of AFLAat room temperature**

| Entry | Solvent | 2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole (1a) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Time (min.) | Yield[a] (%) |
| 1 | $CHCl_3$ | 60 | 40 |
| 2 | $CH_2Cl_2$ | 50 | 55 |
| 3 | $CH_3CN$ | 45 | 60 |
| 4 | $C_2H_5OH$ | 15 | 93 |
| 5 | $CH_3OH$ | > 6Hrs | No reaction |
| 6 | $H_2O$ | > 6Hrs | No reaction |

**Table 2 Catalytic effect of AFLA on synthesis of Benzimidazoles**

| Entry | AFLA (mmol) | 2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole (1a) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Time (min.) | Yield[b] (%) |
| 1 | 0.01 | 40 | 65 |
| 2 | 0.05 | 35 | 80 |
| 3 | 0.10 | 15 | 93 |
| 4 | 0.20 | 15 | 93 |

The scope of Scheme 1 was studied by using a wide range of aromatic aldehydeswhich was condensed with o-phenylenediamine to prepare corresponding Benzimidazoles. Itwas observed that products were obtained in good to excellent yields. The protocol was foundto be effective with aldehydes bearing either electron donating (Table 3, Entry 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e,1g) or electron withdrawing substituents (Table 3, Entry 1h, 1i, 1j). Also, aromatic aldehydeshaving electronic donating group were found to be less reactive in terms of reaction time andyield (Table 3, Entry 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1g). On the other hand those aldehydes with electron withdrawinggroups gave product in comparatively less time with more yields (Table 3, Entry 1h, 1i, 1j).Ortho substituted aldehydes due to steric reason reacted slowly (Table 3, Entry 1d, 1f, 1i).

**Table 3 Synthesis of 2-substituted benzimidazoles catalyzed by AFLA at room temperature**

| Entry | Aromatic Aldehydes | Produc-tb' 2(a-j) | Time (min.) | Yieldc' (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | -H | 1a | 15 | 91 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | p-Cl | 1b | 20 | 90 |
| 3 | p-CH3 | 1c | 25 | 88 |
| 4 | o-Cl | 1d | 25 | 90 |
| 5 | p-$OCH_3$ | 1e | 20 | 88 |
| 6 | o-$CH_3$ | 1f | 30 | 86 |
| 7 | p-OH | 1g | 25 | 88 |
| 8 | p-$NO_2$ | 1h | 10 | 93 |
| 9 | o-$NO_2$ | 1i | 20 | 90 |
| 10 | m- $NO_2$ | 1j | 15 | 93 |

## Conclusion

AFLA was found to be a novel and efficient catalyst for thesynthesis of Benzimidazoles. The catalyst was effective in smallamount (0.1mmol). A variety of reactants were converted into respective products in good toexcellent yields. The reaction conditions were mild and work-up procedure was simple.

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# THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXISTENCE OF A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONAL CHANNEL BY WHICH THE EU CAN ENGAGED WITH GLOBAL FINANCE GOVERNANCE

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## ABSTRACT

*According to this paper, the elements that influence are the approach to international finance and financial governance is evolving with significant employ for the EU's ability to implement its preferences globally. It appears that two related factors are driving this transition. First, European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) have recently gained popularity in international financial governance due to its unique incentives, priorities, and capacities. Second, as the international financial regulation shifts from standard-setting to operational concerns, administrative organizations such as the ESAs have a greater opportunity to exert control. This article examines the consequences of the existence of a social democratic organizational channel by which the EU can engaged with global finance governance using the European Securities and Markets Authority as a research study. The data is based onthe secondary data collected from the world development indicators. The results analysis run from the smart PLS software measures the performance of the international finance and fiscal capability in long run. The results indicate that there is inverse but significant relationship between international finance fiscal capabilities in long run. The European Securities and Markets Authority has the best track record of any ESA in the world. It also makes some predictions on how the UK's relationship with international finance also its governance and the ESAs as global organizations would be affected by the Brexit decision.*

***Keywords:*** *Brexit (B), International Finance (IF), Fiscal Capability (FC), Long Run Stock (LRS), Financial Performance (FM).*

## Introduction

The soft Brexit scenario suggests that the United Kingdom's trading ties with the European Union would represent those of Norway today. As a member of the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom (EEA), Norway and the European Union have a free trade agreement which ensures the performance of long run in financial markets. However, if Brexit were to cause exit movements within the UK union that would be more damaging for euro area countries due to the common currency, it would add to the downside risk to the global economic growth. Due to the ongoing banking sectors inadequacy there is still a downside risk in the area. The uncertainty of bank has been increased is expressed in the market movements in a variety of European countries most importantly in Ireland. (Sampson, Thomas. 2016).

The research is based on the discussion about Brexit, international finance and also fiscal capacity in the long run. Volatility in the financial markets, economic uncertainty and political instability are the factors to consider all have increased as a referendum result particularly in the United Kingdom. The Minister of the United Kingdom has resigned as has the leader of the UK Party of labor has been withdrawn in a No leadership contest. The formal exit process' timing and purpose, which is contingent on the United Kingdom triggering Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. Simultaneously, there have been renewed demands for Independence as well as parallel referendums in several European countries.

Prior to the following the Brexit authority, major commercial and central banks including the Bank of England, the European Commission, the Bank of China (BOC) and the Reserve Bank of the U. S. (Fed) announced that they were provided to take measures to address potential market dislocations including the overall provision of local and foreign currency liquidity through existing swap lines. Following are the referendum outcome, the central banks of several emerging market economies declared that they were prepared to allocate liquidity as required avoiding thepositionin the market. The use of all swap lines has been limited. In the weeks leading up to the UK referendum, the Bank of England held three additional indexed long-term repo auctions in addition to its regular monthly auction. (Skinner, Gideon, et, al. 2016). The UK's exit from the American union is a complicated and unpredictable operation. The United Kingdom is not a member of the eurozone or the Schengen region, which allows free movement to the people. Even though formal renegotiations are yet to begin, the EU has already declared its non-negotiable positions on a post-Brexit partnership. The research study based on the discussion related to the Brexit, international finance and also the fiscal capability of long run.

## Research Objective

The main objective of this research is to measure the performance of international finance and the fiscal capability in the long run procedure in banking sectors. Research study indicates the aim to enhance the level of international financial position all over the world.

The research paper is divided into five parts: part one explains the research study's background and its introduction related to the Brexit, the international finance and fiscal capability in the long run. Section two presents the literature review of different articles. In section three explains about the methodology and section four defined results and their interpretations. The last section summarized the conclusion related to the research study and defined some specific recommendations.

## Literature Review

The degree to which the EU can enforces its priorities and matters, because the EU financial governance is focused on international finance and its governance. The EU's platforms' relative effectiveness in participating in international financial governance issues. According to this paper, the EU's role in International finance and its governance is changing and those changes will probably reinforce the capacity of the EU to implement its priorities. The EU's international financial governance approach is transformed by two factors. According to the study the international finance shows significant relation in the long run. (Springford, John. 2016)

Second, as it shifts from a focus on standard-setting (where from a more operational position traditionally national political interests were primordial) to more operational position (where administrative actors like the ESAs are more willing to accommodate the Administrative preferences such as ESAs), international financial administration is more ready to take account of the preferences of organizational actors like ESAs. The article examines whether as an administrative actor, ESMA, the most involved ESA globally is improving the EU's capacity to enforce its priorities as the essence of financial governance on a global scale and becoming it more operational. (Wadsworth, Jonathan, et, al 2016) It shows that the ESMA and the other ESAs are on the right track may play a significant role in international finance and its governance enhance the EU's ability to enforce its priorities as a participant.It also indicates that the ESAs could improve the efficacy of overall international market governance related to financial by enhancing the system's ability. To certify that requirements are regarded as obligations that required monitoring and compliance mechanisms are in place. Given that the UK it argues that the effects from the UK on international financial governance will no longer be represented on the ESAs that will subside.

Scholarly research into international financial regulation is concentrated in International financial law, international political economies and comparative economies. Due to the fact that almost all discussions point to a growing body of research. Most of the legal scholarship takes an effectiveness-oriented approachexamining the results of international financial governance including through its institutions of governance. Its key goal is to understand how and why international finance and its governance can exert competitive force and resolve the risks to its long-term viability raised by major global crises, while being primarily focused on soft informal that standard network of ISSBs operating on the domestic regulators. (Wren-Lewis, Simon. 2016)

An associated connection of legal scholarship addresses the challenges of governance and credibility affecting the network, the soft law and the emerging mitigating procedural devices of international financial governance. However, the growing Legal literature on ESA's position in international financial governance still remains to be given much consideration as administrative actors. Although legal literature on the challenges of ESA engaging as organizational actors with international finance and its governance is limited, it does support discussion of how their powers and abilities can impact EU cooperation. (Crafts, Nicholas. 2016)

The literature on the dynamics of international finance and its governance and how that different can be used by the comparative political economy also that international political economy and how different interests are placed. As a result, it clarifies the context in which the ESAs work. International financial governance has traditionally been defined as a function of interests of the ‘great powers' in finance—the US15 and increasingly the EU.

However, the EU's capacity to function as a "great force" is restricted. Deep-seated structural frameworks that form various National economies and EU financial systemsalso form national controller priorities and lead to separation national regulatory priorities. (Dhingra, Swati, et, al 2016a)

Previous research investigates the financial and also the subsequent eurozone crises that afflicted the UK union from 2008 to 2012, theUK union was establishing itself as a significant player in international governance of finance. As the G20 improve agenda was introduced during the crisis-era defined period at (2008–2014), this impact grew in theUK union became a significant player in the important ISSBs.(Dhingra, Swati, et, al 2016b)

## Brexit and International finance

In Brexit, UK plays a less important place as the world’s leading financial centre because most of the companies and investors migrates to other places. The UK role in international finance is controlled by the EU. The financial service companies are inspired to shift to other locations of EU or to New York in USA. So far New York is considered as a leading global financial centre. Due to the unpredictable protocols released by US to control the UK’s investment, financing, and trade relations with Europe and with other countries in the world based on the Office of Financial Research (OFR) Director Richard Berner US financial steadiness drops which threatens US. This is done because the US Treasury Department’s OFR on July 2016 gave a warning to UK forgoing out from the EU. In UK and USA faced a risk in financial stability due to the low interest rate. The “risky trinity” that is raise in debt, very less rate of interest and very less growth in productivity affect UK and USA. So at 2016 the Bank for International Settlements gave an alert to UK and USA. On the other side companies make investments in long term accomplishments which expands the business and also new companies are established.

## Methodology

This research is based on Brexit, international finance and fiscal capability of long run. Research conducted in UK country and data collected from 1990 to 2020 regarding international finance, the fiscal policies and fiscal capability also collect data for long run variables. The main structure approach related to the time series modeling and international financial theories is imposed on the model to create relationships among all variables. But some international financial theories often can't specify these relations completely. And these endogenous variables must appear on both the right and left sides of the equations to make them estimated. Thus, some none-structure approaches included vector error correction models and PLS algorithm models. They are applied in a research study to measure the Brexit, international finance and fiscal capability of long run. based on the UK economy. The vector autoregression VAR analysis is mainly used to forecast the time series systems and to estimate the dynamic effect of all kinds of random disturbances on all methods and variables.

## Sampling

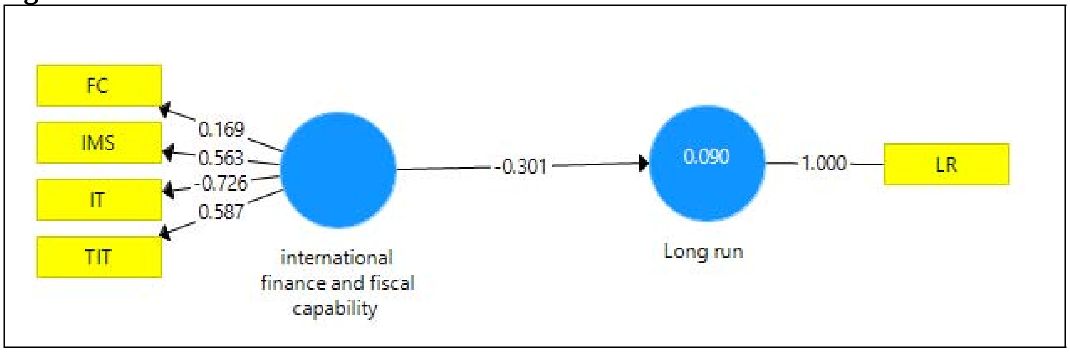
Research study based on quantitative data and its sample size selected from 1990 to 2020 related independent variables and dependent variable. This research indicates the discussion about international finance, trade of international and the fiscal policy related to capability. The data collected from the world development indicators regarding the variables. Results measure the PLS software and indicate the results regarding independent and dependent variables. The list of independent variables and dependent variablesare shown below:

| SR. No | Variables | Notations |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Independent variable | IV |
| 2 | International Trade | IT |
| 3 | Tax on international Trade | TOIT |
| 4 | International migrate stock | IMS |
| 5 | Fiscal Capability policies | FCP |
| 6 | Dependent Variable | DV |
| 7 | Long Run Stock | LRS |

Table-1

**Results and discussions**

**PLS Algorithm Model**




Model present that partial least square model between international finance, fiscal capability and also that long run there is an inverse relationship between international finance and long run performance. The international trade shows that the positive relation with international finance activities at the rate is 0.587 respectively. The level of long run shows that 1.000 which means its level is significantly 100%.

**Descriptive statistic**

| Inner Model Residual Descriptive | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Median | Min | Max | Standard Deviation | Excess Kurtosis | Skewness | Number of Observations Used |
| Long run | 0.000 | -0.283 | -1.024 | 2.607 | 0.954 | 2.378 | 1.706 | 31.000 |

The results indicate that descriptive statistic results analysis with the help of mean, median, minimum values, the value of standard deviation, the skewness values and also that present the number of observations. The long run is dependent variable its value of mean is 0.000 the value of median shows that negative values which is -0.283 its minimum value shows that -1.024 the standard deviation values shows that 0.954 present the 95% deviation from mean. The value of skewness present is 1.706 shows the positive relation. According to the descriptive analysis the total observation value is 31 of all over the data analysis. The descriptive statisticalanalysis describes the performance of over independent and dependent variables in research study. The results indicate that long run shows positive description between international finance and fiscal capability.

**R- square**

| | R Square | R Square Adjusted |
|---|---|---|
| Long run | 0.090 | 0.059 |

The above table presentedthe value of R-square and adjusted R-square.The figure of long run r square is 0.090 and its adjusted R square value is 0.059 shows the model is fit for analysis.

**F-square**

| | Long run | international finance and fiscal capability |
|---|---|---|
| Long run | | |
| international finance and fiscal capability | 0.099 | |

The result indicates that the value of F-square is 0.099 which shows that the international finance and also that fiscal capability produce a positive relation between them.

| Construct Reliability and Validity | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cronbach's Alpha | rho_A | Composite Reliability | Average Variance Extracted (AVE) |
| Long run | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| international finance and fiscal capability | -0.349 | 0.263 | 0.112 | 0.305 |

The results indicate that the construct reliability and validity of all Brexit, the value of international finance and the fiscal capability. The results show that the value of Cronbach's Alpha, the value of rho A value of composite reliability and that the average variance extracted values. The long run shows 1.000 values show 100% significantly the Cronbach alpha shows of international finance and fiscal capability is -0.349 shows negative relation between them. The value of rho A is 0.263 shows 26% validity, its reliability value is 0.112 and the value of variance extracted is 0.305 shows 30% variance. Results indicate that the research study is more reliable for analysis.

**Discriminant Validity**

| Fornell-Larcker Criterion | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Long run | international finance and fiscal capability |
| Long run | 1.000 | |
| international finance and fiscal capability | -0.301 | 0.552 |
| | | |
| | | |
| Cross Loadings | | |
| | Long run | international finance and fiscal capability |
| FC | -0.059 | 0.169 |
| IMS | -0.164 | 0.563 |
| IT | 0.210 | -0.726 |
| LR | 1.000 | -0.301 |
| TIT | -0.188 | 0.587 |
| | | |
| | | |
| Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) | | |
| | Long run | international finance and fiscal capability |
| Long run | | |
| international finance and fiscal capability | 0.463 | |

These results indicate that the discriminant validity of international finance and fiscal capability related to the long run performance in UK governance. First table shows that the value of long run rate is 1.000 the international finance and fiscal capability is -0.301 shows negative relation. The value of international finance and fiscal capability is 0.552 shows that 55% validity of research analysis. The second results indicate that the cross loading values of long run and that international finance and fiscal capability according to the results its rate are -0.059, -0.164, 0.210, 1.00, -0.188 respectively. Also, that the results indicate that valuesof international finance in global market are 0.169, 0.563, -0.726, -0.301, 0.587 respectively. The third table represents that heterotraitmonotrait ratios in between the long run and international finance capability its value is 0.463 which shows that 46% ratio between them.

**Collinearity Statistic**

| | |
|---|---|
| Outer VIF Values | |
| | |
| | VIF |
| Fiscal capability | 1.052 |
| International market stock | 1.027 |
| International trade | 1.052 |
| Long Run | 1.000 |
| TIT | 1.059 |

The above table indicate that the result of collinearity statistical analysis of all outer VIF values. The results show that the value of fiscal capability is 1.052, the value of international market stock is 1.027, the value of international trade shows is 1.052, also that the long run value is 1.00 and rate of TIT is 1.059 respectively.

**Model fitness Test**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Fit Summary** | | |
| | | |
| | **Saturated Model** | **Estimated Model** |
| **SRMR** | 0.144 | 0.144 |
| **d_ULS** | 0.312 | 0.312 |
| **d_G** | 0.054 | 0.054 |
| **Chi-Square** | 9.045 | 9.045 |
| **NFI** | -0.617 | -0.617 |

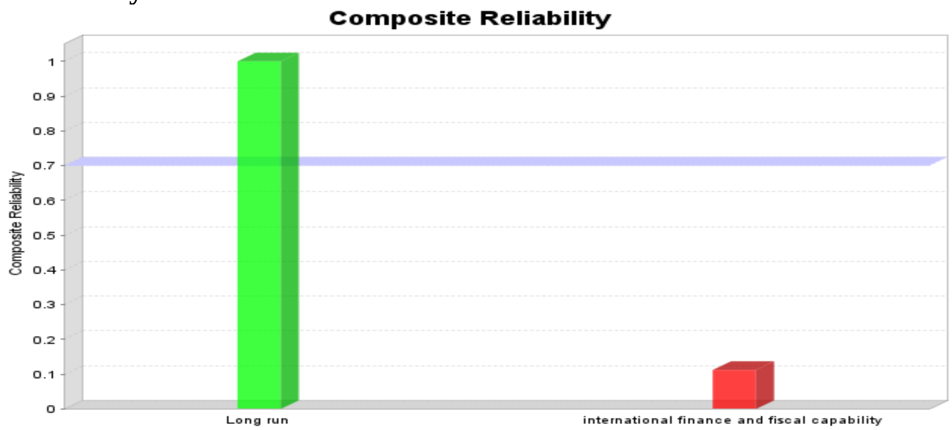
The results analysis represents the model of fitness test also describes the values of saturated model and estimated model. The fit summary presents the research study is fit for analysis the values of saturated model and its values are 0.144, 0.312, 0.054, 9.045, -0.617 respectively. The results showthat the positive saturated model related to Brexit, values of international finance and that fiscal capability. Another one is the estimated model its values are 0.144, 0.312, 0.054, 9.045, and -0.617 respectively. The values of chi square is 9.045 shows that positive linked with international finance and long run performance in global market.

**Correlation coefficient**

| | **Long run** | **international finance and fiscal capability** |
|---|---|---|
| **Long run** | 1.000 | -0.301 |
| **international finance and fiscal capability** | -0.301 | 1.000 |

The results analysis explains that the correlation coefficient and its value is one present i.e., it is 100% significant the value of international capability and that values of long run is -0.301 shows the negative relation between them. So, the results showthe inverse relation between them.

**Composite Reliability:**




The graph presentsthe performance of composite reliability with the help of graph. The green line shows that the rate of long run is one present which is a high composite reliability in global market.Secondly, the red line shows that the international finance and fiscal capability and its reliability rate in global market.

**Outer weight**

| | Long run | International finance and fiscal capability |
|---|---|---|
| FC | | 0.162 |
| IMS | | 0.449 |
| IT | | -0.575 |
| LR | 1.000 | |
| TIT | | 0.514 |

The results indicate that the outer weight values related to the long run and also the international finance and fiscal capability its rates shows the negative relation between them the values are 0.162, 0.449, -0.575 and 0.514 respectively.

## Conclusion

So, what conclusions can be drawn about the EU's recent "identification" of international financial governance?. According to this research paper, international financial governance and administrative actors are becoming more operational especially financial regulators are gaining more influence. Parallel to this, the ESAs are setting up a new organizational channel for international finance and its governance by the EU. This channel offers the EU important opportunities to improve its global regulatory capability and to improve the efficiency of global financial governance. The EU's ability to apply its interests globally would be greatly improved, according to the ESMA research study ESMA will probably promote wider international standards diffusion, a deepening exchange of experience and best practices in the fields of risk management and collaboration and regulatory stability relationships from an international governance perspective. The research concluded that there is an inverse but have a significant relationship between international finance, fiscal capability and that long run of global markets. The continuation of productive uncertainty and conflict in how the ESAs deal with international finance and its governance, including relationships with National regulators are likely to be productive on their boards of supervisors. National priorities and perspectives, as well as the common EU interest and experience should continue to away about international engagement, representing the ongoing systemic gaps across the EU's financial systems and economic systems. This is especially true given the uncertainty about whether the ESAs' current accountability mechanisms. They will support their expanding activities, which are largely focused on institutional disclosures – the full coverage of the issue, intersected by the global review of administrative law, are out of reach for this discussion.

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# RISK ASSESSMENTS WITHIN BLOCKCHAIN TRANSACTIONS TO IDENTIFY FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS

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## ABSTRACT

*In the foreseeable future, blockchain technology will probably continue to evolve. Blockchain is an interesting alternative to standard operational procedures through use of peer-to-peer distributed ledger. The advantages include greater efficiency, cheaper costs, increased openness and an unchanging audit trail of all transactions. There are related dangers along with advantages. The related dangers should be well understood by organizations considering using blockchain. Furthermore, rules, processes and controls should be implemented to properly analyze the blockchain risks before and after deployment. It is vital to understand that the technology of blockchain is still in its infancy. It took more than 30 years to become common usage of the Internet and the World Wide Web, so it is possible that blockchain takes years to assume the most advanced combination.*

## Introduction

Blockchain is one of the most revolutionary technologies. Risk practitioners have also changed their perception of hazards utilizing the technologies. And that is why the dangers are more than before. It's promising. Right now, the focus is on minimizing risks. In certain situations, the dangers connected with the deployment of blockchain can be totally eradicated. Nevertheless, the hazards are novel and bad actors can damage the system in various ways. Not only has that, but the network itself also had hazards. Both academics and professionals have paid greater attention to Blockchain. Many articles on how blockchain functions and its possible uses have been written. The notion of blockchain arose in 2008 as a Bitcoin Cryptocurrency support technology. The underlying blockchain architecture is designed as an intermediary network utilizing encryption to verify transactions. While the traditional methods of payment processing require that a third party often banks or credit card issuers' checks transactions, blockchain employs a trustless network of users that validate the legitimacy of transactions by consensus via blockchain. Blockchain aims to improve security, data integrity, and transparency of the movement of information or assets through the provision of a decentralized, tamper-proof ecosystem. Blockchain improves risk management while bringing additional risk not included in the system. In addition, the organization, which operates as regulators or decentralized networks, has to take care of them. The companies must comply with the regulatory authority's regulations on their business model based on blockchain (Polim, 2017).

Blockchain is a decentralized network. The Peer-to-Peer system has the ability, through disintermediation, efficiency improvement, and the creation of immutable audit trails for transactions, to convert current business processes. This offers a chance to reduce expenses, reduce engagement or settlement times and to enhance transparency for all parties.

This transformative paradigm could change the behavior of financial institutions in that many transactions are peer to peer. There are several advantages, including efficiency, decentralization, distributed repository, immutability, and irreversibility. Companies can invest more innovative time and less time using blockchain. Blockchain can also automate smart contracts for organizations. The consensus mechanism is another important factor in the success of the blockchain or distributed ledger technology. Bitcoin uses work proof but is not appropriate for blockchain companies. For firms, Hyperledger Fabric, Quorum, IBM Blockchain, and others are many suitable solutions. Intelligent contracts are legal contracts. The tools to automate the network are available. While in 2008, blockchain research and its applications were developed by the world, only in 2014 was blockchain a significant research topic, as many previously viewed blockchain just as the Bitcoin Protocol infrastructure, which could not completely understand the application beyond blockchain. Blockchain may be utilized in various areas, such as financial services, public authorities, the supply chain and the internet (Zeilinger, 2016). While the advantages are obvious, this emerging technology may entail a multitude of hazards. Understanding the technology of blockchain and its related dangers contained in this article can alter and adapt as it develops. All businesses thus need to continue monitoring the development and implementation of this technology in diverse applications. Financial companies, including JP Morgan Chase, have started blockchain processing their payments and have eliminated their international costs of transactions.

Walmart is taking over IBM's Food Trust blockchain in order to monitor food sources and to make the production and supply chain transparent, simpler and faster. In order to reinforce ownership of their properties, the governments utilize blockchain to authenticate identities, such as birth certificates, property rights and land registries. Blockchain technology will transform business models from a concept of human trust into an algorithm-based trust model which might expose businesses to unprecedented dangers. Companies should consider creating a solid risk management, governance and control plan to handle these risks.

## How does blockchain and transaction within blockchain work?

In conventional systems a middleman generally a bank or payment processing firm checks the transaction, if one party wishes to transfer money to another. The centralized authority relies on the sender to have sufficient money to transmit to the recipient. A computer-based peer-to-peer network manages the system and checks the transactions between the two parties via blockchain technology. Although the transaction often transfers a cryptocurrency, the technology underpinning it also enables other sorts of transactions. The method is a security tool based on encryption. Bitcoin utilizes the Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm to determine the authenticity of the transactions to generate a set of private and public key. Every owner has a digital wallet and a few keys, a private and a public, which enables the transaction to be digitally signed and validated. The wallet owner uses the private key to sign every transaction he initiates. A public key is accessible for all network nodes to authenticate the authenticity of each transaction. If a wallet owner wants money transferred to a network wallet, he or she can digitally subscribe to the transaction. The approach is used to check that information having blockchain handling capabilities has been complete or legitimate. The government sector employs a blockchain to verify its identity, such as passports, electronic identity, birth and land registration. Blockchain also helps to demonstrate and defend the rights of creativity including writing, art, music and architecture. Ascribe was developed, for example, to make a permanent connection between the creator and his work and to prevent unauthorized access to the work, which prevents the digital asset being modified or stealed. Block Verify offers products or fraud detection services to monitor items, pharmaceuticals, jewels and other luxury goods. Block Verification delivers information. Blockchain helps authenticate especially in nations where data is managed poorly because it is immutable and tamperproof after the data has been captured and uploaded to the blockchain (Nakamoto, 2008). Corruption and fraud are prevented. It improves the transparency and accountability of supply chains that may raise productivity and provide businesses value. The structure blockchain Walmart collaborates with IMB Food Trust, a blockchain system that allows manufacturers, processors and customer distributors to interact via "permitted, continuous and standard food-industry data tracking." Blockchain allows merchants and customers to better track where and in the supply chain the products come from. The technology of Blockchain supply chains provides suppliers and buyers the option to remove their intermediaries. Research on the blockchain over the previous five years has increased substantially, with four times the numbers in 2014, demonstrating that the issue of security is the most studied subject, accounting for around 34% of the total publications. We have selected and studied 30 academic articles linked to the blockchain in order to better understand the types of security risks explored. The results show that 73% addressed security problems in relation to blockchain design and 20% of the total talked about fraudulent actions together with blockchain, which is also called scams.

## Security Problems

The 51 percent assault is one of the most prevalent and most significant security problems. This attack comes when the attacker controls the bulk of the mining power, which allows the aggressionist to make modifications that are unchangeable because most nodes are controlled by them. Beikverdi and Song (2015) believe that while the decentralized platform supports Bitcoin, the fact that the majority of nodes are controlled by only a handful of mining pools increases the chance of 51% assault. Bonneau et al. (2016) have argued similarly that bribery may occur and attacks can occur with these small mining pools. Ponzi schemes are a famous and common technique in which fraudsters attracts investors to high return investments in which new investors utilize the income to compensate their old investors. No commercial activity or genuine investment creates the returns. Bartoletti et al (2017) investigated the duration of Ethereum Ponzi schemes and discovered that 75% of Ponzi's public schemes were used, but that nobody had been attracted by them. A comprehensive empirical investigation of frauds using Bitcoin including Ponzi schemes, in which 13,000 victims claimed losses of around $11 million in 193 scams (Iansiti, 2017).

## Risk Assessments

Risks that are deemed universal to all blockchain initiatives are standard risk concerns. It concerns overall hazards. Let's pass the following blockchain risks:

**Risk of corporate continuity:** One of the common business hazards is the risk of corporate continuation. As a company, you have to deal with shifting rules and governance. The company process also has to be equipped with essential cyber-attack security. In order to overcome this problem, the company requires appropriate continuity plans and a short time to react when necessary.

**Strategic Risk:** Strategic risks are another basic blockchain risk. Blockchain is not a solution that is universal. They're not all. However, some companies think that they have a competitive edge to turn into the blockchain. But there is no need for such in reality. Blockchain remains young, and hence it takes time for it to mature. Besides new technologies, companies must also notice how the companies are going to influence the blockchain when it is altered. The limits to the product/service ecosystem should also be learned.

**Information security risk:** Like any other technology, blockchain is not devoid of information security risk. In cryptography or distributed databases, it gives superior internal security. But when we take into account the security of the wallet, things may be suspicious. Malicious individuals can gain possession of the account. Blockchain is likewise not 100% safe and at risk of assault.

**Remember risk:** Reputational risk occurs when organizations do not connect blockchain with their older systems. If not properly done, it may lead to a bad customer experience and can potentially hinder the company's image.

**Regulatory risk:** Regulations have always been the top problem for enterprises in the process of adopting new technologies. It becomes difficult for global firms to monitor and interact with this legislation with each administration or authority having its own laws. Cross-border transactions are a major danger. Companies must handle data and data protection in this use case.

**Risks of operations and IT:** Changing standards and regulations may be a demanding and dangerous undertaking. New business procedures must also be included in the shift. The Scalability, Interface, and Speed team must also ensure this.

**Risks to suppliers:** As a whole blockchain solution is almost not viable for the majority of enterprises, the company also exposes itself to the related risks of third-party suppliers.

**Business risk:** Contractual risk concerns mainly how nodes and administrators deal with service level agreements.

**Intelligent contract risks:** intelligent contracts are at the heart of any blockchain business. It allows companies to automate or make business logic a reality. They may be used within the network to make financial and legal agreements. Their intricacy and relevance lead to business risks in the blockchain (Bartoletti, 2017). After all, the whole matter is to digitally map the business logic. Consider the risk evaluation linked to intelligent contracts in the blockchain

**Risks of Regulation:** Smart contracts are a means of encoding into the parties' legal, economic or commercial logic. Once they are done, they function smoothly throughout the network and make sure everyone can benefit from it. Smart contracts should be provided with exception handling, however, as a result of regulatory problems. More danger entails the requirement for extraordinary handling. This is why intelligent contracts must be carefully verified via different networks, rules, and other limitations or environments.

**Legal risks:** The problem of legal responsibility arises from smart contracts. Since permitted networks benefit from a closed-down approach, no one can blame them on the wrong course of action. Would this be an admin, or would it be an engineer? Furthermore, differences across the nodes might cause individuals to leave the required resources and paralyze them.

**Safety hazards of information:** If not correctly coded, smart contracts may lead to security issues, including violations of internal and external nodes. The answer is to correctly modify intelligent contracts and to stop any node from using the bug. In addition, when incidents occur, attention needs to be paid to them. A good incident management strategy should be developed to ensure that problems are identified and handled immediately. Finally, external entities have to be taken care to activate smart internal contracts by the transmission of deceptive or misleading data (Crosby, 2016).

**Risks of value transfer:** With decentralization, people are now able to transmit information without a central authority. This new method can transform the way companies work, but not risk-free. Let us check out the risk evaluations of blockchain that are accompanied by exchanges of information between peers (Atzei, 2016).

**Consensus risk techniques:** Consensus risk methods are key to any blockchain network. Every network transaction is performed using the technique of consensus chosen. A cryptographic protocol is also used in the consensus procedure. These approaches of agreement pose their own risks. For instance, a system membership must be agreed upon by participants via a BFT algorithm. Others have their own difficulties with consensus algorithms.

**Data secrecy risk:** It is easy to know transactions in the network when it comes to a public blockchain. However, the hashed format is utilized to transmit findings when it comes to permitted networks (Bonneau, 2016). However, the hashed format shows information about the nature of the transaction and the counterparties not ideally suited for many cases.

That brings us to the conclusion of our risk assessment blockchain. We discussed in-depth business risks such as blockchain compliance risks, blockchain cyber risk, regulatory risk blockchain, and much more. The blockchain Risk Management Plan certainly has to be focused further. For this purpose, companies require adequate blockchain training. Most of the time there are undesirable hazards due to lack of information.

## Conclusion

The technology of Blockchain definitely disrupts not only the financial services but also the authentication of identity, the supply chain, and information integrity. There were a lot of studies to comprehend these technologies, their applications, and their extremely secure and |fraud-resistant characteristics. Research on safety problems and fraudulent activity around blockchain is also increasing. However, there are relatively few studies on frauds, which do not stem from blockchain technology's structure itself.

This analysis indicates that the most commonly used tweet sentences include fraud, fighting, bitcoin, crypto, payment, Asia, Japan, Germany, and banks. The statistics also show that the companies that built blockchain-based solutions are the most important influencers in the issue. People are more aware and concerned about fraud and other security threats such as the hard-fork and 51 percent assault that are not disclosed. Moreover, fraud is far more prevalent and reverential than other concerns as Blockchain is built to make other attacks harder. The Twitter study has revealed that many tweets have a negative perspective on technology and constantly spoke about how to fight these scams and how to resolve it. Therefore, additional investigation is needed in order to further understand how fraudulent acts are implemented, detected and prevented. Blockchain needs considerable computer and energy resources, which are quite costly, to deal with millions of daily transactions. Most of the smaller machines with the highest processing power can be controlled by a small number of devices. If this happens, these dominant machines may rule more than 50 percent of the blockchain nodes. This indicates that the consensus methods might be affected.

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# A STUDY ON CUSTOMERS PERCEPTION ABOUT CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT ON THE FACTORS INFLUENCING CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN SIVAGANGA DISTRICT

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## ABSTRACT

*Customer relationship management is very important tool for business which satisfies the needs of the customer and business. In protects the business, helps to accelerate growth and prevents competitors in carving the customer base. Hence the present study focuses the perception of customer towards customer relationship management practices in public sector banks. This study was conducted in Sivaganga District and only four public sector banks namely state bank of India, Indian overseas bank, Indian bank and Canara bank were included. Only core services were taken up for assessing the quality of service rendered by the selected banks. By the application of proportionate random sampling, total sample size of 150 bank customers are distributed to 50 customers each to the rural, semi-urban and urban branches of four important public sector banks. While analyzing the CRM Implementation in public sector banks, it was found that the Public Sector Banks have been able to implement the CRM practices more effectively. This indicates that strategically speaking, the public sector banks have been more innovative in understanding their customers and in building good relations with them.*

***Keywords:*** *Customer Relationship Management, Public Sector Banks and Perception.*

## Introduction

Customer relationship management is very important tool for business which satisfies the needs of the customer and business. Today's competitive world, organization have to make it more important to customer service and attention to his satisfaction, customer relationship management will help organizations to identify exchange, and thereby reduce costs, attract new customers and also increase the income from loyal customers.

## Statement of the problem

In the recent days, banks need to focus on relationship banking rather than traditional transaction banking. In this situation customer relationship management is the key factor because the value of retail banking lies in knowing the client's requirement. In protects the business, helps to accelerate growth and prevents competitors in carving the customer base. Hence the present study focuses the perception of customer towards customer relationship management practices in public sector banks.

## Objectives of the study

- ✓ To examine the customers' perception about Customer Relationship Management practices in public sector banks.
- ✓ To identify the factors influencing Customer Relationship Management practices in banks.

## Scope of the study

This study was conducted in Sivaganga District and only four public sector banks namely state bank of India, Indian overseas bank, Indian bank and Canara bank were included. Only core services were taken up for assessing the quality of service rendered by the selected banks.

## Methodology

By the application of proportionate random sampling, total sample size of 150 bank customers are distributed to 50 customers each to the rural, semi-urban and urban branches of four important public sector banks.

## A nalysis and interpretation

### Customer Retention Factors

In order to find out the significant difference in customer retention factors among customers of different region, 'ANOVA' test is used with the null hypothesis as, **"There is no significant difference in customer retention factors among customers of public sector banks in rural, semi-urban and urban areas in Sivaganga district"**. The result of 'ANOVA' test for customer retention factors among different region of customers is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**
**Customer Retention Factors**

| Customer Retention Factors | Region | | | F Statistics |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Semi-urban | Urban | |
| Customer centric approach | 3.5982 | 3.6652 | 3.7866 | 4.003* |
| Complaint management system | 3.0268 | 3.2009 | 3.2866 | 4.272* |
| Customers meet | 2.6607 | 2.8527 | 2.8232 | 1.572 |
| Customer care programme | 2.6741 | 2.8393 | 2.7317 | 0.915 |
| Feedback system | 2.9686 | 3.0714 | 3.0854 | 0.592 |
| Bank provide additional care to the customers | 3.5179 | 3.3571 | 3.3720 | 1.213 |
| Dedicate CRM technology in place | 3.6875 | 3.4955 | 3.7500 | 2.497* |

**Source: Primary data**

*-Significant at 5 per cent level

From the above table, it is understood that customer centric approach is the important customer retention factors among the semi-urban and urban customers as their mean scores are 3.6652 and 3.7866 respectively. Dedicate CRM technology in place is the important customer retention factors among the rural customers as their mean score is 3.6875. Regarding the customer retention factors, customer centric approach, complaint management system and dedicate CRM technology in place are statistically significant at 5 per cent level.

### Customer Loyalty Factors

In order to find out the significant difference in customer loyalty factors among customers of different region, 'ANOVA' test is used with the null hypothesis as, **"There is no significant difference in customer loyalty factors among customers of public sector banks in rural, semi-urban and urban areas in Sivaganga district"**. The result of 'ANOVA' test for customer loyalty factors among different region of customers is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2**
**Customer Loyalty Factors**

| Customer Loyalty Factors | Region | | | F Statistics |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Semi-urban | Urban | |
| Customer continued business relationship | 4.0134 | 4.0045 | 4.1585 | 2.892* |
| Customer recommends friends & family members | 3.8795 | 3.7411 | 3.9451 | 2.260* |
| Establish a personal relationship with individual customer | 3.3214 | 3.4911 | 3.4451 | 1.606 |
| Wish to use all the services | 3.3041 | 3.1205 | 3.1037 | 2.386* |
| Loyalty to the bank | 3.7098 | 3.6116 | 3.5000 | 1.483 |

**Source: Primary data**

*-Significant at 5 per cent level

From the above table, it is understood that customer continued business relationship is the important customer loyalty factors among the rural, semi-urban and urban customers as their mean scores are 4.0134, 4.0045 and 4.1585 respectively. Regarding the customer loyalty factors, customer continued business relationship, customer recommends friends & family members and wish to use all the services are statistically significant at 5 per cent level.

### Factors influencing the customer relationship management practices and Profile Variables of Customers

In order to find out the relationship between factors influencing the customer relationship management practices namely growing competition factors, proliferating customer contact factors, intensifying customer information factors, rising customer expectation factors, exploiting marketing opportunities factors, customer retention factors, customer loyalty factors and profile variables of the customers, the null hypothesis is framed as, "There is no significant relationship between factors influencing the customer relationship management practices and profile variables of the customers". The result is given in the Table 3.

**Table 3**

**Factors influencing the customer relationship management practices among different profile variables of customers - ANOVA**

| Factors | Profile Variables (F Statistics) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gender | Age | Educational qualification | Marital Status | Type of Family | Family Size | Occupation | Monthly Income |
| Growing competition factors | 2.175* | 2.572* | 4.237* | 1.072 | 4.089* | 2.509* | 4.388* | 6.330* |
| Proliferating customer contact factors | 1.614 | 1.325 | 2.270* | 1.162 | 1.259 | 1.594 | 2.599* | 2.456* |
| Intensifying customer information factors | 0.549 | 1.179 | 1.783 | 1.502 | 1.008 | 1.737 | 1.105 | 1.188 |
| Rising customer expectation factors | 0.145 | 0.763 | 2.523* | 3.265* | 1.215 | 1.357 | 3.279* | 4.085* |
| Exploiting marketing opportunities factors | 1.847 | 0.770 | 1.724 | 1.574 | 1.336 | 1.480 | 1.943 | 5.185* |
| Customer retention factors | 0.527 | 0.381 | 5.486* | 1.586 | 1.328 | 1.628 | 5.269* | 5.551* |
| Customer loyalty factors | 0.323 | 0.598 | 9.969* | 1.166 | 1.331 | 1.667 | 1.964 | 5.241* |

Source: Primary data

*-Significant at five per cent level

It is understood from table 3 that there is a significant relationship between growing competition factors and profile variables of the customers namely gender, age, educational qualification, type of family, family size, occupation and monthly income. Table further shows that there is a significant relationship between proliferating customer contact factors and profile variables of the customers namely educational qualification, occupation and monthly income. It is found from table that there is a significant relationship between rising customer expectation factors and profile variables of the customers namely educational qualification, marital status, occupation and monthly income. It is identified from table that there is a significant relationship between exploiting marketing opportunities factors and profile variables of the customers namely monthly income. It is further identified from table that there is a significant relationship between customer retention factors and profile variables of the customers namely educational qualification, occupation and monthly income. It is clear from table that there is a significant relationship between customer loyalty factors and profile variables of the customers namely educational qualification and monthly income.

### Factors influencing the customer relationship management practices and Perception about customer relationship management

In order to find out the relationship between factors influencing the customer relationship management practices and perception about customer relationship management, ANOVA is attempted with the hypothesis as, 'There is no significant relationship between factors influencing the customer relationship management practices and perception about customer relationship management'. The results are presented below.

**Table 4**
**Relationship between Factors influencing the customer relationship management practices and Respondents Perception about customer relationship management**

| Factors | Perception - 'F' Statistics | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Customer acquisition | Customer interaction | Customer retention | Customer product/services management | Customer value |
| Growing competition factors | 1.724 | 2.791* | 4.103* | 2.026* | 5.787* |
| Proliferating customer contact factors | 1.108 | 2.562* | 2.230* | 1.065 | 3.712* |
| Intensifying customer information factors | 1.928 | 1.787 | 2.408* | 1.117 | 3.640* |
| Rising customer expectation factors | 1.086 | 1.872 | 1.501 | 1.189 | 2.498* |
| Exploiting marketing opportunities factors | 1.536 | 2.367* | 2.324* | 2.551* | 3.507* |
| Customer retention factors | 2.489* | 2.903* | 2.710* | 1.961* | 3.408* |
| Customer loyalty factors | 3.483* | 1.981 | 2.117* | 1.352 | 3.296* |

Source: Primary Data
*Significant at five per cent level.

Table 4 shows that there is a significant relationship between growing competition factors and customer interaction, customer retention, customer product/services management and customer value. It is found from table that there is a significant relationship between proliferating customer contact factors and customer interaction, customer retention and customer value. It is observed from table that there is a significant relationship between intensifying customer information factors and customer retention and customer value. Table reveals that there is a significant relationship between rising customer expectation factors and customer value. Table further reveals that there is a significant relationship between exploiting marketing opportunities factors and customer interaction, customer retention, customer product/services management and customer value. Table indicates that there is a significant relationship between customer retention factors and customer acquisition, customer interaction, customer retention, customer product/services management and customer value. Table further indicates that there is a significant relationship between customer loyalty factors and customer acquisition, customer retention and customer value.

**Impact of customers' perception about customer relationship management on the factors influencing customer relationship management practices in public sector banks**

Customers' perception about customer relationship management may influence the customer relationship management practices in public sector banks. The present study has made an attempt to examine it with the help of multiple regression analysis. The fitted regression model is:

$$Y = a+b_1x_1+ b_2x_2+ b_3x_3+ b_4x_4+ b_5x_5+e$$

Where

Y - Factors influencing the customer relationship management practices

$X_1$ - Score on customer acquisition

$X_2$ - Score on customer interaction

$X_3$ - Score on customer retention

$X_4$ - Score on customer product/services management

$X_5$ - Score on customer value

$b_1$, $b_2$……$b_5$ –regression co-efficient of independent variables

e - error term

a - Constant

The influence of customers' perception about customer relationship management on the factors influencing the customer relationship management practices in public sector banks has been examined among rural, semi-urban and urban customers and also for pooled data separately. The results are given in Table 5.

**Table 5**
**Impact of customers' perception about customer relationship management on the factors influencing customer relationship management practices in public sector banks**

| Sl. No | Independent Variables | Regression co-efficient in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Semi-urban | Urban | Pooled data |
| 1. | Customer acquisition | 0.2460* | 0.2560* | 0.2390* | 0.2420* |
| 2. | Customer interaction | 0.2140* | 0.2140* | 0.2909* | 0.2340* |
| 3. | Customer retention | 0.2290* | 0.2210* | 0.2610* | 0.2370* |
| 4. | Customer product/services management | 0.1330 | 0.1260 | 0.1070 | 0.1250 |
| 5. | Customer value | 0.2180* | 0.1730 | 0.2540* | 0.2200* |
| | Constant | 0.2250 | 0.2050 | 0.2320 | 0.2170 |
| | $R^2$ | 0.640 | 0.720 | 0.712 | 0.670 |
| | F-statistics | 12.5505* | 13.7708* | 13.2280* | 12.9904* |

* Significant at five per cent level.

The significant impact of customers perception about customer relationship management on the factors influencing the customer relationship management practices in public sector banks among customers of rural, semi-urban and urban are customer acquisition, customer interaction, customer retention, customer product/services management and customer value since their regression co-efficient are significant at five per cent level. A unit increase in the above said impact of perception about customer relationship management results in increase in the factors influencing the customer relationship management practices of public sector banks among rural customers by 0.2460, 0.2140, 0.2290 and 0.2180 units respectively. The changes in the impact of customer's perception about customer relationship management explain the changes in the factors influencing the customer relationship management practices among rural customers to an extent of 64.00 per cent.

A unit increase in the above said impact of perception about customer relationship management results in increase in the factors influencing the customer relationship management practices of public sector banks among semi-urban customers by 0.2560, 0.2140, 0.2210 and 0.1730 units respectively. The changes in the impact of customers perception about customer relationship management explain the changes in the factors influencing the customer relationship management practices among semi-urban customers to an extent of 72.00 per cent.

A unit increase in the above said impact of perception about customer relationship management results in increase in the factors influencing the customer relationship management practices of public sector banks among urban customers by 0.2390, 0.2990, 0.2610 and 0.2540 units respectively. The changes in the impact of customers perception about customer relationship management explain the changes in the factors influencing the customer relationship management practices among urban customers to an extent of 71.20 per cent.

The analysis of pooled data reveals the importance of customer acquisition, customer interaction, customer retention and customer value in the determination of factors influencing the customer relationship management practices of public sector banks.

## Suggestions

- ✓ It is suggested that public sector banks should concentrate on the CRM practices and help customers in the rural and urban areas.
- ✓ It is suggested that data gathered from the customers and should be given proper value. Further, it should be properly utilized for further process.

- ✓ It is suggested that customers should be educated through advertising campaigns, seminars, audio and video programmes regarding the information about how the banking sector is performing in foreign countries and their effectiveness.
- ✓ It is suggested that the customers in the age group 50 and above should be motivated for banking and make a separate arrangement for them at counters.

## Conclusion

While analyzing the CRM Implementation in public sector banks, it was found that the Public Sector Banks have been able to implement the CRM practices more effectively. This indicates that strategically speaking, the public sector banks have been more innovative in understanding their customers and in building good relations with them.

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# ERNEST HEMINGWAY AND D. H. LAWRENCE'S VIEWS ON SEX

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## ABSTRACT

*Hemingway had lived and witnessed a life of struggle. Along with this, he had also seen death many times closely. He had extensive experience in the battle field. He had also done fishing work for about 8 years in his absence. He used all these experiences creatively. Hemingway was also fond of writing the story for the film and making the film. Among such stories 'Macomber' and 'Killer' (assassin) became very famous. Films were also made on his story 'For Whom the Bell Tales' and 'The Snows of Kilimanjaro'. In 'Across the River and Into the Trees' published in 1950, he has imagined his own death by describing death. This book also proved to be a bestseller. In 1954, his world famous work The Old Man and the Sea (The Old Fisherman and the Sea) was published and he received the Nobel Prize for this work. This work of Hemingway has not only been declared as his best work, but the life and struggle of the old fisherman described in this composition has taken the form of a symbol of inspiration in itself. From the common man to the creators, they have taken inspiration from this creation and have also used that creative symbol.*

*DH Lawrence is one of those great artists who write because of internal compulsion, and in this way seek relief for their inner tensions by externalizing them in fiction. He had to endure great emotional stresses in youth and face many urgent personal problems. Is writings are an expression of his inner suffering frustration and emotional complexes. They are all in the nature of personal Revelations , some more, some less , but the autobiographical note runs through them all." The most striking feature of Lawrence's characters says E Albert , "is the resemblance they bear to their creator." They are all projections of the novelist's personality. Paul Morel in sons and lovers. RL Some in kangaroo, , Tom Brangwen and Ursula in the Rainbow, and Birkin in women in Love are clearly projections of himself. In his other characters too, their are many similarities. They share his darkness and bitterness of Spirit and like him they live passionately and fully. Art to him was " art for sake " and this is as true of The Rainbow as of any other of his novels. A healthy sex life is good for you both emotionally and physically. Sex can help you bond with another person, and sexual pleasure has tons of health benefits—whether you're with a partner or not. When you have an orgasm, your body gives you a natural high. You release endorphins, which are hormones that block pain and make you feel good.*

***There are many other health benefits associated with sexual pleasure:** better general health, sleep better, better self esteem, better fitness, less stress and tension a long life*

***Keywords:** Frustration, Darkness, Bitterness, Resemblance, Emotional*

## Introduction

Ideas of sex include the problem of gender of man and woman in their marriage and Women who become objects of sex. In these five stories below, sex and sexuality It becomes their struggle. sex problems have a lot to do with communication because no one Can read someone else's mind. Men seem better able to divulge and explore their feelings Have sex as a stress reliever. It doesn't usually work that way with women. In fact Sexual problems are all common sexual problems in Hemingway's works. men touch women when They want sex and most women want physical affection all the time.

The desire for sex in Hemingway's women is a fundamental part of being in them Story. Women are also only a sexual object for the male character. women are negligible for human life. Male character just needs intercourse or fun to have sex All of Hemingway's women are either destruction or strictly a form of sexual pleasure. However, Hemingway is not devoid of feeling sympathetic thoughts.

Those female characters who are misused. He displays his relationships and stories imagery in front of its reader, in a way to allow them to empathize with some of their women Pot. He may not be outright prejudiced or have a hatred of women in general, But it seems that he does not understand them beyond the point of their sexual value. The first story, "Cat in the Rain", features a male character named George, a complex character. And also seems to be a boring, selfish and insensitive man who looks into his wife's past emotional turmoil. It can be inferred that he has his own potential concerns that explain his Adjective towards his wife. His lack of response to his wife's silent pleas for a while Physical proximity suggests that something is "wrong" with him. maybe she's sexual impotent and unable to provide him the child the wife was pointing at, will bring rebirth in their lives. There must be something else involved in the situation Apart from the fact that he is just a boring and insensitive person, to explain why the wife is Such crises and their relationship needs to change. he may be sexually impotent during the winter months. When the couple was in Italy, it was winter and It rained a lot. George's wife said how she could not wait until the rebirth of spring time, It signifies that she will get a cat and possibly finds herself pregnant. The second story, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro", is closely related to the theme of sex. Meaning of destruction. In the following passage, the dialogue of the couple refers to both types of destruction, "You don't need to destroy me. Do you? I'm just a middle-aged woman who loves You want to do what you want to do. I've been destroyed two or three times already. You wouldn't want to destroy me again, would you? " I want to destroy you in bed several times," he said. "Yes. That good is destruction. This is how we are made to be destroyed. NS tomorrow the plane will be here... then, in town, they'll fix your leg and then we Some good destruction will happen. He is not a terrible talker" Heming way uses two forms of destruction in this story. The first is clearly straightforward-Next is that gangrene rots Harry's body, luxury spoils his mind, and Harry's verbal abuse He repeatedly destroys his wife. In these examples, destruction is the concept of breaking things. Down, destroying one body, one person, one mind. Second, Hemingway also points to sex Destruction, as shown in the previous passage. Meanwhile in the third story, "Mr. and Mrs. Elliot", the first piece of information is that The reader learns of Mr. Elliot being sexually disabled, reading the first sentence, "Mr. and Mrs. Elliot tried very hard to have a child". From this point in the story, Mr. Elliot and Her relationship with both sex and sexuality comes into question. Elliot has an abnormal deficiency When it comes to having relationships with the opposite sex, especially with his wife. Reader eventually questions the correct logic of Elliot's staying sexually Premarital Pure When Hemingway writes that women are happily "engaged" Marrying and marrying men they should have known had dragged themselves through the gutter" Elliot still diligently kept himself pure, "lived upright", until the wedding. which was an unusual achievement for a man, especially in the face of little respect for him Attempt. Although he admits he is doing something admirable, "almost all the girls are lost". interested in him" (Hemingway 161), and he is feeling helpless and inexperienced When he marries Mrs. Elliot, which he was not particularly futuristic Wanted, but another incident at which he stumbles, because "he never thought of that" way" (Hemingway 162). As if Elliot's lack of sexual desire wasn't strange enough when considered Strong association of Hemingway's distinctive masculine character and sexuality Manhood, Elliot's eyes don't open to the fantastic world of sex once consumed His relationship with Cornelia, "they were both disappointed but eventually moved on to Cornelia" Sleep "(Hemingway 162). In addition to being used as a means to have children, sex becomes An unwanted act that a married couple is expected to do. Since Elliot can't To fulfill a masculine role in the marriage, Hemingway developed the character of Cornelia. Major half of the relationship. "Many people on the boat took him for Elliot" mother" (Hemingway 161), a notion that places Elliot in a subordinate role next to him wife. She continues to treat him as if he is younger and unequal than her, as if under an allegation her care. Instead of asking her to call her by her childhood nickname, "he taught her" She is called Calutina" (Hemingway 162), which shows Cornelia using the word taught A great place as a teacher and Elliot as a student. in addition to his educative methods and The domineering situation, Cornelia's normal speech and Elliot's treatment of her portray her as the elder. And on top of that, "Cornelia had said, 'You sweet darling boy,' and held him closer than ever" (Hemingway 162). The unsatisfactory nature of Elliot's marriage may not have gone the way it was without some relief. Since Elliot could not be what Cornelia wanted, he sought a replacement for With him "Mrs. Elliot became very quick after his girl friend arrived and they had Many good cries together. Girl friend was several years older than Cornelia and used to call her Honey" This girl friend now takes the role of Cornelia's caretaker and Matriarch, transferring Cornelia to the role of Elliot, positioning Elliot in marriage obsolete. He didn't need sex, because "Mrs. Elliot and girlfriends now slept together in big medieval bed" (Hemingway 164), and his emotional needs were looked after by someone Which she attached better to her husband. Elliot is left to console himself, but so does an asexual way. The manhood shown in overcoming his troubles by drinking has been quashed By choice of a feminine drink, "Elliot had begun drinking white wine and lived aloof in his own right" own room" (Hemingway 164). Elliot separates himself from the femininity that was his only substitute for asexuality, because he did not have enough masculinity to make such a quality A choice for itself. Vignette Before the Story of Elliot, Chapter IX, Both Compliments and Contradictions Shows Elliot's struggle with masculinity. On the surface, what does the bull fight symbolize? masculinity, especially when compared to Elliot's career as a poet, which was a Feminized art. Matadors are the epitome of masculinity whether they win a bull fight or lose the battle. Since they are trying to win over extremely masculine symbols like the bull, Matadors have to show how masculine they are defeating an animal. If Elliot had failed in the poem, he would have been considered nothing More than a failure, and a failure very feminine at that. Surprisingly, Elliot Have a lot in common with matadors. Like two matadors who are replaced by "child", Elliot has been replaced by women. Elliot's manly act of childbearing is outrageous Failed by his impotence, just as the gore matadors are ridiculed by the crowd. Similar For the "child", who "tried to drag the men carrying him and shouted for his sword" Elliot struggled to continue trying to perform his masculine a. only these men Elliot admitted to being impotent and having a "baby" when he had to leave. The reader, in this case, tries to believe that even though Elliot won impregnated his wife, yet it would not have been enough to save her from ridicule. Although the "child" defeated the oxen, he ended his victory in humiliation when "he sat down". got down in the sand and pucked and they put a cape on top of it while the crowd was screaming and threw things into the bull's ring" (Hemingway 159). A depressing feeling for a reader Elliot's manhood begins with the "baby" not even being able to enjoy him. Achievements when he has proved himself to be extremely manly. Elliot has no choice But to accept his asexuality when a masculine example such as a successful matador Can't come away without ridicule. It seems that the reader does not fully understand by not giving Chapter IX The finality of Elliot's asexuality. Comparing and Contrasting Matadors, Elliot is Shown doomed to lack of sexuality. In Mr and Mrs Elliot there are no women him, and he is completely satisfied with retreating in himself and not being a perfect man female relations. Elliot's sexually determined to be middle ground and ambiguous The character is being banned from either gender because she is neither feminine enough to be gay nor He is manly enough to be an average heterosexual man. The fourth story, "Up in Michigan", indicates that Hemingway is employed. Natural objects symbolizing sexual affairs. The story is set through several natural All involving painful and painful penetration to suggest objects and activities The deeply hurtful nature of Liz's inauthenticity. Liz was portrayed by Hemingway "The cleanest girl he had ever seen. Liz had nice legs and always wore a clean gingham apron and Jim noticed that his hair was always neat from behind. he liked his face because he was so cheerful but He never thought of her" . This quote shows the indifferent man that Hemingway painted in relationships with women. Liz on the other hand seemed to notice Every last detail about Jim and thought about him constantly. Hemingway also said that "All the time now Liz was thinking of Jim Gilmore. He didn't notice her much". Liz was too afraid to make Jim something because Mrs. Smith would know and she Was scared. Liz looked at the barges outside and when she looked at them they didn't starts shaking but as soon as she went inside to dry some dishes and when she came out again They were gone. It was as if life was passing by while working for Mrs. Smith. When he went hunting deer and could not sleep, he remembered Jim very much. when they were all dinner she wanted to wait for the gym to come out to remember what it looked like and Take that image to sleep with him. When Jim suggests a little and moves on, Liz doesn't Finding out what to do. She thinks Jim is with the wisdom Hemingway gave her. is finally coming to her and she is scared. she goes for a walk with him and then Maybe she shouldn't have because she couldn't control the outcome. he said no but no It means. And in the end he had hurt her in many ways. she went to the shore of the dock and cried. She was cold, sad and everything was gone. she still covers with his coat on and then went to bed alone in the cold. Liz was portrayed as a simple loving character who feels deeply that life is pass by him. She has seen Jim as the man of her dreams. she was crazy Wanted him more to notice and love her. What he got in return is someone who Took advantage of that and didn't share any similar feelings for him. He mistakenly thought of her advances as the love they were not and what she imagined Possible married life with Jim was basically a one night stand, not even an entire night. He She knew she was used and cried for her personal loss and how stupid she felt. He A lot was lost that night. She feels an emptiness at the end because she knows she One cannot turn a dream into reality alone. She was another woman who was trying too hard. Hemingway portrays the male protagonist as the taker who doesn't care about feelings female character. They just get wrapped up in their needs at the time and move on What they want, do and feel. Women are not a solways portrayed as very bright or Likewise self service. They are there to make the male in the story look better or feel better. It is noteworthy that Hemingway chose this story from the point of view of a woman. Approach They have successfully captured the physical and emotional onset of sexual Awakening in a young woman. However here again there is a lack of communication Factor. The conflict lies in the basic "wants and needs" of men and women. women start filling Two roles as a family member or potential sexual partner or wife. friendship was Gender-specific, for example, that women had female friends and men had male friends. Liz is Didn't reveal her attraction to Jim or the expectations of the relationship to anyone in any concrete way oral method. Undoubtedly, his youth and inexperience is attributable to Jim. Jim is getting "masculine" In the pursuit of sexual satisfaction and there is no reason to consider her feelings. Hemingway He had a sensitivity to understand and reproduce this situation in his writings. thesis writer Arguing that what Liz Coates experiences on that dock is what we've come to call Or familiar rape. "Up in Michigan" is Hemingway's twist on the fallen state of man Relation. In the fifth story, "The Ten Indians", an Indian woman becomes the object of sex. This story images of a dangerous and devastating female presence or the apparent absence of a Female appearance completely, difficulty is often the impossibility of finding love and lasting Commitment, the loneliness of a world of men without women. The central character is Nick, A young boy who has passed the stage of transition from a boy to a teenager. also known When Nick is first attracted to Prudy, an Indian maid. it's clear From the context that Garners and Nick believe that white is superior. Carl claims that Prudy and other Indians smell like frills. Looks like Nick to tease please Prudy Mitchell. Of course, Prudy's infidelity while Nick is in town with Garners, This, however, injures Nick, only serves to reinfor seece the cultural hierarchy. It is being told that Nick has been celebrating with Garner on the way home since the fourth of July. Garner's has been a hot topic for the boys. He says Nick is attracted to Indian girl Named Prudy. As soon as Mrs Garner hears this, she tells all the boys to stay away from the Indian Especially the girl. Born as an Indian, Prudy is not a member of their society. they thought That Indian is illiterate and likes to be drunk like the ten Indians he meets on the way home. She is a kind of secure mother in her own right. Prudy has a cynical impression Most come from Mrs. Garner. She said that Prudy is not a proper girl Nick should be Attracted. Basic competence, rights and obligations are neglected. It's added by Nick's father Which appears at the end of the story. He doesn't take Nick aside. he goes with In the name of the father's love of his only son, with the opinion of Mrs Garner. he knows that Prudy has an affair with someone else. It leads to a deep despair and a bad broken heart to steal At the end of the story, this view is confirmed to be true when Prudy is surprisingly Nick and Garner have an affair with one of the tenants, Frank Washburn Neighborhood. The female character, Prudy, whom Nick falls in love with, is actually a silent character. She never speaks in the story but is narrated through the other characters. mostly through Mrs. Garner's approach to Prudy, the part of the Indian girl we know Marginal society, uneducated, low level in socio-economic, as found in the story that Spending time doing unimportant things like having more fun and drinking alcohol than being an Indian hard workers. Indian girl is able to have sex easily. Prudi is also used as Part of the boy's initiation time toward adulthood. Prudy as the mute character, her The performance and his attitude become a hot topic for the rest of the characters except Mr. Garner and Nick. Both appreciated him better. Nick likes her in his own way. he knows how His feelings for her but he doesn't want others to know him. He's still a teenager. What The key here is that most people have to accept that love is not restricted by anything, say Caste, skin colour, education level, economic status, etc. Mrs Garner maybe forgets it. And in this case Prudy proves that she wins a boy's heart out of love. His Physical attraction becomes his weapon in his unwanted society. In the above five stories of Hemingway, the theme of sex is for both men and women. Pot. Sex is sometimes portrayed as an uncomfortable position and women mostly become Emphasized under it; women as sexual partners. Conflict in marriage, partnership and The relationship is closely related to the problem of sex and sexuality.

## Objective

- To show the right view point in Ernest hemingway's works of sex
- To present The spiritual love in D.H Lawrence's works of sex
- To present the right path to the dirty notions of sex in the society

**Review of literature**

1. **Kemen zabala (2007)-** Hemingway presented the value of men and women working together to create an improved society particularly after a war disaster . The challenge of traditionalist Victorian gender hierarchies by the" Lost Generation" led to improved sexual and friendly relationship.
2. **Adam gopnik(2017)-** like every sexual fetish his got its tang from transgression. sex must be experienced as sin to be satisfying. For Hemingway, there was no greater sin than acting in a womanish way , and it was therefore the suspect that Mr scrooby awoke to the prospect of being unmanned was a thrilling illicit for his self-stimulation as the enactment of manly ritual was essential to his self image.
3. **Neha Minish(2009)-** Lawrence had presented that woman may not only wanting right to give or being a mother without being a wife or get and a similar pay or easier divorce- he hadnot particularly interested in any of these -but the new attainment of the new super fine bliss, a peaceful suspending learning.
4. **Jasmeen Kaur , shuchi(2018)-** In respect to the above statement one is not born with the classified attributes differenting men and women from each other but the rather one is the result of one's choice
5. **Promod Mai , Kumar Brajesh(2012) -** Lawrence's characters are not always easy to explain but they always have a real existence. sex loomed large in the novels of Lawrence in all its biological, psychological , and meta physical relations. He was most modern in his treatment of sex; there was nothing in him of the Victorian prudery and inhibitions .
6. **J adolescent health (2016)-** Limited in-class time and resources leave schools to prioritize sex education in competition with academic subjects and other important health topics such as substance use, bullying, and suicide [4,13,14]. Without cohesive or consistent implementation processes, a highly diverse “patchwork” of sex education laws and practices exists.

## D.h Lawrence's views

He ends with a lot of questions. Although Lawrence has long been known as a blatantly outspoken writer, forms of sexual experience exist on the margins of his writing, which cut against the grain of the fact that his work as a whole has a sense of authentic sexuality. How identity is made, and what constitutes Lawrence's guilty pleasures. Here 'distortion' is not a simple word. Indulging in guilt, or experiences properly associated with the opposite sex, are portrayed powerfully in many texts, but not simply as objects of Lawrence's self-criticism. Sexually speaking, Lawrence could be (and is) in (at least) two different places at once — her masculine, inviting identity with the sacrificial figures of disjointed femininity and her authentic dark men. He also wants both speech and silence, writing at the same time what should not be written. What Happened to Kate in 'The Plumed Serpent' is 'dark and unimaginable' (ps 439) - 'dark and untold', and yet Lawrence tries to tell us this. Good sex is not only frictionless and vaginal, but also extremely pure of language. So how to represent it - what happens to 'untold' sex when you try to tell on it? Mellers feels that 'a cruel feeling of unfinished loneliness, to which a silent woman must be bound in her arms' (LCL 144, emphasis mine). Yet Connie is anything but silent, in that her described approach, conveying the ultimate exquisite physical detail, the twists of her waking sex, dominates the text. While one voice urges us to kiss and not to tell, another must speak the inexplicable. Lawrence's readings of sexism focus on the way in which he characterizes these differences according to a traditional polarity, identifying femininity with the political and social derogation of women's qualities, which are aligned with masculinity. of traditional power. The main argument Lawrence is making here lies in that last line: the principle of otherness, opposites, difference is the point itself, not necessarily the properties that encompass each side of the opposition. The loudness with which he brushes off these differences should also be seen as a major symptom that they are breaking up. Lawrence regards this theory of sexual 'otherness' as the key to the 'magic and dynamism' of sexual activity. It is a protest that is handled cautiously, and which degenerates into a struggle for supremacy at key moments in Lawrence's work, in scenes when power relations become apparent. When that otherness is dissolved, when the gap is closed, sexuality is perverted. Since Lawrence sets such a store by the sexual act as the font of all human and social health, it is clearly important to look at its role in his work, as well as to see the contradictions that these representations have in their Present for understanding what writing can and cannot do. Despair and Fulfillment: Trespass and the Lover of the Lady Chatterley Written long early in Lawrence's career, the short novel The Traspasser is a tale of sexual piracy, before his long battle with the moral majority of his day on the Explorers in print. In many ways it reflects the passion of his last novel Lady Chatterley's lover, except that what remains unfinished and fails in the initial text ends up in a later one. If there are moments of crisis in The Trepasser, they happen between the paragraph and the ellipsis. Compare this novel, second only to Lawrence, to his final work: the difference in sexual representation that marks these two moments at the beginning and end, neatly depicting Lawrence's changing attitude to censorship. When in The Traspasser it is the kiss that evokes desire, Lady Chatterley's lover becomes the site of the dominant human experience in sex itself. Trespass is the story of a love affair between Helena, a fictional but interrupted young woman, and her estranged lover, Sigmund. The two go on vacation to the Isle of Wight, and their Different approaches to sexual desire sit uncomfortably between them, until Sigmund, paralyzed by the incompleteness, kills himself, though a much milder story than the later novels that deal more fully with these issues. dealt with, it clearly establishes some central Laurentian concerns. The constraint of early twentieth century (family) life tolerates desire, but more importantly, the way in which the individual internalizes that constraint and acts as a generator and checks his will, that's important. Divided topics and sexually frustrated subjects seem more interesting than their healthy and full counterparts. Despite the intense passion that magnetizes Sigmund and Helena, they never completely let down their guard, and what happens between them is steeped in theft—here Lawrence shrinks from the explorer. The haunting arrangement that we saw in Chapter 2, featuring Sigmund's visits to his family home, covers much of the book: reserve, isolation and isolation are its main notes, though it contrasts with the urgency of the lush English Arcadia Lawrence. . Isle of Wight sequence But Sigmund and Helena have a wrong meeting in the form of a meeting, a relationship not centrally interested in the confrontation with the otherness that Laurentian sex ideally brings about her pivotal moments with Sigmund. is the satisfaction of one self-centered, rather than another-centered desire: That night she met his obsession with love. She didn't really want his passion. But she wanted him to want her like crazy, andThat he has everything - everything. (t. 87) Sigmund also experiences his happiness in Helena in the way his passion for her mediates his feelings about his own body. In fact, Sigmund's physical expression of desire is elaborated with a tasteful symphony that is close to homosexuality, which is most manifested in Lawrence's careful account of the man's sexual fantasies. Perhaps the sexiest moments in the book are not when the lovers hug, but when Sigmund takes pleasure in his own body as well as Helena's thoughts alone. Meanwhile Helena is literally a closed book for them, a different language of being, 'unknowingly written in letters. Despite the heightened erotic moments of the Isle of Wight section, what the novel really explores is the result of this climax time, when Sigmund and Helena go their separate ways. Overall it progresses from despondency to excessive desire to despair, unsuccessful fulfillment and then to despair and tragedy. Helena and Sigmund is a 'poetic stimulus', not a physical one—definitely not a mutually driven sexual stimulus. Helena partly reflects Mary's ultimate fear or body repulsion in Sons and Lovers: in the freshness of daylight, elena tries to wash away the filth of the previous night's obsession. Sigmund goes back to the house that isn't home, wants what he can't have, and is divided by conflicting desires: Part of Lawrence's agenda in The Trapper is to explore the psychological damage caused by a failed will. Part of his agenda in Lady Chatterley's Lover is to show that a wish fulfilled can radically change the subject and his world. If at the beginning of his writing Lawrence tried to approach the subject differently, dispelling the 'old stagnant ego of the character', then his final works are marked by a serious attempt to rewrite the literary body. Connie Chatterley is married to a man whose body has been violently 'rearranged by World War I (he has been sent back to 'more or less bits' from Flanders). Although 'the bits seemed to grow together again', Clifford is abandoned, owns the family line, the stately home and mining business, but is paralyzed by the hips. There is a feeling that the sensuality that is now realized in the body is only an external metaphor for the sexuality that was always prevalent among Chatterjee. Connie is missing, but her body is rejuvenated when she meets the estate game-keeper, the Mailers, and begins an affair with him. Illegal lovers develop their relationship until Connie becomes pregnant, Clifford is told, and divorce proceedings begin (remember, this was written at a time when divorce was rare. The split from the husband was famously reprehensible).

**The novel ends with the promise of a happy ending**

Connie is single, but the lovers plan to be together. It's another open ending, but Lady Chatterley's boyfriend strives for certainty on an important issue: the physical certainty that Connie and the Mellors' genders have established. Sex between Connie and the Mellors is the heart of Lady Chatterley's lover, just as sex is central to Lawrence's writing. This is one of Lawrence's late apocalyptic tales, or rather, post-apocalyptic tales. "The catastrophe has happened, we are among the ruins", runs the second sentence of the novel: 'We have to live, no matter how many skies fall'. This is another discovery and confirmation of 'life': Connie's body 'connect [ s mailers) again', so much so that after their first sexual encounter they half regret that they have been brought back, as if from the dead: "This is life," he said. "There is no obvious one. And if you stay clear, you can almost die."'. 'Life' reappears in this English pastoral tale of a woman's salvation through sex. But what kind of sex? The novel has also been read as Lawrence's consummate statement on phallic sexuality, although readers may find it less unfairly overbearing than earlier 'phallic' writings, largely due to the privilege of Kohn's point of view. Connie is Actively Sexual: Her simple statement in justification of her desire - 'I like your body' - was a rare and shocking statement of active female sexuality. After experiencing a simultaneous orgasm with Mellors, she begins to feel 'the depth of the other thing in her': There was another soul alive in her, which melted in her womb and bowels and was tender and sensitive. And with this self, he loved her, he They loved him till his knees got weak. Connie experiences a 'phallic victim' in her last major sexual encounter in the book that eventually leaves her shameless: He learned a lot in this short summer night. He must have thought that a woman must have died of shame. Instead, shame died. Shame, which is fear: the deep biological shame, the old, old physical fear that is hidden in the roots of our bodies, and can only be pursued by sensual fire, finally awakened and destroyed by phallic prey. The man is done, and she finds herself in the heart of the forest. Sex reaches the animal in its own forest. Instead of conscious shame and moral reaction, Connie seeks and reaches for the openness that Lawrence calls for in a study of classic American Literature. Then not only can sexuality change your life, it will also change the whole economy of you, your body. The resurrected post-apocalyptic body that Connie accesses can tell the truth more directly than any form of conscious or linguistic discourse. Lawrence's body language is always honest: His body, when allowed to speak, cannot lie. In fact the only possibility in Lawrence to speak the truth is sex, a truth we must hear or perish. Connie tells the Mailers, 'When your blood comes up, you don't distrust your body. 'Let your mind disbelieve. How does it matter!' That sex takes us further, changing the body and its knowledge, is also the issue in Sons and Lovers. The sex turns the themes into a pantheistic reverence, so that even Paul and Clara do not recognize themselves: Although connections are suggested between their bodies and the natural world around them (they are under an oak tree, the wind is blowing), this experience is attributed to both the physical and the transcendent. Lawrence's 'darkness' enables this self-overcoming through the body, too, through body of another. It is 'natural', but it re-thinks, re-thinks, what is 'natural': 'It was as if it had acquired another nature', Lawrence writes. So it would be wrong to think of Lawrence as merely a celebration of a general form of romantic nature-worship. Here the dynamic in the melting pot of natural human experience is open to re-inscription. It's not that Ursula and Skrebenski, or Connie and the Mellors, have left the culture and fled to nature, but that their relationship has rewritten the natural. But this profound new nature is also a factor of division. I Said Ursula is part of Lawrence's ongoing project that boasts literary egoism as multiple and divided. When she returns to her family it is as a double self: His soul was fixed and indifferent to the world's opinion of artificial light. ... she felt herself belonging to another world ... her everyday selves were the same. he only had one more, stronger The Self That Knew Similarly, the new sexual self discovered by Cooney is contradictory: she is raised alive in a state that is not erect: 'again she is split between two feelings', Lawrence writes. There has been some quarrel between the pair; 'Resentment against [mailers], and the desire to make it with him'. His new double-self performs a sort of biological integration process upon him, which reassembles the post-apocalyptic fragments, but separates him into two selves, one of which learns from, or submits to, the other. . Connie is 'troubled by her own double consciousness'. In fact, this restlessness characterizes the entire relationship of the couple, at least when they are not really making love. Lawrence wants us to read this tension differently: not as a sign of failure, but as a context within which a new type of relationship can be built. It is also a new way of understanding conflict. The Mailers and Connie's verbal conflict is not a fight for supremacy, but a reference to self-overcoming. Even the phallic worship of the "power period" novels has been decimated. Instead, phallic love becomes Lawrence's name for something in the contract between man and woman. Connie Mailers' gender Addresses as a separate existence (John Thomas of the alternate) Of course, Lawrence's gender appears in a special heterosexual context, and the entire book is to blame for that. At one point Mellors makes a horrifying scathing attack against his ex-wife, whose actively controlling sexuality he diagnoses as homosexual. 'When I'm with a woman who is actually gay, I I cry a lot in my soul, I want to kill him'. (The rather filthy pansy poem 'The ego-bound woman' echoes this sentiment). Elsewhere in Lawrence, same-sex desire is explored more openly – Birkin and Gerald wrestling on the carpet in Woman in Love is a clear example, as is the sexual relationship between teenage Ursula and her female teacher. Evolve into Rainbow (though it is less than Ursula's later guilty repulsion and regret). Lawrence's statement of opposition to the primacy of heterosexuality could literally be the quote I started with: 'magic and dynamism rest on the other'. Clearly he cannot conceive of the 'otherness' that exists within and between the same sex - there is something about mixing male and female that creates spark, and which necessitates the combination of the bodies of males and females. it occurs. So what was so shocking about this novel that it couldn't be published legally in Britain until 1960? Seventy years after it was written, it still seems to be presented quite clearly, making liberal use of common sexual terms. thirty years laterConnie and the Mellors' love is actually quite romantically conceived (Lady Chatterley's working-title was 'Tenderness'), and the novel contains serious philosophical pretensions. The notion that sex can save is presented sweetly and naively. As the Mellors and Connie's relationship develops, their existence focuses more on what happens between their bodies in the Mailers' sparse, bare little cottage and the socially conscious outside world. Their relationship can be intensely embodied, as Lawrence attempts to confirm the physicality of love. But it is also the harsh nonmaterialist, an escape into an island or physical commitment. That the Mellors and Connie are true to each other is a hallmark of the story, and it has a legal defense. Rather than advocating promiscuity, the novel sees itself as an experiment in a one-on-one committed sexual romance. This is Lawrence (to borrow Frida's phrase), 'the last word in Puritanism'. That sex can be liberating and self-transforming (a read) Sexual passion gives way to something more mysterious and mysterious. Sex is a channel, a door to something else. It takes the recognizable literary characters we know as 'Constance Chatterley', 'Rupert Birkin' or 'Ursula Brangwen' and turns them. What happens in itself when it is subject to the natural, and what happens to the body when it undergoes the alchemy of authentic sex, is not clear. Which was especially liked after the trial in the 1960s, both argued through sex, and moments like the famous scene when Connie threads flowers through Mailers' pubic hair as the pair spend money. discusses the diseases of the U.S., advanced industrial consciousness and modern relations. . Then they run outside and dance naked in the rain. Does this mean that this is what we should be doing – that novels as 'corrupt and corrupt' would potentially encourage us to do so? Lawrence's case for his work in his two pornography essays is quite typical. It is not that He will change our actions but our thoughts. 'I want men and women to be able to think fully, fully, honestly and clearly about sex,' he writes in 'A Proposal of Lady Chatterley's Lovers'. 'Even if we can't have sex to our full satisfaction, at least we think sexually, complete and clean' (p2 489-90). For the body to be free the mind must also be: 'There is an old, raucous fear of the body and the forces of the body in the mind. It is the mind that we have to free, to civilize on these points' (p2 491). But it is strangely presented through the language of evasion. In particular, something slips off the page in the moments of "Phallic Hunting Out" to be completely authentic. Sexual passion gives way to something more mysterious and mysterious. Sex is a channel, a door to something else. It takes the recognizable literary characters we know as 'Constance Chatterley', 'Rupert Birkin' or 'Ursula Brangwen' and turns them. What happens in itself when it is subject to the natural, and what happens to the body when it undergoes the alchemy of authentic sex, is not clear.

## Conclusion

DH Lawrence ends with a lot of questions. Although Lawrence has long been known as a blatantly outspoken writer, forms of sexual experience exist on the margins of his writing, which cut against the grain of the fact that his work as a whole has a sense of authentic sexuality. How identity is made, and what constitutes Lawrence's guilty pleasures. Here 'distortion' is not a simple word. Indulging in guilt, or experiences properly associated with the opposite sex, are portrayed powerfully in many texts, but not simply as objects of Lawrence's self-criticism. Sexually speaking, Lawrence can be (and is) in (at least) two different places at once—invoking identity with her masochistic, disjointed femininity sacrificial figures and her authentic dark men. . He also wants both speech and silence, writing at the same time what should not be written. Earnest Hemingway's conclusion is that love is the greatest thing and love is incomplete without sex, sex is incomplete without love, so it is known that love is always the greatest and love can be won by sex and Sex can be conquered by love because Ernest Hemingway wrote many novels that dealt with sex.

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# THERMODYNAMIC FUNCTIONS OF TRI SUBSTITUTED MOLECULES

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## ABSTRACT

*The N-heterocyclic molecules like pyridine, pyrimidine, cytosine, uracil etc. and their derivatives are of the considerable antifungal, antibacterial, biological and pharmaceutical importance. Recent spectroscopic studies on these compounds have been motivated because the vibrational spectra of these free base molecules are very useful for understanding biological processes and in the analysis of relatively complex system. Also pyridine derivatives like amino pyridines and marcapto pyridine etc. are widely used as drugs in certain diseases. Pyridine and its derivatives are extensively used as a solvent and as a synthetic intermediate in analytical chemistry. In view of this the Thermodynamic functions of 2,3-dihydroxy-5-amino and 4,6-dihydroxy-3-amino pyrimidine have also been computed.*

***Keywords:*** *Frustration, Darkness, Bitterness, Resemblance, Emotional*

## Introduction

The N-heterocyclic molecules, e.g. pyrimidine, cytosine, uracil and their derivatives are of considerable biological importance. The study of pyrimidines and substituted pyrimidines became more relevant due to their practical utility. Infrared and Raman spectroscopic studies are widely used in biophysical research on nucleic acids and related compounds[1–9]. Even so, very few detailed spectroscopic studies have been reported on these compounds. The increasing interest in the study of the six membered heterocyclic molecules is mainly due to their biological and pharmaceutical importance[10—11]. The vibrational spectra of various substituted pyrimidines have been studied by Jacque and Lebas[12]. The absorption spectra of uracil and cylosine nucleosides has been well predicted theoretically by Berthod et al[13]. Dennis and Pullman[14] and Nesbet[15]. Experimentally, Miles et al[16] and Clark and Tinocoo[17] have found evidence of the presence of electronic transitions other than $n-\pi^*$ and $\pi-\pi^*$ in the spectra of uracil and cytosine and their nucleosides. Thus, the detailed study of the electronic transitions of substituted pyrimidine is of great importance in other to check the presence of $n-\pi^*$, $\pi-\pi^*$ and $n-\sigma^*$ transitions[18,19].

In view of the above discussions the present article reports the Thermodynamic functions of **2,3-dihydroxy-5-amino** and **4,6-dihydroxy-3-amino pyrimidine** have also been computed

## Result and Discussions

The statistically computed thermodynamic functions viz. enthalpy function, free energy function, entropy and heat capacity with absolute temperature are shown in Table 1 for 2,3,5-DHAP and in Table 2 for 4,6,3-DHAP.

## Thermodynamic Functions

Thermodynamic functions viz enthalpy $\dfrac{(H^0-E_0^0)}{T}$, heat capacity $C_p^0$, free energy function $\dfrac{(F^0-E_0^0)}{T}$ and entropy $S^0$ of 6-chloro methyl uracil have been computed using the standard expression[18,19] by taking y-axis perpendicular to the molecules plane and z-axis to pass through the para positions. For determining rotational contribution, the following structural parameter were used[20,21].

**For 2,3,5-DHAP**

**Bond Length Bond Angle**

| | |
|---|---|
| $C_4-O_1=1.28$ Å | $\angle N_2C_4O_1=119°$ |
| $C_5-NH_2=12.9$ Å | $\angle C_5C_4O_1=118°$ |

$C_6-O_2=1.31$ Å $\angle C_5C_6O_2=118°$

$C_4-O_5=1.40$ Å $\angle N_1C_6O_2=122°$

$C_5-O_6=1.41$ Å $\angle C_4C_5N_3=119°$

$C_6-N_1=1.28$ Å $\angle C_6C_3N_3=118°$

$N_2-C_2=1.29$ Å $\angle C_2N_1C_6=123°$

$C_2-N_2=1.32$ Å $\angle C_2N_1C_6=123°$

$N_2-C_4=1.41$ Å

**For 4,6,3-DHAP**

$N_2-C_2=1.29$ Å $\angle N_1C_2N_3=121°$

$C_2-N_2=1.32$ Å $\angle N_2C_2N_3=118°$

$N_2-C_4=1.41$ Å $\angle N_2C_4O_1=119°$

$C_4-C_5=1.37$ Å $\angle C_5C_4O_1=117°$

$C_5-O_6=1.41$ Å $\angle C_5C_6O_2=121°$

$C_6-N_1=1.32$ Å $\angle N_1C_6O_2=119°$

$C_2-N_3=1.31$ Å $\angle C_6N_1C_1=119°$

$C_4-O_1=1.24$ Å $\angle C_2N_2C_4=122°$

$C_6-O_2=1.28$ Å

All other angles were taken as 120° in the ring. The thermodynamic functions have been calculated at different temperature between 100–1500°K using fundamental frequencies and assuming rigid rotor harmonic oscillator approximation. The calculations were performed for 1 mole of an ideal gas at 1 atmospheric pressure. The principal moment of inertia were found to be 43.68, 63.87 and 20.19 gm × $cm^2$ in molecule 4,6,5-DHAP and 37.70, 57.10 and 19.40 gm × $cm^2$ in 4,6,2-DHAP, while the reduced moment of inertia are 0.57 and 0.50 $cm^2$ in title molecules.

The variation of enthalpy function, heat capacity with absolute temperature have been shown graphically in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 while those of free energy and entropy in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 which are in agreement with the trend reported in literature[20-22].

**TABLE– 1**
**Thermodynamic Functions (in Cal/Deg. Mole) of 2,3-Dihydroxy-5-Amino Pyrimidine**

| Temperature in °Kelvin | Enthalpy | Free Energy | Entropy | Heat Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 8.18 | 45.81 | 53.99 | 9.09 |
| 200 | 9.53 | 52.55 | 62.08 | 12.58 |
| 273 | 10.66 | 55.99 | 66.65 | 14.92 |
| 298 | 11.05 | 57.03 | 68.08 | 15.76 |
| 300 | 11.08 | 57.11 | 68.19 | 15.83 |
| 400 | 12.71 | 60.80 | 73.51 | 19.38 |
| 500 | 14.40 | 64.04 | 78.44 | 2.89 |
| 600 | 16.08 | 67.00 | 83.08 | 26.02 |
| 700 | 17.70 | 69.75 | 87.45 | 28.70 |
| 800 | 19.22 | 72.35 | 91.57 | 30.96 |
| 900 | 20.63 | 74.81 | 95.45 | 32.90 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | 21.94 | 77.16 | 99.11 | 34.55 |
| 1100 | 23.16 | 79.40 | 102.56 | 35.97 |
| 1200 | 24.28 | 81.55 | 105.83 | 37.20 |
| 1300 | 25.31 | 83.62 | 108.83 | 38.25 |
| 1400 | 26.27 | 85.60 | 111.87 | 39.18 |
| 1500 | 27.16 | 87.52 | 114.67 | 39.98 |

**TABLE–2**
**Thermodynamic Functions (in Cal/Deg. Mole) of 4,6-Didydroxy-3-Amino Pyrimidine**

| Temperature in $^{0}$Kelvin | Enthalpy | Free Energy | Entropy | Heat Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 8.08 | 45.36 | 53.44 | 8.66 |
| 200 | 9.10 | 51.92 | 61.02 | 11.62 |
| 273 | 10.07 | 55.20 | 65.27 | 13.84 |
| 298 | 10.41 | 56.19 | 66.00 | 14.65 |
| 300 | 10.44 | 56.26 | 66.71 | 14.71 |
| 400 | 11.94 | 59.76 | 71.69 | 18.15 |
| 500 | 13.53 | 62.81 | 76.34 | 21.57 |
| 2600 | 15.13 | 85.60 | 80.73 | 24.64 |
| 700 | 16.68 | 68.20 | 84.89 | 27.31 |
| 800 | 18.16 | 70.66 | 88.82 | 29.60 |
| 900 | 19.54 | 73.00 | 92.54 | 31.59 |
| 1000 | 20.84 | 75.23 | 96.07 | 33.32 |
| 1100 | 22.04 | 77.37 | 99.41 | 34.82 |
| 1200 | 23.16 | 79.42 | 102.58 | 36.13 |
| 1300 | 24.21 | 81.40 | 105.60 | 37.27 |
| 1400 | 25.17 | 83.30 | 108.47 | 38.27 |
| 1500 | 26.08 | 85.14 | 111.21 | 39.15 |

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# A STUDY ON GENERATING NEW INDEXING SCHEMES FOR MULTIMODAL IRIS, FINGERPRINT AND FACE BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

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## ABSTRACT

*Multimodal biometrics innovation has as of late picked up revenue because of its ability to beat certain innate constraints of the single biometric modalities and to improve the general acknowledgment rate. A typical biometric acknowledgment framework comprises of sensing, feature extraction, and matching modules. The vigor of the framework depends significantly more on the dependability to remove applicable data from the single biometric characteristics. This paper center around a multi-modular biometric acknowledgment framework is planned by utilizing three modalities, for example, unique mark, iris and face. Likewise, the improved strategy for highlight extraction and order measure is introduced for the human personality acknowledgment framework. The Fuzzy bacterial rummaging calculation is utilized for highlight determination process.*

***Keywords:*** *Multimodal, Biometrics, Fingerprint, Iris, Face.*

## Introduction

In this recently confounded universe of illegal intimidation, identity theft, and uncontrolled customer misrepresentation, biometrics has been proclaimed as a critical innovation for character the executives, and subsequently security. As at no other time has character the executives been so significant Governments and endeavors of all sizes have become considerably more watchful with respect to security. There is consistently a need to reevaluate and conceivably improve security, and biometrics is pulling in developing interest as misrepresentation increments and the regular confirmation techniques PINs, passwords, and personality cards demonstrate deficient to counter the developing dangers. Biometric instruments have become noticeable differentiators for various applications in an assortment of business sectors. The utilization of biometrics offers no panacea to totally cure society's dangers, and it gives no assurance against psychological militant exercises. In any case, biometric innovations stay a fundamentally significant segment of the complete arrangement. The biometric verification market has arisen and is extending at an expanding rate. Biometric frameworks are multiplying. The variety of the different modalities and the numerous bogus cases of their advertisers and naysayers the same have fairly obfuscated the market with, best case scenario, some falsehood and to say the least a public worry that this new innovation is some way or another threatening and will confine opportunities. Sadly, a large number of the critical advantages of biometrics have gotten jumbled because of sad drama and legends that have encircled biometric arrangements. Biometric advancements fluctuate in capacity, execution, and unwavering quality. The achievement of a given biometric methodology depends not just on the viability of the innovation and its usage, yet in addition on the absolute security answer for which any biometric framework includes just a section. The following quite a long while will be energizing for the biometric market. We can expect expanded client acknowledgment and request as biometrics keep on getting more easy to understand and more dependable. Improved innovation and biometric need are merging. There should be critical development in each of the different biometric modalities, just as in multimodal biometrics. Due to their security, speed, productivity, and comfort, biometric verification frameworks can possibly turn into the new norm for access control. Biometrics replaces or supplements information and ownership validation with an individual's physical or conduct qualities. Biometrics can be utilized in any circumstance where character identifications, PINs/passwords, or keys are required.

## Literature Review

**Oday A. Hassen (2020)** Block chain innovation has been regularly utilized in the most recent years in various fields, for example, exchanges reporting and checking genuine resources (house, money) or theoretical resources (copyright, protected innovation). The internet of things (IoT) innovation, then again, has become the fundamental driver of the fourth modern insurgency, and is right now used in different fields of industry. New methodologies have been set up through improving the confirmation strategies in the block chain to address the requirements of adaptability and insurance in IoT working conditions of appropriated block chain innovation by control of a private key. In any case, these validation systems don't consider security while applying IoT to the organization, as the idea of IoT correspondence with various elements all the time in different areas builds security chances bringing about outrageous resource harm. This presented numerous challenges in discovering concordance among security and adaptability. To address this hole, the work proposed in this paper adjusts multimodal biometrics to reinforce network security by separating a private key with high entropy. Also, through a whitelist, the recommended plot assesses the security score for the IoT framework with a block chain shrewd agreement to ensure that profoundly made sure about applications verify effectively and limit traded off gadgets. Trial results show that our framework is existentially unforgeable to an effective message assault, and along these lines, diminishes the development of contaminated gadgets to the organization by dependent upon 49 percent comparative with customary plans.

**Biswas (2020)** used ring signature for the point of improving the security of the decentralization identifiers. Ring signature plans empower the age of mysterious signatures where the genuine endorser's personality is covered up in a bunch of potential underwriters; it very well may be utilized for unknown enrollment verification to keep the secrecy of the endorser and can be freely irrefutable. Note that the size of any ring signature should develop directly with the size of the ring since it should list the ring individuals; this is a characteristic burden of ring signatures when contrasted with bunch signatures that utilization predefined gatherings. In cases like know-your-client and hostile to tax evasion, ring signature can't be utilized, as the guidelines should be followed, for example, that members should be recognized/recognizable and networks should be permission. Block chain's essential standards are cryptographic and cryptographic innovations that incorporate productive, protected, decentralized arrangements. Albeit a few ongoing articles research the utilization instances of block chain in different modern fields, for example, IoT, scarcely any examinations investigate the cryptographic standards utilized in block chain.

**Houda Benaliouche (2014)** this examination explores the relative execution from three unique methodologies for multimodal acknowledgment of joined iris and fingerprints: traditional whole standard, weighted entirety rule, and fluffy rationale technique. The scores from the distinctive biometric attributes of iris and unique mark are combined at the coordinating score and the choice levels. The scores mix approach is utilized after standardization of the two scores utilizing the min-max rule. Our test results propose that the fluffy rationale technique for the coordinating scores mixes at the choice level is the best followed by the old style weighted total guideline and the traditional total principle all together. The exhibition assessment of every technique is accounted for regarding coordinating time, mistake rates, and precision in the wake of doing comprehensive tests on the public CASIA-Iris information bases V1 and V2 and the FVC 2004 unique mark information base. Trial results before combination and after combination are introduced trailed by their examination with related works in the current writing. The combination by fluffy rationale choice mirrors the human thinking in a delicate and straightforward manner and gives upgraded results.

**Umarani Jayaramanb (2009)** this research makes a proficient ordering procedure which can be utilized in a distinguishing proof framework with enormous multimodal biometric information base. In this method, multi-dimensional element vectors of every characteristic (iris, signature, ear and face) are standardized and extended to a lower dimensional component space. The decreased element vectors are melded at highlight level and used to record the information base by framing Kd-tree. The exhibition of the proposed method is likewise examined with the element vectors of all characteristics by first intertwining them and anticipating the melded include vector to a lower dimensional space, and utilizing it for ordering. Execution is additionally contrasted and the ordering dependent on score-level combination. The analysis is performed on a multimodal information base comprising of 5400 pictures of 150 subjects (for example nine pictures for every subject, per characteristic). Out of the nine, eight pictures are utilized for preparing and one is utilized for testing. Our trial shows that the proposed procedure fundamentally lessens the information recovery time alongside conceivable blunder rates.

**Jayaraman (2009)** this paper makes a proficient ordering strategy which can be utilized in an ID framework with enormous multimodal biometric information base. In this strategy, multi-dimensional component vectors of every characteristic (iris, signature, ear and face) are standardized and extended to a lower dimensional element space. The diminished component vectors are melded at highlight level and used to file the information base by framing Kd-tree. The presentation of the proposed strategy is likewise dissected with the component vectors of all attributes by first combining them and anticipating the intertwined highlight vector to a lower dimensional space, and utilizing it for ordering. Execution is likewise contrasted and the ordering dependent on score-level combination. The analysis is performed on a multimodal information base comprising of 5400 pictures of 150 subjects (for example nine pictures for every subject, per quality). Out of the nine, eight pictures are utilized for preparing and one is utilized for testing. Our examination shows that the proposed strategy essentially decreases the information recovery time alongside conceivable mistake rates.

## Research Methodology

In this exploration, a multi-modular biometric recognition framework is planned by utilizing three modalities, for example, unique mark, iris and face. Likewise, the upgraded strategy for highlight extraction and characterization measure is introduced for the human personality recognition framework. The Fuzzy bacterial scavenging calculation is utilized for highlight choice cycle. The versatile middle separating strategy is incorporated as the preprocessing venture for the differentiation improvement and clamor free picture upgrade in the proposed technique, the iris pictures are gotten from the CASIA version3 and the unique mark pictures are obtained from the FVC2004. The facial pictures are assembled from MIT-CBCL information base for testing. The CASIA information base contains enormous number of iris pictures. This information base has 249 subjects with all out of 2655 pictures from left and right eyes with the size of 320 x 280 pixels. The CASIA version3 is meant as CASIAV3 that is caught in an indoor setting. Most of the pictures are gotten from two meetings with a time of in any event one month. The MIT-CBCL FR information base contains grayscale PGM design pictures with the preparation set of 2429 faces and 4548 non-faces. The test set of 472 faces and 23573 non-faces are used. This face and non-face information base is widely applied at the Center for Biological and Computational Learning at MIT.

**Figure 1 Sample FVC2004 fingerprint images**

**Figure 2 Sample MIT- CBCL face images**

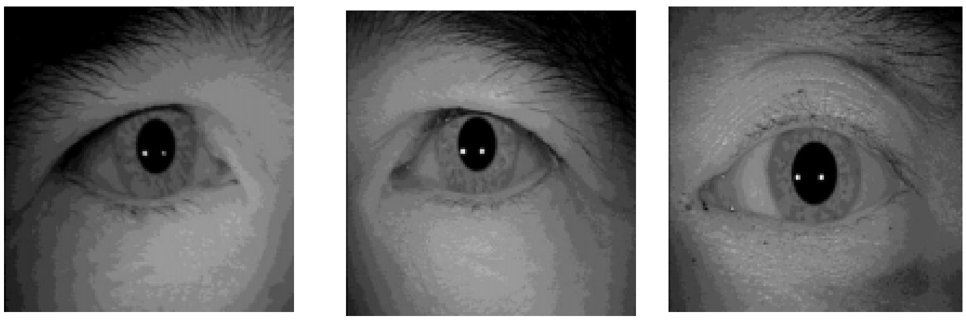


**Figure 3 Sample CASIA version 3 iris images**

## Experimental Details

The reproduction of the proposed philosophy is assessed in MATLAB version R2010a. The time taken for various periods of FR measure is appeared in the Table 1. Table 2 shows the time taken for various periods of proposed unique mark acknowledgment framework and Table 3 delineates the time taken for various periods of proposed iris acknowledgment framework. Figure 1 shows the depictions for FR framework. It incorporates the inquiry face picture, perceived face picture, execution investigation of face and its ROC examination. Figure 2 to Figure 4 shows the depictions for unique mark framework. It incorporates the inquiry unique mark picture, perceived unique finger impression picture, execution investigation of finger impression and its ROC examination. Figure 5 shows the depictions of original and perceived iris picture. Figure 6 shows execution of iris acknowledgment.

**Table 1 Time taken for proposed FR process**

| Method used | Time taken in Sec |
|---|---|
| Face pre-processing time | 0.5992 |
| Face feature extraction time | 12.9343 |
| Face feature selection time | 4.0753 |
| Face classification time | 0.1931 |

**Table2 Time taken for proposed fingerprint recognition process**

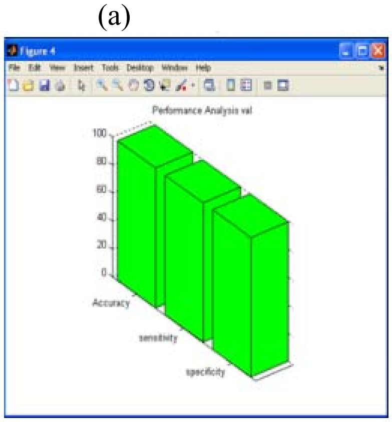
| *Method used* | *Time taken in Sec* |
|---|---|
| Finger print pre-processing time | 1.3051 |
| Finger print feature extraction time | 13.2391 |
| Finger print feature selection time | 3.6012 |
| Finger print classification time | 0.1767 |

**Table 3 Time taken for proposed iris recognition process**

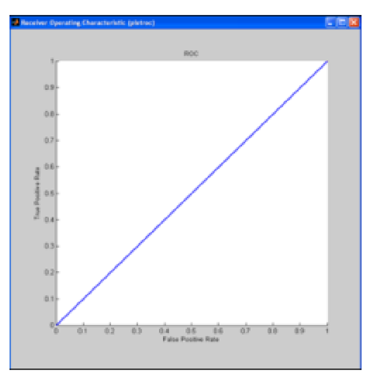
| *Method used* | *Time taken in Sec* |
|---|---|
| Iris pre-processing time | 1.0626 |
| Iris segmentation time | 21.2355 |
| Iris feature extraction time | 11.8564 |
| Iris feature selection time | 3.2368 |
| Iris classification time | 0.4896 |


(a)


(b)

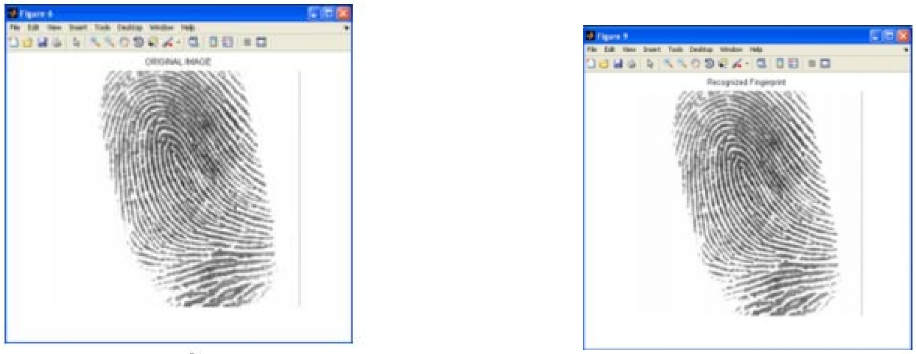



(c)



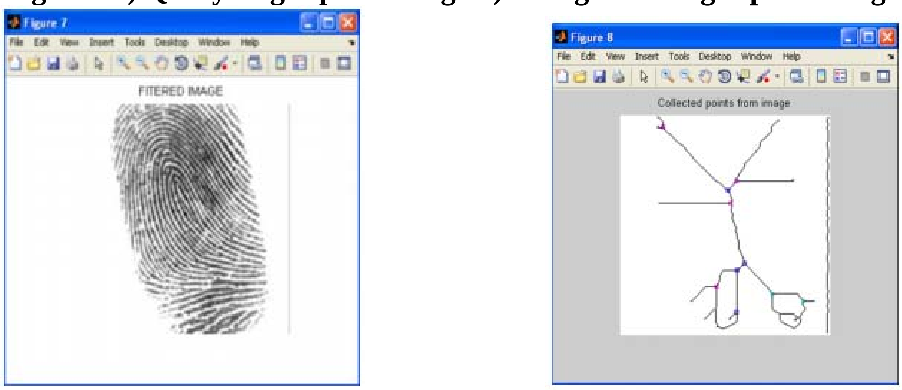
(d)

**Figure 1 a) Query Face image b) Recognized Face image Face c) Performance analysis for Face d) ROC analysis of Face**



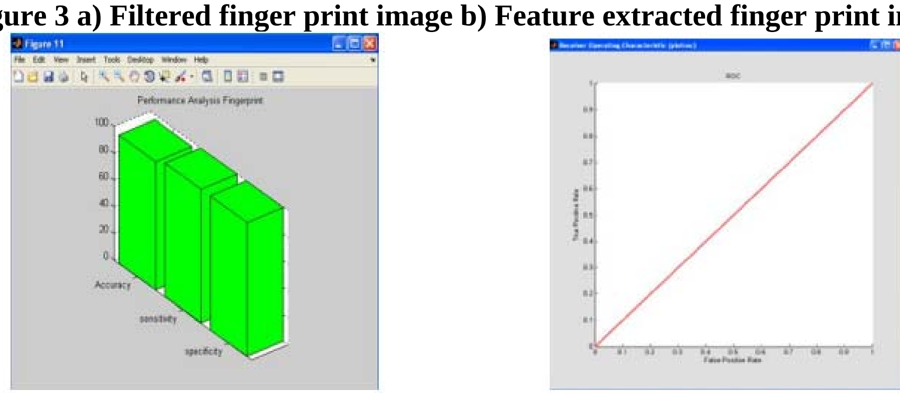

(a) (b)

**Figure 2a) Query finger print image b) Recognized finger print image**



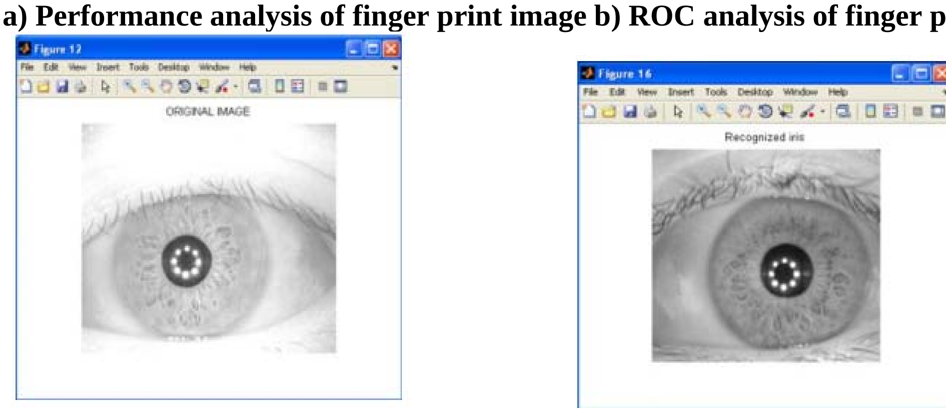

(a) (b)

**Figure 3 a) Filtered finger print image b) Feature extracted finger print image**



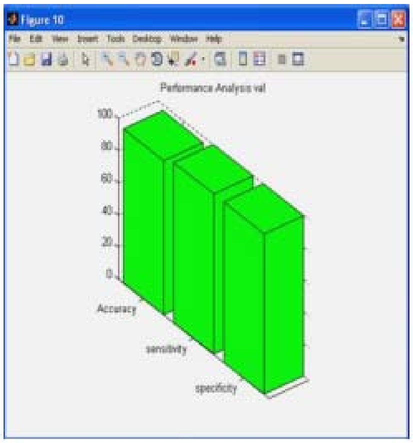

(a) (b)

**Figure 4 a) Performance analysis of finger print image b) ROC analysis of finger print image**

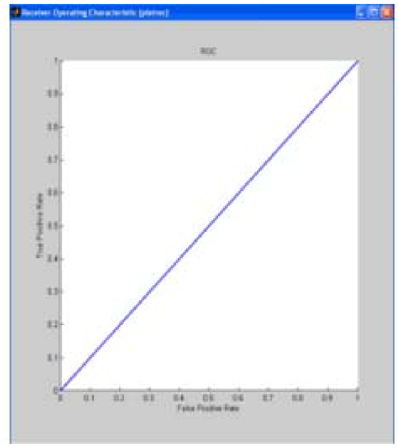



(a) (b)

**Figure 5 a) Original Iris image b) Recognized Iris image**




(c)




(d)

**Figure 6 c) Performance analysis of Iris d) ROC analysis of Iris**

The unimodal biometric framework utilizing single characteristic isn't awesome and battles to perform under specific conditions like denied light, alterable face looks, shades, hair, mostly covered face, large grin, LR picture, scar on the unique mark, impediment in the iris picture. The current work focuses on choice level joining of numerous biometric qualities. To speed up and to accomplish elevated level of certainty, fluffy rationale include choice utilizing Fuzzy BFOA is utilized

## Conclusion

The reenactment is completed in MATLAB with FVC2004 unique mark; CASIA iris and MIT-CBCL face picture datasets. The outcomes demonstrate that the proposed approach is solid and accomplishes serious level of acknowledgment rate and trustworthiness of biometric information. This model beats the restriction of unique mark, iris and face unimodal acknowledgment frameworks. The proposed technique for multi-modular biometric framework is completed utilizing worldwide highlights (level1 highlights) of unique mark. Despite the fact that nearby highlights (details focuses) utilized transcendently, worldwide highlights like solitary focuses can likewise give promising outcomes.

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# A STUDY ON AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF XML PARSING USING MULTIPLE OPERATING SYSTEMS

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## ABSTRACT

*XML has picked up huge fame since the World Wide Web Consortium prescribed it due fundamentally to its capacity for widespread information trade. XML has additionally dazzled engineers with highlights, for example, division of substance from the configuration, capacity to characterize custom labels, and interoperability, which encourage activities that were beforehand mind boggling or difficult to actualize. As XML turned into a broadly utilized innovation over the Internet, the quantity of XML parsers created has likewise expanded. Given the enormous number of XML parsers and different XML highlights, it has gotten hard for a designer to shrewdly choose the fitting parser to suit their requirements. In the current paper we created front end application utilizing shroud and android sdk 2.2 and for working with VTD-XML Parser we incorporated the vtd-xml.jar document.*

***Keywords:*** *XML, Parser, Internet, Android, Application.*

## Introduction

In Present world, super data are sharing and communicating, In this XML assumes an exceptionally critical job as an overall plan for information exchange. It permits clients to share XML archives. XML is able to the mining of information from a XML report with no realities or information about the substance of that. XML reports should be conformant with XML determinations for accomplishing this straightforwardness. By utilizing a XML parser, this particular conformance can be checked. The parser makes the information simple to get and furthermore guarantees the legitimacy of that. In today's, an enormous number of XML parsers, coded in a verity of dialects, May be these parser not give the comparable execution regarding parsing velocities, exactnesses, and capacity prerequisites. This is ultimately sealed that, for execution time investment funds, precise parsing, and capacity prerequisites, a parser should be chosen to fit those particular necessities. Parsing is the way toward breaking an information block into more modest pieces by observing a bunch of rules, with the goal that it very well may be all the more effectively deciphered, oversaw, or communicated by a PC. Bookkeeping page programs, for instance, parse information to fit it into a cell of certain size. XML parsing is the way toward perusing a XML record and giving an interface to the client application for getting to the report. A XML parser is a product contraption that achieves such undertakings. What's more, most XML parsers check the well formedness of the XML record and many can likewise approve the archive as for a DTD (Document Type Definition) or XML construction. A XML parser takes a XML archive as info and makes its substance and structure accessible to different applications. There are two sorts of XML parsers, non approving and approving. A non-approving XML parser just checks the XML report for well-formedness, though an approving parser checks the XML archive for conformance with extra standards (other than checking for well-formedness). These extra standards can be set by an engineer as a DTD, a contraction for Document Type Definition. The XML record type announcement contains or focuses to markup statements that give punctuation to a class of archives. This language is known as an archive type definition, or DTD. Through the parsing interface, the client application can zero in on the application rationale itself, without harping on the monotonous subtleties of XML. XML parsers can be grouped into two general classes, in view of the kinds of API that they give to the client applications to preparing XML archives

- **Document Object Model (DOM):**DOM is a tree based interface that models a XML record as a tree of different hubs, for example, components, credits, messages, remarks, elements, etc. A DOM parser maps a XML record into such a tree established at a Document hub, whereupon the application can look for hubs, read their data, and update the substance of the hubs.

- **Simple API for XML (SAX):**SAX is an occasion driven interface. The application gets record data from the parser through a Content Handler object. It actualizes different occasion controllers in the interface techniques in Content Handler, and registers the Content Handler object with the SAX parser. The parser peruses a XML report from the earliest starting point as far as possible. At the point when it experiences a hub in the archive, it produces an occasion that triggers the relating occasion controller for that hub. The controller accordingly applies the application rationale to handle the hub explicitly.

The parsing of XML reports should be possible utilizing two methodologies, Event Based Parsing and Tree Based Parsing. In Event Based Parsing, the XML information is parsed successively, each part in turn, and the parsing of occasions, for example, the beginning of an archive, or the finish of a record are accounted for straightforwardly to the application. SAX (Simple API for XML) is the standard API for occasion driven parsing. In Tree Based Parsing, the XML report is gathered into an inner tree structure and put away in principle memory. Applications would then be able to utilize this tree structure for route and information extraction. For instance, the Document Object Model (DOM) utilizes tree based parsing, giving a standard arrangement of items for speaking to HTML and XML reports, a standard model of how these articles can be joined, and a standard interface for getting to and controlling them

## Literature review

**DaYong Wu (2019)** as a semi-structure language, XML is broadly utilized in changing unstructured information over to organized information because of its straightforwardness, extendibility and interoperability. There are various XML parser APIs that play out a similar capacity of parsing XML archive. This paper thinks about the exhibition between two celebrated XML parser APIs, DOM and SAX, regarding speed, memory utilization and modifiability in parsing measure. This analysis presumed that DOM API takes additional time, more memory with more elevated level of modifiability while SAX API takes less time, less memory with lower level of modifiability.

**Johan Holm (2018)**Information relocation is basic as data should be moved and changed among administrations and applications. Execution with regards to speed is significant and may crucially affect the treatment of information. Data can be sent in fluctuating arrangements and XML is one of the more regularly utilized. The data that is sent can change in structure occasionally and these progressions should be taken care of. The parsers' capacity to deal with these progressions is depicted as the property "flexibility". The change of XML documents is finished with the utilization of parsing strategies. The parsing procedures have various methodologies, for instance occasion based or memory-based. Each approach has its advantages and disadvantages. The point of this investigation is to explore how three distinct parsers handle parsing XML records with shifting structures with regards to execution. The picked parsing methods are SAX, DOM and VTD. SAX utilizes an occasion based methodology while DOM and VTD utilize a memory-based. Execution of the parsers have been made with the reason to remove data from XML records an adding it to an Array List. The outcomes from this examination show that the parsers contrast in execution, where DOM generally speaking is the slowest and SAX and VTD perform fairly equivalent. In spite of the fact that there are contrasts in the presentation between the parsers relying upon what changes are made to the XML record.

**Oliveira et al (2013)** over the long haul, XML markup language has gained an impressive significance in applications improvement, guidelines definition and in the portrayal of huge volumes of information, for example, data sets. Today, preparing XML records in a brief timeframe is a basic action in an enormous scope of uses, which forces picking the most proper system to parse XML archives rapidly and productively. When utilizing a programming language for XML preparing, for example, Java, it gets important to utilize successful components, for example APIs, which permit perusing and preparing of huge records in appropriated habits. This paper presents a presentation investigation of the primary existing Java APIs that manage XML reports, to recognize the most reasonable one for handling enormous XML records.

**Robert D. Cameron (2008)**Parabix (equal bit streams for XML) is an open-source XML parser that utilizes the SIMD (single-guidance numerous information) capacities of current ware processors to convey emotional execution enhancements throughout conventional byte-at-a-at once. Byte-arranged character information is first changed to a bunch of 8 equal digit streams, each stream including the slightest bit per character code unit. Character approval, transcoding and lexical thing stream arrangement are for the most part at that point did in equal utilizing bitwise rationale and moving activities. Byte-at-a-at once in the parser are supplanted by cycle examine circles that can progress by upwards of 64 situations with a solitary guidance. A presentation study contrasting Parabix and the open-source Expat and Xerces parsers is completed utilizing the PAPI toolbox. All out CPU cycle tallies, level 2 information reserve misses and branch mis-predictions are estimated and thought about for every parser. The presentation of Parabix is additionally concentrated with a breakdown of the cycle checks across the center parts of the parser. Possibilities for additional exhibition upgrades are likewise laid out, with a specific accentuation on utilizing the intra-register parallelism of SIMD handling to empower intra-chip parallelism on multi-core structures.

**Michael R. Head (2007)** Very huge logical datasets are progressively opening up in XML designs. Simultaneously, multi-center preparing is progressively opening up on work area and PC class registering machines. Lamentably, most XML parsers are as yet utilizing calculations that are inalienably sequential, which show little enhancement for more current figuring equipment. The current XML usage scene doesn't enough meet the exhibition necessities of enormous scope applications. So far, applications utilizing Web administrations (in the matrix network, for instance) have to a great extent zeroed in on XML convention normalization and apparatus building endeavors, and not on tending to the exhibition bottlenecks when managing enormous volumes of XML information. Nonexclusive equal parsing has been concentrated top to bottom in the course of recent years. Nonetheless, up 'til now, these outcomes have not been applied to the issue of XML parsing. XML archives have some underlying properties that make it more agreeable to parallelized parsing than general setting free dialects. As has been recently appeared, XML parsers invest an enormous level of energy tokenizing the contribution to an innately sequential cycle, regularly running a deterministic limited robot on the information. Our underlying methodology, portrayed here, isolates the way toward parsing the XML from the way toward perusing the information. We take a notable elite parser, Piccolo, and apply two unique techniques, Runahead and Piped, and inspect the circumstance of the document read time and consequently the general opportunity to parse huge logical XML records. Under the conditions tried here, execution diminishes.

## Research Methodology

In the current paper we created front end application utilizing obscuration and android sdk 2.2 and for working with VTD-XML Parser we incorporated the vtd-xml.jar record. Here we have document of 3 kinds for example small, medium and huge. Small document contains 25 book records, Medium record contains 55book records and enormous document contains 95 book records. Given is the example xml document we utilized in this paper.

## Data Analysis

In this segment we use to contrast the four parsers and parameters. We utilize normal xml record for all the four parsers in estimating the performance.

## Included with Sdk

For the most part sdk represents Software Development Kit .Where as in android when we make android venture Android. jar record is utilized naturally. All the classes which are utilized for DOM, SAX and PULL Parsers are existed of course in Android. Jar document.

Where as to work with VTD-XML we need to incorporate the vtd-xml.jar record

**Table1. Comparisons with Included with Sdk Parameter**

| | SAX | DOM | PULL | VTD-XML |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Included With Sdk | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |

### Memory Usages

Memory alludes to condition of data put away in the PC. Presently memory utilization assumes an unmistakable part in characterizing the status of the parser. In SAX and PULL Parsers whole archive isn't stacked into the memory which prompts bringing about low memory utilization. In DOM Parser Entire tree stacked into parsed at one time memory. Though VTDXML is a most memory-proficient (1.3x~1.5x the size of a XML record) random-access XML parser

### Edit/Save

Editing is a cycle of adding or erasing the substance from the first information. SAX, PULL Parser doesn't uphold the editing of xml .Where as DOM, VTD-XML Parsers uphold this component. Both has a different class capacities which manages this work.

Table2. Comparisons with Edit/Save Parameter

| | SAX | DOM | PULL | VTD-XML |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edit/Save | No | Yes | No | Yes |

### XPath Support

XPath is utilized for exploring through components and qualities in a XML Document. XQuery and XPointer are both based on XPath Expressions .It is by and large used to inquiry the language for choosing the hubs from the report.

Table3. Comparisons with XPath Parameter

| | SAX | DOM | PULL | VTD- XML |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| XPath | No | Yes | No | Yes |

### Read/Write

Read and Write Operations are the two fundamental tasks when we are managing xml .All the Parsers uphold default read activity. Though DOM and VTD-XML Parsers uphold for Write Operation

Table4. Comparisons with Edit/Save Parameter

| | SAX | DOM | PULL | VTD-XML |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Read | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Write | No | Yes | No | Yes |

### Time

In the current age time parameter central factor for the application .In the current paper time taken for parsing is estimated for all parsers more than 3 kinds of xml record siz


Figure1.Results of XML Parser Performance for Small File


Figure2.Results of XML Parser Performance for Med File

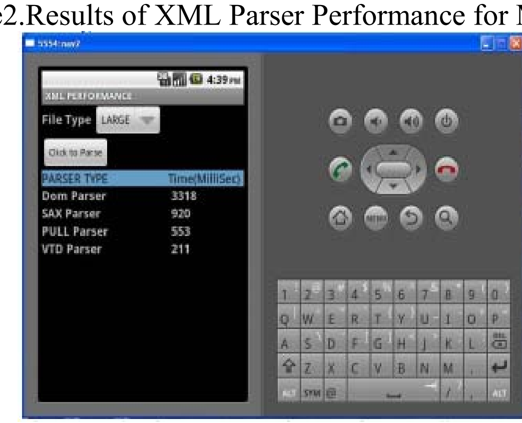


Figure3.Results of XML Parser Performance for Large File

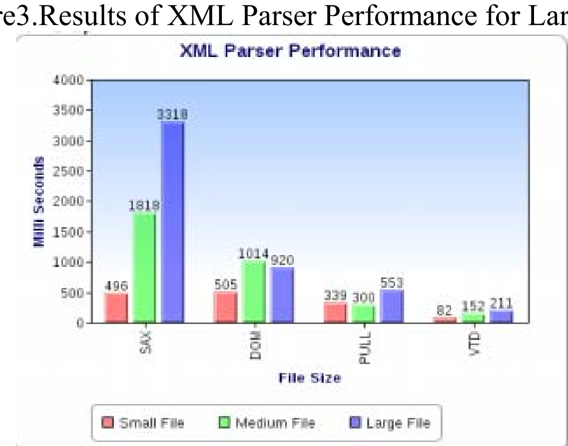


Figure4. Graph on XML Parser Performance

## Conclusion

There have been a modest bunch of studies and investigates towards XML parsers. By the by, the greater part of them are not state-of-the-art. As XML parser is an innovation, which is changing quickly for the occasion, there is no single examination or exploration that would substantial for eternity. The aftereffect of the investigation shows that VTD-XML Parser has been the best parser as far as execution. VTDXML has outflanked as far as supporting huge size of dataset proficiently. In any case, execution isn't the lone measures; there are heaps of components to be viewed as while picking XML parser, for example, association's need, API backing, stages and permit.

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# WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN JHARKHAND STATE

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## ABSTRACT

*Poverty is predominant among women because of the shortfall of formal education and work openings in their nations of origin. Notwithstanding, for most women, this financial relocation closes in sexual double-dealing and obligation servitude, with just restricted accomplishment in using accessible lawful systems to address their insurance needs. Be that as it may, it is the individual financial circumstance of casualties as well as victimization of women in the work market, developing joblessness, and an absence of abilities and preparation which add to their readiness to look for work in everyday environments and professional openings. Dealt women's supporters likewise property the achievement of dealers to the broadening hole among rich and helpless nations, the outrageous poverty of women, the gigantic potential for benefits in trafficking, and the disappointment of states to ensure the basic freedoms of casualties and rebuff the dealers. Regardless of expanded consideration given to the issue of trafficking in the worldwide political field, there stays a complex arrangement of issues that should be settled. These intricate main drivers, the inner and cross-line nature of this wrongdoing, a deficient level of familiarity with the issue, joined with an absence of legitimate harmonization between applicable crooks enactments render this crime incredibly hard to battle.*

## Introduction

Lately, Jharkhand has arisen as a vulnerable state for trafficking of women and youngsters for constrained work and subjugation, which is done by means of situation organizations and coordinated criminal organizations (Ghosh 2009). We directed an exploratory concentrate on trafficking casualties in the Khunti and Ranchi locale of Jharkhand, zeroing in on casualties right now being restored in cover homes and furthermore the people who had gotten back to their families. Utilizing top to bottom meetings (IDIs) and center-gathering conversations (FGDs) to talk with 30 casualties, our review intends to investigate and comprehend the fundamental inclining factors and different issues related to trafficking women. Among the 30 review members, 18 were minors, five were more seasoned than 18, and the leftover seven were ignorant of their age. All with the exception of one were dealt by individuals known to them, the dealers frequently being the casualties' own family members and neighbors. A large portion of the casualties was dealt with for homegrown subjugation in Delhi. Outrageous destitution joined by ignorance, joblessness, and liquor enslavement appeared to be the hidden variables preferring the casualties' choice to venture out from home.

## Trafficking

'Trafficking in people" will mean enlistment, transportation, move, holding onto or receipt of people, through the danger or utilization of power or different types of intimidation, of snatching, of extortion, of duplicity, of the maltreatment of force or of a place of weakness or of the giving or getting of installments or advantages to accomplishing the assent of an individual having command over someone else, with the end goal of double-dealing. Abuse will incorporate, at least, the double-dealing of the prostitution of others or different types of sexual abuse, constrained work or administrations, bondage or practices comparative to bondage, subjugation, or the evacuation of organs.

## Purpose of Female Trafficking

Based on kinds of exploitation trafficking of one can be kept into two classifications as given underneath:

1. Female trafficking for non-sex-based.
   - Brothel based
   - Non-brothel based.
2. Female trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

## Why women are being trafficked

Women and young ladies are generally dealt with the end goal of sexual and financial abuse, especially prostitution and porn, constrained work, incorporating for work in business farming and homegrown work, orchestrated relationships or to be 'sold' as ladies, enlistment for investment in threats and such related purposes as sexual administrations, portage and homegrown capacities in struggle circumstances.

Women's and young ladies' experience of trafficking is not quite the same as that of men and young men. Women and young ladies will in general experience a lopsidedly substantial effect, while dealt men think that it is hard to get to existing projects for casualty help. This requires the incorporation of sexual orientation balance standards in the plan and execution of enactment and projects focusing on the avoidance of trafficking in people.

### Nature and Extent of Trafficking

Trafficking in people is one of the most noticeably awful types of wrongdoing in current human advancement. Universally more than 20.9 million individuals are its casualties, the greater part of them being young ladies and women powerless to sexual exploitation. Women trafficking have turned into a significant issue rising above borders, influencing nations everywhere. They are being dealt with for different sorts of purposes that are injurious in nature. With the expanding utilization of new data innovations particularly the web this issue has out and out acquired another measurement.

For the most part, women succumb to trafficking however even kids and even men of changing ages succumb to this wrongdoing. Anybody can be a human dealer. He can work alone or with a little or a huge gathering. Oftentimes traffic is somebody that the casualty knows on an individual premise, like a relative, companion, or local area member. Poverty and monetary hardship; the hole between the rich and poor inside nations and between various districts has particularly made women more defenseless against trafficking.

### Women as a Victim of Trafficking

### Prey of the Business

Trafficking is essentially abuse of weakness. Primary reasons for trafficking are a perplexing course of linkages among poverty and sex separation, globalization, culture, relocation and feminization of poverty that expansion weakness of women and young ladies, invigorating push factors and request in explicit sectors. The dealers exploit this weakness and draw them to take care of their concerns. These casualties are guaranteed work in homegrown or administration industry yet rather are generally taken to whorehouses.

### What Makes Women Vulnerable To Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation?

Poverty can be named as the impetus for sexual abuse of women. Dealers search for weak individuals and thusly simpler to take advantage of. Women experience a higher weakness to trafficking on the grounds that they make up an unbalanced number of the individuals who are poor, and they are regularly depicted as objects of sexual satisfaction.

However, poverty isn't the only one the main driver of this horrifying wrongdoing. The contributing components which fuelled up the twist of the business are summed up underneath:

- Poverty and hardship lead to inward struggles in developing nations
- Regularly avoided from standard monetary and social frameworks, like business, advanced education, and legitimate and political equality.
- Insufficient education, sexual orientation inconsistencies in admittance to promising circumstances, and absence of social wellbeing nets. Women occupied with other low-status work or administration adequately not to run family gets deceived.
- Status of savagery against women in their families or in the public arena.
- Women who are uninformed of their lawful privileges and cures.
- Financial incongruities inside nations speed up trafficking from low pay to top level salary regions.
- Cataclysmic events make women more powerless
- Commonness of malicious customary and strict practices in certain networks.
- Man centric mentality of society is generally capable where guys guarantee to be

predominant in position than women and treat them as item.

- Absence of solid political will and powerless law requirement systems
- An extending business sex media outlet utilizing enormous number of minor young ladies.
- Dark convictions like 'sex with virgin' will fix Sexually Transmitted Diseases, builds the weakness of the young lady youngster in view of the conviction that they have lesser possibilities of being HIV/STD transporters.
- Ruined guardians offering off their girls to get monetary advantage.

### Women trafficking in reference of Jharkhand

From 2015 to July 2020, Jharkhand enrolled 957 instances of trafficking, including minors and grown-ups, and just 594 saw documenting of charge sheets. A sum of 1,900 individuals was dealt according to true count and just 1,535 were localized. Reports got to by The Sunday Express from Child Welfare Committees in Delhi and Jharkhand additionally highlight absence of interdepartmental coordination, as far as test and recovery. Consider the accompanying cases according to CWC orders:
A 13-year-old young lady was physically manhandled by a dealer in Pakur and was dealt for work to Delhi, where she was physically and truly mishandled threefold at her boss' home. She figured out how to get away and was found close to the Tagore Hill Metro Station in November last year. The Delhi CWC-1 on December 12, 2020 asked the exploring official to test the sexual maltreatment however as per a report submitted in February, the IO let the board know that they couldn't find any subtleties of the businesses through the two contact numbers shared by the minor. "Kid work, sexual maltreatment stays unclaimed," the board noted.

* A 17-year-old young lady from Godda, alongside four other minor young ladies, was dealt to Delhi during the lockdown and was kept in Shakurpur at the situation's office, where she was physically mishandled by the business. She was found "deserted" some place in East Delhi in October last year. On November 23, the CWC-VII requested that the IO make a move. Notwithstanding, the report in November said she was viewed as "restless, keeping away from eye to eye connection".

* Two 15-year-old young ladies from Sahibganj and Khunti were found "alone at Anand Vihar Railway Station". "They are giving befuddling articulations. It isn't evident whether they showed up in Delhi for work or were returning home after work," noted CWC-Sahadra and North East on December 9 last year. Orders were made to follow their families. Afterward, it arose that they had turned out some place for a very long time and needed to return home.
BKS Secretary Sanjay Mishra said there is no coordinated procedure for enlisting a case once salvage occurs and this is critical thinking about that SOS calls have expanded triple during the lockdown. "This is the point at which the youngster is joined by the actual police and the framework is very much aware of it. Basically there ought to have been zero FIRs in the state where the salvage has occurred. In Jharkhand there should be a coordinated methodology with Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) connected with each salvage.

### Effects of Trafficking On Society and Individuals

The human and social results of trafficking are convincing. From actual maltreatment and torment of casualties to mental and passionate injury, to financial and political ramifications of unabated wrongdoing, sway on people and society is plainly dangerous and unacceptable. Every phase of trafficking includes physical, sexual and mental maltreatment and brutality. Casualties are so much presented to this egregious and oppressive climate that their psyche becomes incapacitated with the drawn out and rehashed injury. Trafficking is perceived to have clinical, social, lawful and financial impacts on casualties. Dealt people are allegedly damaged by their encounters. Self-destructive considerations are normal for them. Other than being demonized as pariahs and confronting moral and legitimate disconnection, traffic individuals are helpless against HIV/AIDS contaminations, chronic drug use, high-hazard fetus removals, and young pregnancies which influences their conceptive wellbeing forever. Trafficking includes infringement of laws and common liberties. It's seen that women, who return from trafficking, think that it is hard to acclimate to ordinary public activity. They are hesitant to openly stroll once more into society as a result of dread of being dealt once more. This dread influences decisions that they make about their future.

Survivors of trafficking are once in a while constrained to become hoodlums. Now and then it occurs, a casualty who returned to society is again re-dealt as in light of the fact that there is a long chain of dealers working behind this wrongdoing. It's additionally seen that a woman who used to be a casualty has now gone to the job of a dealer since this general public didn't acknowledge her back. Casualties who attempt to rejoin society some of the time don't get support from their family and local area.

After salvage tasks, wherein dealt women are gathered together, they are blamed for requesting. These casualties who are captured are rescued from the charge and took back to the massage parlor or spot from where they got captured. Now and again the proprietor of the houses of ill-repute lets them out of prison or even the bad cops get them be re-dealt. So these casualties are blamed for the wrongdoing captured and indicted.

Notwithstanding, in some cases constructive outcomes are additionally seen. The casualties who return to society assemble fortitude and attempt to help different women from getting dealt. They join a few NGOs and begin working for the general public so what they had gone through, don't turn into the destiny of different young ladies. There are numerous regions where the law neglect to reach or stands broken, in those cases the job of NGOs are entirely excellent.

## Severe effects of Women trafficking

They experience genuinely and actually scarring circumstances, inhuman treatment, and they are dealt with like a cash stamping machine. All the time, all that dealers' need was that they convey babies as a substitute mother. Efficient gatherings have been trafficking young ladies and young ladies from Jharkhand. As indicated by common society gatherings, around 10,000 youngsters are dealt from Jharkhand from consistently to all things considered fill in as homegrown assistance or sex laborers, they are dealt for imagining youngsters, neighborhood inhabitants guaranteed.

## Constrained Marriage

Young ladies and ladies are not just dealt for prostitution yet in addition purchased and sold like an object in numerous locales of India like Haryana, Punjab where the female proportion is less when contrasted with males because of female child murder. Homegrown bondage can likewise be connected to constrained marriage. Constrained marriage is a marriage without m, the assent of one or the two players, and any infringement of human privileges (Jayaswal, 2001). On account of minors, it's additionally an instance of kid oppression. Constrained marriage is a blend of a few types of servitude, including constrained work, sexual subjugation, and homegrown bondage. The root cause is destitution, joblessness, and underemployment, and Sahibganj is one of the tribal local areas that are dealt with and sold in Haryana, Punjab, and so on for constrained marriage (Ernni,2012).

## Physical Effects

Ladies and girls are dealt into sexual orientation explicit circumstances of double-dealing, for example, manipulative constrained work in homegrown bondage, and sloppy areas (Mies,1986). They face eve-prodding, provocation in the work environment, additionally; they are paid low wages for a similar measure of work as agrarian work, estate laborer, digger, and development specialist. Being non-local people, they could neither speak more loudly nor could set up a solid base to challenge the abuse distributed to them by their manager. Regardless of whether a sex specialist or sex slave or homegrown worker, the conditions where these ladies reside are by and large similarly terrible (Dayal, 2001). Numerous people need sufficient dozing conditions, offices for washing, washing garments, and individual cleanliness, and if accessible, is ineffectively kept up with. Moreover, they are regularly denied or unfit to gain appropriate nourishment and wellbeing care.

**Forced Surrogacy**

The impact of trafficking of lady and young ladies is reflected in sexual molestation, inappropriate behavior, assault, constrained prostitution, torment, and homegrownmaltreatment; and so on Rape is nonconsensual sexual contact that is gotten through compulsion or the utilization or danger of power. Rape is a conscious demonstration of sex based savagery and an outflow of force, control and mastery over another (Iyer, 1986). Upon appearance, these ladies and young ladies are utilized, manhandled, undermined and sold in the sex business and are compelled to go about as a proxy mother and convey kids by human dealers. Frequently, dealers hold casualties under their influence by saying that they'll be free after they pay their obligation. The "obligation" is probably brought about from the casualties 'enrollment, transportation, upkeep or even their unrefined "deal". If the casualty objects, they are assaulted, physically attacked and manhandled. It tends to be seen that tribal ladies experienced both physical and sexual maltreatment at work place (Dewan, 2006).

**Effects on victims**

**Social Boycott**

While trafficking most straightforwardly influences person casualties, it additionally has ramifications for the whole local area. Trafficking adds to the breakdown of social orders by eliminating people from their own social organizations and family structures. This forestalls the transmission of social and social qualities that are normally passed from one age to another (Banerji, 1986). Dealt ladies taking part in sex work tend to have fewer assets, restricted choices and expanded weakness to viciousness and maltreatment than ladies who are not dealt. Social shame and non-agreeableness are said to be the best hindrances to reintegration. Other than being trashed as outsiders and confronting moral and lawful segregation, dealt individuals are helpless against HIV/AIDS disease. It was seen that the transient girls who got back to their towns thought that it is hard to get hitched inside the tribal communities, since they were associated with having become HIV positive, coming about in social blacklist of the young lady and in specific cases, the whole family is exposed to disconnection and social prohibition (Khanna, 1998).

**Discrimination**

Having a place with an indigenous local area implies they are poor, less instructed segments of society, and henceforth the ladies experience the ill effects of a wide range of discrimination, abuse, minimization, and human privileges infringement across India. Joblessness is the significant explanation followed by neediness (Maharaj, 1982). They lament and communicated their hardships. Physical maltreatment and feeli8ng of subjugation were accounted for by the ladies in the three significant urban communities for example Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata. Honest ladies were made to work strangely extended periods at their functioning spot. Of all classes of abuse, the double-dealing that is overwhelming is financial double-dealing as lower compensation than concurred or being paid just 25%. There is physical maltreatment, torment, beating, assault, mental badgering to them by their directors, businesses as far as nature of work, working conditions (George,2014)

Wellbeing Implications of Trafficking

In 2013, 1,097 STI/RTI scenes were treated in the Sahibganj region. Casualties of sex trafficking are logically presented to unfriendly conditions that can adversely influence their physical, mental, and passionate wellbeing (Kumari, 2001). Physical maltreatment can bring about genuine wounds and enduring medical issues; trafficking casualties may likewise contract perilous sicknesses, like HIV/AIDS or tuberculosis. Also, because of injury, the absence of autonomous pay age forestalls the ladies also, girls with HIV/AIDS positive from getting tried, from revealing their HIV/AIDS status, from getting to administrations for the avoidance and treatment, despite the fact that they realize they have been tainted. Trafficking casualties frequently experience the ill effects of genuine physical maltreatment, depletion, and starvation (Chrristina, 2008). Common wounds can incorporate broken bones, blackout, swelling, or consumption, just as different wounds predictable with an attack. A portion of these genuine wounds can cause enduring medical issues and may require long-haul treatment. Since ladies who have been dealt with have been exposed to different maltreatments throughout a broad timeframe, they might endure wellbeing results like those of survivors of drawn-out torment (Resley, 1987).

## Discussion

The discoveries shows destitution, weakness to food instability, absence of work, decay of horticulture, disappointment of the state to give water system, absence of yield protection, and disappointment of the organizations shared with kid assurance with release their obligations to be the underlying driver of tribal ladies and girls trafficking in Jharkhand. Notwithstanding, without even a trace of water system, downpour took care of agribusiness didn't give them sufficient food. Land related neediness, for example landlessness, absence of practical vocations make a larger part of country families amazingly defenseless against destitution and absence of food security. A high extent of ladies and girls dealt in light of neediness, absence of job opportunity, absence of admittance to schooling and the tremendous detriments in instruction. As larger part of the populace rustic and tribal of locale Sahibganj, and horticulture is the primary type of revenue and they rely upon conventional technique for farming. There is another significant worry that the tribal of this region are additionally casualties of degenerate authorities and legislative issues. The three significant regions financial, instruction and business, the area needs to grow, so poor people, extraordinarily the ladies and girls who succumb to trafficking can be saved from this inhumane action too as they can have an existence with nobility.

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# INFLUENCE OF LEADERSHIP AND LEADERSHIP STYLES OF THE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ON THE SCHOOL TEACHER'S BEHAVIOUR (BASED ON TYPE OF ADMINISTRATION, EXPERIENCE, COMMITMENT, MORALE AND JOB SATISFACTION)

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## ABSTRACT

*The school principal is a focal factor in the presentation and digestion of any change or school change, for example, consideration and accordingly is the main "change specialist". School principals' leadership styles and teachers' self-efficacy have been one of the fascinating themes with regards to the examination literature lately. A teacher's efficacy conviction is a judgment of their abilities to achieve wanted outcomes of understudy commitment and learning, even among those understudies who might be troublesome or unmotivated. In this article we used an essential factual investigation including mean, standard deviation and commonness was performed for every survey and a weighted score was processed for every factor. To investigate the relationships between the different factors, we utilized Spearman's rank correlation. The change leadership styles of school principals were for the most part palatable. More experienced principals showed more successful and dynamic leadership styles, while restricted experience was converted into the aloof and insufficient LF style.*

***Keywords:*** *Leadership, Styles, School, Principal, Teacher's, Commitment, Job satisfaction.*

## Introduction

The school principal is a focal factor in the presentation and digestion of any change or school change, for example, consideration and accordingly is the main "change specialist". The change specialists are the connective connection between the engineers, the change initiators, and the customers, the change shoppers. The activity of school principals give the legitimization expected to change and the mental and commonsense help of teachers during the change measure. School principals' leadership styles and teachers' self-efficacy have been one of the fascinating themes with regards to the examination literature lately. The connection between school teachers' self efficacy (SE) and the school principal's leadership style. The outcomes uncovered a positive connection of romanticized influence, individualized thought, unexpected prize, the board by special case and free enterprise leadership with self-efficacy. The essential presumption of this distribution and of two others that followed dependent on a similar

Report is that school principal's leadership style and individual teacher efficacy (PTE) are straightforwardly connected to one another a teacher's efficacy conviction is a judgment of their abilities to achieve wanted outcomes of understudy commitment and learning, even among those understudies who might be troublesome or unmotivated. Efficacy convictions could influence teachers' ingenuity when things don't go easily and their strength notwithstanding difficulties. In this sense, teachers' self-efficacy is about teachers' conviction about what amount would they be able to do towards a circumstance particularly when their quality is required. The idea of self-efficacy was instituted when said that self-efficacy is the confidence in one's capacity to influence occasions that influence one's life and power over the manner in which these occasions are experienced. This way to state that self-efficacy can be a formula for teacher's prosperity on their educating profession.

## Mediating the relationship between principals leadership and school outcomes

Countless exploration discoveries vouch for the aberrant influence principals have on school viability, fundamentally through teachers' impression of principals' expert direct and leadership style. Examination demonstrates that teachers are influenced specifically by principals' dynamic style, scholarly standards, propensity and readiness to engage and include teachers in school vision setting measures, the help they give to teachers, their capacity to set up trust and their inclusion in teachers' expert turn of events. four ways through which school pioneers influence understudy learning and school outcomes: the levelheaded way, alluding to characteristics of teachers' academic direct and capability influenced through school principals' critical thinking limits and information on pertinent leadership and educational practices; the enthusiastic way, alluding to teachers' apparent passionate state influenced through the degree to which the principal motivates and bolsters them; the authoritative way, alluding to the conventional structure of the school and the association of work cycles and systems, indicating principals' expert or administrative direction; and, the family way, alluding to understudies' experience attributes which are less exposed to the influence of the school principal. While the activity of intensity is considered among the principle factors disclosing adherents' readiness to conform to pioneers' demands, it is rather amazing that instructive administration literature needs significant proof showing the mediating impact that school principals' utilization of different powerbases has on school viability.

## Literature Review

**Yadav, Vidya and Mehta, Deepa (2016)** the examination was intended to distinguish the usually rehearsed principals' leadership styles and research the contrast between leadership style of Government and Private optional schools' principals and impacts of their leadership styles on teachers' job satisfaction.

**Tajasom, Adel and Ahmad, Zainal (2011)** the motivation behind this paper is to examine the relationship between optional school teachers' view of principal leadership style (explicitly groundbreaking and conditional leadership styles) and school atmosphere. The Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire was utilized to evaluate the groundbreaking and value-based leadership styles of principals. Atmosphere information was acquired utilizing the School Level Environment Questionnaire. The theoretical system of this examination is gotten from Theory of Leadership Style. The creators overviewed 141 teachers from 17 metropolitan optional schools in northern Malaysia. It was discovered that groundbreaking leadership affects four parts of school atmosphere (association, development, proficient interest, and asset sufficiency) while value-based leadership just impacts participatory dynamic. Whereas school atmosphere impacts understudy accomplishment and is a significant component of successful schools, it was not the focal point of this investigation. It is prescribed to utilize a bigger example utilizing teachers and heads from different school locale to check whether comparable discoveries would happen. Educational pioneers should understand the effect of principal leadership conduct on teachers and understudies in their excursion to progress and establish a school atmosphere that is helpful for understudies to accomplish at anticipated levels.

**Hardman, Brenda (2011)** Teachers' impression of their school chief's influence understudy accomplishment in their schools. The degree of this influence is analyzed in this investigation. This quantitative investigation analyzed teachers' impression of the leadership style of their principals as groundbreaking, value-based or uninvolved avoidant in improving and non-improving schools according to understudy accomplishment. The examination populace was a deliberate example of 143 teachers in 16 schools in a single school locale. Leadership practices, as seen by the teachers, were estimated utilizing the Multi-factor Leadership Questionnaire. Understudy accomplishment was estimated with the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test results for each school utilizing three years of results. Free t-test, numerous relapses, and an open-finished inquiry were utilized to dissect the examination questions. The investigation found that teachers in improving and non-improving schools had negligible contrasts by the way they saw their principals' leadership styles. Each of the three leadership styles was factually huge indicators of understudy accomplishment.

**Hajal, Pascale (2009)** this investigation was set to investigate the leadership styles among school principals as estimated by the Leadership Orientations Questionnaire (LOQ) created by Bolman and Deal (1991). The LOQ has two structures: one is self-evaluated by principals, and the other is routed to schoolteachers to rate their principals on two measurements: conduct and leadership. Under these two measurements there are four subscales called outlines. These are: the primary casing, human asset outline, political casing and emblematic edge. The subjects engaged with the investigation were 8 school principals and 158 schoolteachers drawn from four schools of which three were private expense paying in Mount-Lebanon and one public arranged in Beirut. The examination utilized the LOQ and an organized meeting to gather information on the leadership styles of school principals.

## Objectives

- To analyze the leadership styles of principals and teachers.
- To study about relationship between principals' leadership and school outcomes.

## Research Methodology

### Statistical analysis

An essential factual investigation including mean, standard deviation and commonness was performed for every survey and a weighted score was processed for every factor. To investigate the relationships between the different factors, we utilized Spearman's rank correlation.

### Research design

We have taken 16 principals and 80 teachers in their primary schools in Israel took an interest in the examination. A large portion of the principals were females. All had a MA degree. 90% had over 10 years of showing experience, yet most had less than five years of experience as principals.

## Result and Discussion

### Leadership styles

A solid positive correlation between the principals' judgment with respect to their leadership styles and the discernments by teachers in their schools about those styles compelling principals keep up every day collaborations with their teachers share their dreams and backing change. They appoint errands and representative obligations while considering their necessities and prize them for their presentation. Besides, long periods of experience were identified with leadership style. More experienced principals showed more successful and dynamic leadership styles (i.e., Transformational and Transactional styles), while restricted experience was converted into the aloof and insufficient LF style. Principals and teachers communicated comparative positive perspectives on the side of incorporation. Backing for the development and reasoning of incorporation is likewise announced by other researchers. Discoveries have likewise demonstrated that status (long stretches of showing experience) was adversely identified with inspirational perspectives toward incorporation. A few other researchers likewise detailed that teachers with less long periods of experience hold more steady perspectives contrasted with more senior teachers. One clarification is that more youthful teachers got later and refreshed planning in a specialized curriculum. It was noticed that teachers with a custom curriculum testament held more certain perspectives and more concerns and, true to form, announced more capabilities contrasted with those with a rudimentary declaration.

**Table 1 Means and SD's for principals and teachers on the MLQ**

| Leadership styles | | Teachers | | | Principals | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | SD | mean | N | SD | mean | N |
| Transformational | | 0.64 | 4.04 | 80 | 0.59 | 3.98 | 16 |
| | Attributed charisma | 0.67 | 4.14 | 80 | 0.74 | 3.90 | 16 |
| | Behavioral charisma | 0.68 | 4.03 | 80 | 0.62 | 4.00 | 16 |
| | Inspirational motivation | 0.70 | 4.05 | 80 | 0.67 | 4.00 | 16 |
| | Intellectual stimulation | 0.70 | 3.96 | 80 | 0.57 | 4.00 | 16 |
| | Individualized | 0.69 | 4.02 | 80 | 0.61 | 4.00 | 16 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | consideration | | | | | | |
| Transactional | | 0.51 | 3.68 | 80 | 0.49 | 3.44 | 15 |
| | Contingent reward | 0.66 | 4.02 | 80 | 0.54 | 4.00 | 15 |
| | Active management by exception | 0.60 | 3.70 | 80 | 0.71 | 3.45 | 16 |
| | Passive management by exception | 0.79 | 32.71 | 80 | 0.84 | 3.12 | 16 |
| Laissez Faire (LF) | | 0.85 | 2.24 | 80 | 0.85 | 2.38 | 16 |

Principals' and teachers' appraisals uncovered a full scope of leadership styles. The most noticeable was the Transformational style (rating of about 4.00 on a 5 focuses scale), trailed by the Transactional style (3.5), while the Laissez-Faire (LF) style was ranked the least (2.3).

**Background variables and leadership styles**

**Table 2 Correlations between background variables and leadership styles**

| | **Transformational style** | **Transactional style** | **Laissez Faire** | **Total scale** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years of teaching experience | 0.48 | 0.44 | -0.45 | 0.48 |
| | p<0.001 | p<0.001 | p<0.001 | p<0.001 |
| Special needs teaching experience | 0.11 | 0.06 | -0.18 | 0.11 |
| Special needs training participation | 0.24 | 0.18 | -0.27 | 0.23 |
| | P<0.05 | | P<0.05 | P<0.05 |

Positive correlations were found between long periods of encouraging experience and Transformational and Transactional styles. A negative correlation is noted for the LF style. No huge correlations were found between extraordinary requirements showing experience and the three styles of leadership. Positive correlations were found between preparing/coursework in a specialized curriculum with Transformational leadership and with Transactional leadership while a negative correlation was found with the LF style.

## Conclusion

The change leadership styles of school principals were for the most part palatable. The more elevated level of evaluation was noted on persuasive inspiration, unforeseen prize, adequacy, and satisfaction. Teachers' degree of self-efficacy was showed at the significant level regarding understudy commitment, instructional techniques, and study hall the executives - demonstrative of the teachers' abilities to achieve wanted outcomes of the understudy commitment and learning measure. A solid positive correlation between the principals' judgment with respect to their leadership styles and the discernments by teachers in their schools about those styles compelling principals keep up every day collaborations with their teachers share their dreams and backing change. They appoint errands and representative obligations while considering their necessities and prize them for their presentation. More experienced principals showed more successful and dynamic leadership styles, while restricted experience was converted into the aloof and insufficient LF style.

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# SOME PRACTICAL ISSUES OF "POSITIVE INTEGRATION TEACHING METHOD"

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## ABSTRACT

*Teaching method is the common way and interaction between teachers and students in certain teaching conditions to achieve the goals of teaching; is the overall orientation of methodological action, in which there is a combination of many factors such as: teaching principles; Theoretical basis of teaching theory; teaching environment and conditions; specific orientation on the role of teachers and students when participating in the teaching process.*
*In essence, the connotation of university teaching methods always has interference, succession, inheritance, interleaving, sometimes nested. Therefore, there will be references to other methods in the presentation of active, harmonious teaching methods.*

***Keywords:*** *Teaching methods, active integration, practical practice, self-study*

### Introduction

Teaching method is the common way and interaction between teachers and students in certain teaching conditions to achieve the goals of teaching; is the overall orientation of methodological action, in which there is a combination of many factors such as: teaching principles; Theoretical basis of teaching theory; teaching environment and conditions; specific orientation on the role of teachers and students when participating in the teaching process.
In essence, the connotation of university teaching methods always has interference, succession, inheritance, interleaving, sometimes nested. Therefore, there will be references to other methods in the presentation of active, harmonious teaching methods

### Results

### Educational philosophy

The philosophy of active and harmonious education is "learning-centered" education - from teacher-centered teaching, to student-centered teaching. This is a common trend in Vietnam and many countries around the world.
"Learning-centered approach" requires both the teacher and the learner to enhance activities in the class, clearly demonstrate their role in order to create an effective and control learning results, proactively improve themselves to get the best teaching effectiveness (Nguyen, 2019: 8-9).
Thu Dau Mot University, since its first years of establishment, has made efforts to seek and test many modern educational methods to improve the quality of training. In particular, since approaching the CDIO initiative and pursuing national and international accreditation standards, the University is more determined to use innovation in teaching methods as a lever that stimulates the spirit of teaching and active learning of the faculty and students of the school (Nguyen, 2019: 63). Through the practical experience of models to improve teaching capacity of faculty and students' learning capacity such as ISW, eLearning ... as well as the collaboration of international experts (most recently an IBM volunteer specialist), The School has clearly shaped the educational philosophy that the School pursues is a positive, inclusive education, based on the principle of "learning-centered principle".

### Active learning

The harmonious - active teaching method aims at ensuring the training quality, helping students with actively learning and experiential learning, to meet the requirements of society.
The harmonious and active teaching method, the learner - the object of the teaching activity and the subject of the learning activity - is attracted to active learning activities organized by the teacher and guide, through which learners themselves discover unknown things, not passively absorb knowledge arranged by teachers. Placed in real life situations, learners can experience, directly observe, discuss, do experiments, and solve posed problems according to their way of thinking, both

through individual work and teamwork, thereby gaining new knowledge, new skills, promoting creative potential (Uskov, Bakken, Howlett, & Jain, 2017). Depending on the goal of the specific subject, what level of knowledge or skill needs to be achieved, the teacher will organize appropriate activities to help students actively study to achieve those goals.

Thus, the learner is the center in the active - harmonious teaching method, the object of the "teaching" activity, and at the same time the subject of the "learning" activity. Teaching in this way, the teacher not only simply imparts knowledge but also guides actions.

The harmonious - active teaching method must have promoted the activeness, initiative and creativity of learners. In this method, special attention is paid to the initiative, positivity, towards activating and activating the learners' cognitive activities, which means focusing on promoting the activeness of learners, not focusing on promoting the teacher's initiative, however, in order to teach using active method, teachers have to put more effort than passive teaching method (McCune &Entwistle, 2011).

In the harmonious - active teaching method, it should first be clearly demonstrated through the design of detailed subject outline. We should not assume that a detailed subject outline is a list of knowledge contents to be learned, but should understand that it is the plan of activities to help learners achieve the goals (A. R. Marchand, 2019a). Therefore, the harmonious, active teaching method should be clearly shown in the outline. Teachers must create learning opportunities through diverse activities that stimulate students to discover, apply, analyze, and evaluate ideas rather than one-way communication. Students will have the opportunity to ask questions, raise problems to revolve around concepts or ideas, then progress to solving problems. Learners will feel always aware of their learning process, what they are learning and how to learn. This is also an advanced way for learners to build learning motivation and form lifelong learning habits (Marchand, 2019a: 142-144).

With this approach, students almost achieve the desired results and they feel satisfied with the education they receive when they learn actively, actively participate in a variety of learning activities. Active and active learning helps students get a deep approach in the learning process. The in-depth approach means that students intentionally explore concepts, rather than merely reproducing information in exams (Edward et al., 2007). The rate of learners' absorption of knowledge increases when applying multi-senses to learning activities, used in practice and especially if it is re-taught (passed on) to others. The harmonious - active teaching method is to organize diversified and rich learning activities to increase the ability to acquire knowledge (Biggs, 2003).

### Improve self-study ability

Active, harmonious teaching methods - actively focus on training self-study methods for students, a measure to improve teaching efficiency. In modern society with information explosion, teachers themselves cannot gather enough information and cannot stuff more and more students into the minds of students. The role of the teacher is no longer the "communicator", but must teach students self-study methods from the first subjects of the program. Among the learning methods, the core is self-study (Trinh, 2008). And the classroom is a communication environment between teachers - students, students - students, creating a cooperative relationship between individuals on the way to acquire knowledge. Through discussion and debate in the collective, each individual's opinion is revealed, affirmed or denied, through which learners raise themselves to a new level. This is in accordance with the practical environment later when students graduate and go to work, forcing everyone to learn for a lifetime, combining individual learning and collaborative learning.

The role of the teacher in the active-harmonious teaching method is being an instructor, organizing activities; playing the role of designing, organizing, and guiding independent activities or small groups so that students can dominate learning content by themselves, actively achieving the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required by program (Lipmanowics&McCandless, 2014). In the class, the main students are active, the lecturers are the instructors. But before going to class, lecturers must invest a lot of time to design the lessons to achieve the required output standards; select teaching methods and assessment methods suitable to the objectives and content of the lecture. During the teaching process, outside of class time, teachers also have to keep track of students' self-study activities, help when necessary, exchange discussions and make suggestions for learners on the right track.Active - harmonious teaching methods that require teachers in active teaching and learning require a lot of time and effort compared to passive teaching and learning to take lessons with the role is an evocative, catalyst, motivator, advisor, and referee in students' exciting exploration and debate activities.

Positive, harmonious teaching requires combining faculty assessment with student self-assessment. According to traditional methods, in the past, teachers had monopoly on student assessment, but in the positive and harmonious teaching method, the instructor must guide students to develop self-assessment skills to self-regulate their learning. Concerning this, teachers need to create favorable conditions for students to participate in mutual assessment. Proper self-esteem and timely adjustment are essential competencies for success in life that the university must equip students. One thing to note in the assessment is that it must be process-based, avoid focusing on the assessment at the end of the semester and diversify the assessment activities to give learners a chance to show their progress learning process (Marchand, 2019b: 203-211).

### Increase practice practice – reality

**Practice –** reality is the concretization of the learning method goes hand in hand with practice has great significance in learning knowledge from reality; and initial work environment experience. This is an opportunity for students to have a clear picture of the future work position, the knowledge and skills that need to be retrofitted to meet the job requirements (Constantinou, Tsivitanidou&Rybska, 2018) (Watts, 2014).

For the intern admitting units - reality, in the short term, the internship reception helps the units add staff during the season as well as save the cost of using labor. In addition, the trainees are also a plentiful and qualified source of human resources, the unit can recruit internships into full-time staff without wasting time or additional training costs. In the long term, from receiving internships, units can find out the insufficiency and gaps between their needs and the quality of the school's training, thereby giving suggestions to help the school to adjust the training program more effectively, employers also have the opportunity to recruit suitable staff with higher quality. In addition, the internship program - practically helps to develop the relationship between students - schools and businesses, towards a deeper and broader connection, balancing input - output in the future of human resources (Nguyen & Nguyen, 2016).

Most of the public universities have the Graduate Internship module which is implemented in the 8th semester, accounting for 5 credits in the curriculum framework - history pedagogy, literature pedagogy. Depending on the regulations of each school, the structure of graduation is different, students have to choose either to do a thesis or write an internship report and study additional subjects to replace the dissertation or to do the whole two: writing practice report while doing thesis. Although the structure of the modules is different, but for the internship program, the schools stipulate that students contact the internship by themselves, while the Faculty and the school only support and introduce students who cannot contact. The content of the program is also quite similar, usually includes 3 phases: (i) General practice: overview of the internship unit; (ii) Intensive practice (for writing in-depth reports or doing graduation thesis): students learn in-depth about the selected topic; and (iii) Completion of internship report, graduation thesis.

Every year, a very large number of students have to self-contact with local units and businesses to practice. This implementation allows students to increase initiative and learn from practice, and is also a major factor to reduce the pressure on the Faculty, the school to contact and organize internships - reality (Pham & Nguyen, 2020). Some disciplines organize practical internships for students by taking 10-20-day trans-Vietnamese tours (Duy Tan University, 2018). However, the reality of internship implementation in schools also appears many shortcomings and practical results are not as expected, most schools have not paid attention to the issue of career orientation and skills training for students have not properly assessed the importance of the practical internship process.

Therefore, in order for the practice - reality to be effective, creating conditions for students to apply the theory, the knowledge has been learned into practice and the practice of professional skills and professional skills on a practical basis, thereby reinforcing knowledge and training skills and attitudes of students before graduation. Practice-reality activities of students must (Hanoi National University, 2020):

- Ensure to meet the output standards of knowledge and skills of the training program through experiential activities to help students get acquainted with the actual working environment.
- Promote students' autonomy and creativity, improve their employability while being a student and after graduation.
- Create opportunities for students to show their own abilities; have the ability to analyze and evaluate for a specific job; improve self-confidence, personal orientation, develop action plans for themselves, establish social relationships, have skills to handle arising situations.
- Help students get acquainted with different institutions and organizations of society, recognize social relationships in a work unit and have appropriate behavior, intercultural communication, practice carefully living and working in a competitive multicultural environment.
- Implement innovation in teaching, linking training between schools and businesses to enhance students' employability and adaptability.

Instructors to guide students to practice are assigned by the Dean / Director of the Training Program and need to satisfy the following conditions: have taught the subject knowledge modules for 3 years or more or have a master's degree or a doctorate in the right discipline. Lecturers, managers, graduate students, and instructors of the internship institution who are invited to co-instruct and evaluate the intern must meet this requirement.

Each lecturer tutors no more than 15 students in each internship, not more than 8 students in each semester.

Content that instructors guide students to practice:

- Examine the plan and do the assessment according to the Student Practice Diary;
- Guide students to collect data, documents, write general internship reports, select and register research topics;
- Examine the subject's name, preliminary outline and detailed outline of the subject;
- Edit real draft thematic practice;
-Check and approve the report's objectivity and honesty (it is recommended to use specialized software to check the repeatability / copy of the report).

Along with the process of studying in the lecture hall, the time of internship is really meaningful, the role is not small with the growth of students and career opportunities in the future.

In universities in general, students' internships usually take place at the end of year 3 or 4. This is when students choose and look for a place to practice, get acquainted with the real working environment after a long period of studying in lecture-room. When understanding how to take advantage of the internship period, students will have many opportunities to develop in the future.

Practice – reality is an opportunity for students to improve and perfect their soft skills. Because some universities have programs or subjects of soft skills, but still heavily in theory. Soft skills are only improved and gradually perfected in real life and in the working environment.

Through communication activities, behavior, presentations or group work while working in the office, students will gradually improve and practice, perfect their soft skills. Undeniably, in addition to the learning results, soft skills will be an equally important factor to help students have job opportunities and development in the future.

Internship is an opportunity for students to directly apply the knowledge in the school to the practical working environment. An office environment will be very different when sitting in a lecture hall to gain knowledge. Although in the position of a trainee, students will have to complete the assigned work in accordance with their qualifications and requirements to complete as an employee. This is also an opportunity for students to get acquainted with a new environment, new people and a new job. Relationship is expanded, when self-capacity is shown through position and good dedication will definitely pay off. Many students are kept working at the company, becoming full-time employees after finishing that internship. And when you have had the time to practice during the internship, the students, and now the official staff, will develop more smoothly, and the chances of advancement will also increase.

## Conclusion

Active-harmonious teaching is one of the fundamental methods of innovating university teaching methods in the current context, derived from the practice of teaching how to learn and learning to learn for life, by provoking curiosity, by creating the attraction of knowledge and by self-learning examples, teachers strive to create learning passion for students; promote the activeness of learners according to the motto "Student-centered teaching"; "Interactive teaching", "Teaching technology"...

Active - harmonious teaching method is to promote interaction between teachers and students, in order to achieve the goals of teaching. That process requires teachers, schools and students to apply well the harmonious-active teaching method, increase practice activities.

Today, with Vietnam in the transition to a knowledge economy, the role of universities to contribute to economic growth has become more important than ever. Applying the harmonious-active teaching method requires teachers to be a trainer, an instructor, a referee to advise students and a researcher, explore and discover new things in them, expand the relationships with the actual work, life to update themselves and learners, to meet social needs.

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