

3rd International Conference on Research in **Multidisciplinary Studies**

Conference Proceedings

18th
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2024



Jointly Organized By

The Aryavart International University

Dharmanagar, Tripura, India

Al-Mansour University College

Baghdad, Iraq

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3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES (ICRMS-2024)

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Al-Mansour University College, Baghdad, Iraq

Aryavart International University, North Tripura, India

Committee of ICRMS-2024

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Baghdad, Iraq
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ABOUT ARYAVART INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, INDIA

Aryavart International University, a leading institution of higher education committed to providing an exceptional academic experience for its students. It is the first ever university in North Tripura which offers its students an array of multiple disciplines including Social Sciences and Humanities, Science and Technology, Management and Commerce, Library Science, Computer Science, Law, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Paramedical, Skill Education and many more.

Our faculty members are experts in their fields, and they are committed to helping students develop the knowledge, skills, and critical thinking abilities needed to succeed in today's rapidly changing world. We seek to admit students who are academically talented, intellectually curious, and socially engaged. At Aryavart International University, we believe that a well-rounded education includes not only academic rigor, but also opportunities for personal growth and development. We also have a strong tradition of research and innovation, and our students have the opportunity to work closely with faculty members on cutting-edge research projects. We have state-of-the-art academic facilities, including modern classrooms, research labs, and a library. Our campus is located in a beautiful and tranquil setting, surrounded by natural beauty and cultural richness. Our campus is a vibrant and welcoming community that provides our students with a supportive environment to learn and grow. We invite you to learn more about Aryavart International University by exploring our website, attending an information session, or visiting our campus. We are confident that you will find our University to be an exciting and inspiring place to pursue your academic and personal goals.

ABOUT AL-MANSOUR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IRAQ

Al-Mansour University College is one of the private academic institutions for the higher education of public interest. It was established in 1988 in Baghdad by the Iraqi Association for Libraries and Information. Their studying started there on 1st October 1988.

The first and foremost priority of the College is to keep pace with the current and future developments of the era; that is why it has ensured its leadership among the Iraqi private universities.

The college adopts the regulations and instructions issued by the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and seeks to prepare students academically and technically to provide them with scientific knowledge and applied experiences and develop their skills.

Its policy is based on openness to international society, institutions, and universities. It is a member of the International Association of Universities/UNESCO (IAU), a member of the Union of Arab Scientific Research Councils, in addition to the International Association for the Advancement of Colleges of Business Administration (AACSB). It also has many memoranda of scientific and cultural cooperation with international solid institutions and universities, led by the University of London, University of Westminster, University of Greenwich, University of Birmingham, University of Huddersfield, and a number of Arab universities.

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LANGUAGE BARRIERS AND THEIR IMPACT ON EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN DIFFERENT FIELDS

Dr. Al-Mutairi Forat Zaki Salih

Department of English Language, Al-Mansour University College, Baghdad-Iraq

Language barriers are obstacles that hinder effective communication between individuals or groups who speak different languages. In today's diverse and interconnected world, language barriers can impede the exchange of information, ideas, and emotions, leading to misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and communication breakdowns. This abstract explores the impact of language barriers on personal relationships, professional interactions, and organizational dynamics. The types of language barriers, including linguistic differences, cultural nuances, and non-verbal communication challenges, present unique challenges to effective communication. Linguistic differences encompass variations in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, while cultural differences influence communication styles and expectations. Non-verbal communication barriers, such as body language and gestures, can further complicate cross-cultural interactions.

The challenges posed by language barriers include misunderstandings, lack of clarity, and difficulty in building relationships. Misinterpretations and ambiguity in communication can lead to strained interactions, reduced collaboration, and impaired conflict resolution. In business settings, communication breakdowns due to language barriers can result in decreased productivity, negative customer relations, and hindered decision-making processes. To overcome language barriers, organizations can implement strategies such as language training, translation services, and culturally sensitive communication practices. Technological solutions, including translation tools, video conferencing, and remote interpretation services, offer innovative ways to facilitate communication across linguistic boundaries. By addressing language barriers proactively and promoting inclusive communication practices, individuals and organizations can enhance understanding, collaboration, and organizational success in an increasingly diverse and globalized world.

Keywords: - Language Barriers, Effective Communication, Cultural Differences, Non-verbal Communication, Organizational Dynamics.

ANCIENT ADMIXTURE IN HUMAN HISTORY

Dr Madhuri Kumari

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Dhanbad, Bokaro Steel City College, Bokaro Steel City, Jharkhand*

With the right statistical techniques and modern genetic data, we could greatly improve our understanding of human history. We have fostered a methodology that takes advantage of the genomic construction of admixed populations to date and portray verifiable combination occasions at fine scales. In biology, population mixture is a crucial process. In a software package called ADMIXTOOLS, we present a set of methods for learning about population mixtures. These methods support formal tests to determine

whether mixture occurred and allow for the inference of mixture proportions and dates. We also talk about the creation of a brand-new single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) array with 629,433 clearly documented sites that was made for population genetic analyses. We genotyped 934 people from 53 different populations. Using only genetic data, we created an atlas of human admixture history that covers more than 100 events that have taken place over the past 4,000 years. We recognize occasions whose dates and members recommend they depict hereditary effects of the Mongol Domain, Middle Easterner slave exchange, Bantu extension, first thousand years CE movements in eastern Europe, and European expansionism, as well as unrecorded occasions, uncovering admixture to be a practically widespread power forming human populaces. We provide a number of examples that shed new light on the history of human admixture to illustrate the methods. The most striking finding is an unmistakable sign of admixture into northern Europe, with one tribal populace connected with present-day Basques and Sardinians and the other connected with present-day populaces of upper east Asia and the Americas. This is consistent with recent analyses of ancient Swedish bones and the sequencing of the Tyrolean "Iceman" genome, suggesting that Neolithic migrants mixed with the native Mesolithic population of Europe.

Keywords: - population genetics, admixture, single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) array

EMOTIONAL BEGGING AND COMPATIBILITY BETWEEN SPOUSES

*Prof. Dr. Niran Youssef Jabr

**Dr. Ibtisam Saadoun Al-Nouri

*College of Education

**Al-Mustansiriya University, Baghdad, Iraq

The current research aimed to know:

Emotional begging and compatibility between spouses

It is determined by married employees and married female employees at Al-Mustansiriya University, who have been married for seven years or more for the year 2023-2024.

The second chapter included a presentation of the theoretical framework in addition to a presentation of previous studies that dealt with the variable of Emotional begging.

As for the third chapter, the methodology and procedures of the research were presented in terms of the research community and its sample the research tool was a questionnaire's the (14) paragraphs, of which were with suitable answer alternatives that are (yes, no), as well as presenting the steps of psychometric properties of validity, reliability, final application and the means used in analyzing the results, presenting recommendations and suggestions, and a list of Arab and foreign sources,

Keywords:-Emotional begging /compatibility between spouses.

THE POSTHUMAN CONDITION: A REVIEW OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY AND LITERATURE

Prof. Pankaj Sharma

Dean Faculty of Humanities

*Chairperson Dept of English & Foreign Languages, Chaudhary Devi Lal University,
Haryana, India*

This presentation investigates the concept of posthumanism, a philosophical perspective that challenges traditional humanism by integrating human, technological, and ecological systems. Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, posthumanism emerged as a critique of anthropocentrism in humanism and as a proponent of a human subject that is no longer at the center. The theoretical foundations of this discipline have been significantly impacted by renowned scholars such as Donna Haraway, N. Katherine Hayles, and Rosi Braidotti. The blurring of barriers between human and machine is the result of the progressive integration of technology with human identity, which is reshaping notions of embodiment and agency.

Posthumanism investigates the moral implications of surveillance and data privacy, the impact of digital culture on identity, and the role of biopolitics in health and corporeal alteration. The presentation examines the conception of posthumanism as it is depicted in literature and art, with a particular emphasis on the works of Kazuo Ishiguro, Margaret Atwood, and William Gibson. It underscores the manner in which these narratives effectively illustrate the integration of technology and the human body.

Environmental posthumanism provides a critical examination of the Anthropocene epoch, promoting a comprehensive perspective that considers the ethical implications of the environment and the relationships between various species. However, the potential hazards of posthuman integration are acknowledged, including accessibility, technological determinism and dehumanization.

The implementation of posthuman technologies in healthcare, smart communities, and environmental restoration is illustrated through case studies, which demonstrate how technology contributes to the advancement of human and ecological welfare. The discussion concludes by proposing ethical frameworks that ensure equitable and inclusive advancements and ruminating on forthcoming technologies. This examination of contemporary life advocates for a comprehensive understanding of existence, emphasizing the interdependence of all entities and the necessity of reevaluating human identity in a world that is increasingly posthuman.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN LIFE AND MEDICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Dr. Ruma Koiri

Deputy Director, The Aryavart International University, Tripura, India

The well-known Artificial intelligence (AI) coupled with Machine Learning (ML) techniques from computer science are broadly affecting many aspects of various fields including science and technology, industry and even our day-to-day life. These techniques have revolutionized scientific research across disciplines by analyzing high throughput data to obtain useful insights, categorizing, predicting and making evidence-based decision in novel ways that has promoted the growth of novel application fuelling the development of AI in a sustainable way. This paper aims to provide a thorough survey of development and application of AI in the life and medical science research. It also explores the potentials of AI to handle the challenges met by these disciplines. Furthermore, the paper highlights the emerging research trends involving the integration of AI in scientific disciplines. The primary goal of this paper is to offer a comprehensive research framework enhanced by AI, encouraging researchers to deeply understand the cutting-edge applications of AI, helping to promote the continuous research development in life and medical sciences.

Keywords:- Artificial intelligence, life science, medical science, research

TRIPURANI THAINI MUNGNO TWIWI CHERWI NAIMUNG. (A STUDY OF PLACE NAMES IN TRIPURA)

Amit Kumar Tripura

Faculty, Department of Kokborok, The Aryavart International University, Tripura, India

Ang chini Tripura hasteni kwbangma blockni bising khobjak kami eba thaini mung swlaijakmungno twiwi rutuk naithani sawi mankha chini kamini mung swkango eba sirisitini simi jephuru kami khao aphuru Kokborok kokthai baino kamini mungrok narwk jakmani tai narwk jagwi phaikha. Phiya chwnng nukkha jorani pher bai tongkhor swlai jakma bai baksa baksa kami amchaini mungrok swlaijakkha. Baksa kamini mung bwini dophani borokrok bai khugo phaitwi eba chini Kokborok kokthaino khugo tubui manya wngwi borok borokni kokbai kokthai kwtal rwkha eba Kokborok kokthaino borokni kogo swlai kamini mung rwkha. Baksa kamini

Abotwi khwlaino chini kamini mungrokSKokborok kokthai bai tongmani buini dophani kokbai mung rwjakha. Oro khursathai kwlaio baksa kami tabukbo swkangni simino Kokborok kokthai baino tongo.

mung hinkhai hasteni haphangni thani khatimungo khatina thangwi borok kamini mungno twiwi rutuk phuru Kokborok kokthaino khugo tubui manya bai kubuni kokthai bai mung riwi khatikha.

Ang rutugwi naimani bisingtwi sawi mankha salthang hangkhor tai khowai hangkhor
chini kokbai kamini mungrok tabukbo tongo tai kaisa kaisu hinkhaibo swkango kokborok
bai tongmani tabuk hinkhai kubuni kokbai swlaiwi thangmani rokbo nukjawi tongo.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING THE POPCORN STRATEGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR DEVELOPING VOCABULARY SKILLS AMONG FIFTH- GRADE FEMALE STUDENTS

Ansam Ali Sadiq

Department of History, College of Basic Education, University of Maysan

This study aimed to explore the effectiveness of using the popcorn strategy in teaching English to develop vocabulary among fifth-grade female students. The popcorn strategy is an innovative teaching methodology that involves using short film clips or illustrated stories to stimulate interaction and enhance linguistic understanding in an engaging and enjoyable manner. This strategy was chosen based on our belief that it could enhance students' interaction levels and motivate them to expand their vocabulary in an effective and innovative way. The study was designed to measure the impact of the popcorn strategy on the development of English vocabulary among the students. The sample included a group of fifth-grade female students who were randomly divided into two groups: one receiving instruction using the popcorn strategy and the other following the traditional teaching method.

Data were collected through pre- and post-intervention tests to measure the level of development of vocabulary among the students in each group. The results of the study showed that students exposed to teaching using the popcorn strategy demonstrated greater improvement in their linguistic vocabulary compared to those who learned using the traditional method. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the popcorn strategy is an effective and innovative tool in teaching English and developing vocabulary among students at the elementary level. Therefore, it is recommended to consider incorporating this strategy into English language education programs for children at the elementary levels.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Ms. Aparna Acharjee

*Faculty, Department of Commerce and Management, The Aryavart International
University, Tripura, India*

Introduction: This study is based on Employee Training and Development. The research has been done on State Institute Public Administration & Rural Development which is a training institute of Tripura state and is equipped with the latest state of Art and Technology for imparting training. It is registered as an autonomous body under Societies

Registration Act, 1860. The institute caters the training needs of all departments of Governments of Tripura every year in some core areas like Administration, Social Sector Development, Rural development, judicial matters (law and Order), Environment Issues and Computer Application and so on....

As SIPARD is meeting the training needs to all the departments of government of Tripura, The research is based on how SIPARD is meeting the training needs of its own existing employees and how it helps in improving their performance.

As Training is an integral part for any organization, it helps in motivating employees and improving their performance. The vision of this research is to enlighten the importance of training for employees in the organization.

Methods: Questionnaire methods have been used in this research.

Questionnaire has been filled up by twenty one employees.

The questionnaire has been included 12 questions

Participation male-8 and Female 13

Age group - (20-30) - 5 employees, (30-40) - 9 employees, (40-50) - 5 employees and above 50 - 2 employees

Results: The analysis of the research has shown significance of employee training.

Majority of the employees are in middle position in their job and are experienced to some extent.

Majority of employees have interested in doing training and also improved their performance through conducted training.

Majority of them think employee training is necessary for improving skills.

The training programs held by the organization have positive impact to the employees get innovative ideas during training.

To some extent supervisors inform whether subordinates are doing their job as per training imparted or not.

Some of the employees said that the training and development strategy does not link with the organization strategy which is very bad for the organization as because if the strategies of the program do not link with the organization strategy the whole organization will suffer.

The organization have fully fledged training and development department manned with the competent professionals as said by majority of the employees which implies effective training program held in the organization.

AI-POWERED CONTINUOUS DATA QUALITY IMPROVEMENT: TECHNIQUES, BENEFITS, AND CASE STUDIES

Arunkumar Thirunagalingam

Senior Associate (Business Intelligence and Reporting), Santander Consumer USA, Texas, USA

Industry-wide data expansion has highlighted the vital need for excellent data management techniques, especially data cleansing. Even though they are fundamental, traditional data cleansing techniques frequently need to catch up with the complexity and size of modern data environments. This study presents a paradigm shift towards more effective, precise, and scalable data management solutions by examining the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in data purification. This study highlights the significant benefits of utilising machine learning algorithms and natural language processing for data integrity tasks by comparing standard data cleansing procedures with AI-powered ones. A review of recent research, an assessment of several AI models and algorithms for data cleansing, and the presentation of case studies illustrating the usefulness of these technologies in real-world contexts are all included in the methodology. Results show that AI-powered data cleansing is more accurate and efficient than traditional techniques and has adaptive features that are crucial for handling dynamic data landscapes. With its insights on potential future avenues for incorporating cutting-edge AI technology in data management procedures, this research advances our understanding of AI & Its role in improving database integrity and accuracy. This study & Its ramifications go beyond scholarly curiosity; it offers valuable suggestions to organisations using AI for better data quality and operational excellence.

TIPRASAROGNI CHAMUNG-NWNGMUNGNO TWIWI CHERWI NAIMUNG (TRADITIONAL CUISINES OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY)

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Bharat ha kotorni utor salka amchaini kaisa chikonte hasteno wngkha chini o Tripura haste. O hasteo dalbidal dophani borokrog juda-juda kokthai, tongthar, kanmung-chumung, chamung-nwngmung, rwchapmung-mwsamungni raidarogno twiwino tongkwchang-chakwchang khaino kwthalai tonglaijao. O hasteo chichuku(19) dophani Tiprasarogni kwbangma bosongrog tongo (Tripura, Debbarma, Reang, Jamatia, Noatia, Murasing, Kalai, Uchoi, Rupini akorog) tai aborogno karwibo taibo tongo. Aborog jotono chini Dangaima-Dangaipha sahorwi manya jorani simino huk khwlai chalai phaimani nukjago. O hukni bisingtwino chini Tiprasa borok dophani tongmung-chamung, chamung-nwngmung nongkhorwi phao.

Sana thangkha hinkhe chwnng o hayungni joto langma gwnang manwirog buphang-waphang, toksa-tokmili, malmata, borok akorog jotono janija dalbidal chamung chawi

nwnngwi thanglai tongo. Haikhe chini Tripura hasteo tongwi tongnai Tiprasa borok dophani chamungrogni bisingo tongo- chakhwi, gudok, pengmung akorog kwbangma. Tai nwngmungni bisingo tongo arak, chuwak, gora akorog. Aboni bagwino chini Tiprasa borok dophani chamung-nwngmung rognno chamung borok tei nwngmung borok hinwibo sinimungmano. Abohai kheno chini Tripura hasteo tongwi tongnai borok dophani borokrog chamung-nwngmungni bisingtwi hoda-hukumuno twi sinijagwi tongmani bisingtwi phunugwi rwkha aro tei mungsa kebengmung kwrwikhe ang kok kwcharkha lukurogni thani.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN TRIPURA, INDIA: A REVIEW

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An important aspect of contemporary world politics is the Environment and natural resources. The topic of discussion is how changes in climate are affecting political landscape of our state Tripura. While reading this review one might get wondered whether we are studying Political Science or Geography.

The climate, environment and natural resources are epicentre of global politics. Pollution of the environment and ecosystem has brought the entire world to brink of a dire threat. Air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and noise pollution are devouring millions of people in third world. Our tiny state of Tripura is no exception to this situation.

The objectives of this review is to identify a) How Much has the changing environment of Tripura influenced its politics b) To what extent the Government is addressing the changes in climate and environment c) How much has the changing environment impacted the society d) What measure are state level political leaders has taken to protective the environment

Today politics has gone beyond human society now politics is there for resources of forests, water bodies and ultimately we can observe the presence of politics in climate change. Therefore we can surely say that discussions about the environment are an important part of Political Science.

Keywords:-Politics, Political Science, Environment, Climate change, Tripura

TO EVALUATE THE ANTI CANDIDA EFFECT OF CLOTRIMAZOLE AND MORINDA CITRIFOLIA (NONI) ON THE PREVELANCE OF ORAL CANDIDA IN DENTURE WEARERS” AN IN VIVO STUDY

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Candidiasis is an opportunistic fungal infection caused by genus candida. The incidence of Candida in oral cavity has been reported to be 50-65% in people wearing removable denture. The elderly are vulnerable to candidiasis provoked by chronic diseases, medication, poor oral hygiene, reduced salivary flow, impairment of the immune system, and breakdown of the ability of natural suppression of yeast. Several antifungal agents are commercially available in market, such as Amphotericin B, Clotrimazole, Miconazole, Nystatin, but these agents can alter the micro flora and have several side effects such as nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal distress, fever, chills and nephrotoxicity. Hence, the search for alternative natural products with less or no side-effects continues and phytochemicals isolated from plants used as traditional medicines are considered better. Morinda citrifolia commonly known as “Indian mulberry” or “Noni” was first discovered in southeast Asia, is now prevalent almost in all parts of the world. It belongs to family Rubiaceae. The research related to antifungal effect of Morinda citrifolia on multispecies oral candida are at sparse. Hence it is required to evaluate the effect of Morinda citrifolia (NONI) on different candida. Therefore this in vivo study is undertaken with intent to evaluate and compare the antifungal activity of Clotrimazole and Morinda citrifolia against candida species among denture wearers.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PROXIMATE COMPOSITION OF FISHLABEOROHITAANDCATLACATLA IN GOBIND SAGAR LAKE HIMACHAL PRADESH

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The aim of this work is to determine the proximate composition of some freshwater species of Gobind Sagar near Lathiani Himachal Pradesh. It is a man-made reservoir situated in Bilaspur and some parts of Una district such as Lathiani and Dobar of Himachal Pradesh. The lake is named in honour of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth and last guru of Sikhs. The proximate biochemical analysis of Labeorohitaand Catlacatlafish collected from Gobind Sagar was carried out and compared to ascertain their gross chemical composition. Flesh sample of both fishes were collected and processed for estimation of its moisture, ash, fat, protein and carbohydrate content.

Key words: Organic matter, Proximate analysis, Gobind Sagar.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NORTH EASTERN STATES OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OPPORTUNITIES AND PROBLEMS: A REVIEW

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Entrepreneurship is indeed the fundamental factor behind socio-economic prosperity of any state. Fundamentally entrepreneurship aims to solve a specific problem or explore a field of opportunity. Through entrepreneurship economic growth is possible, when it is directed to solve a specific problem or explore an opportunity. This review aims to highlight the sectors in north eastern states where real problem exists and the areas where there is opportunity. A scientific market research is mandatory to understand in which areas those problem and opportunities are available. Moving out of prefixed thought process that, Agriculture, Tourism, Organic Farming, Rubber and Bamboo plantation is the only sectors where economic development can happen is essential. In rest of the part of India how entrepreneurship is perceived is not similar in the case of North Eastern States. Most of the entrepreneurs in this region are first generation entrepreneurs, resources available for them in terms of fund, manpower, market and transportation is quite different. A market research on problems and opportunities, available infrastructure to work on those problems and opportunities, comprehensive study on resources available, finally a calculated roadmap for the entrepreneurs can only contribute to economic prosperity of the north eastern states.

Keywords:- Entrepreneurship, Startup, North East, Business, Tripura

UTILIZING AI FOR COST OPTIMIZATION IN MAINTENANCE SUPPLY MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE OIL INDUSTRY

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The production capacities of crude oil suppliers, lengthy lead periods for delivery, the constraints of available means of transportation, and the demands of energy planning and management all contribute to the oil industry & it's highly rigid logistics network. In managing supply chains, the paper examines the critical elements that can lower expenses and boost profits: demand management; effective petroleum product distribution to clients; improved transportation scheduling; warehouse management; and timely and high-quality information provided by supply chain automation. Additionally, this idea is implemented within the framework of supply chain management, which is the logistics concept of supply chain coordination. The benefits of supply-chain management deployment are also covered in the article. Supply-chain management can be used in the oil business to lower costs, enhance The company & it's earnings from supply management and delivery scheduling.

SCHIFF BASES DERIVED FROM ISONITROSOACETOPHENONE ONE AND 2, 4 DITHIOBIURETS: APPLICATION IN ENVIRONMENT

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Applications of Schiff bases chelating compounds in wider quantitative analysis and sample preparations for chemical analysis have been reviewed. The synthesis and stability of Schiff bases chelates have been discussed in this paper. The wider applications in analytical field and latest applications of Schiff bases in green technology are found in progress.

The metal complexes have been screened for their antibacterial activity. *Escherichia Coli*, *Staphylococcus*, *Bacillus Cereus*, *Bacillus Subtilis* were studied on laboratory grown cultures; these yield several kinds of information which are of value in guiding and understanding their therapeutic use. The work reported here deals with the synthesis and spectroscopic studies of some transition metal complexes with poly dentate Schiff bases. These Schiff bases were derived by condensing carbonyl oximes-like isonitrosoacetophenone, α -benzyl monoxime, isonitroso acetyl acetone with amines like 2,4 dithiobiurets. The characterization of the complexes was done on the basis of elemental analysis, molar conductivity, spectral IR, electronic thermal analysis spectra. The metal complexes have been screened for their antimicrobial activity. The concentration required to inhibit various organisms and the effects of environmental conditions on their activity are of paramount importance. The complexes show moderate activity against (10-22 mm) the above mentioned bacteria. This shows that besides the complex formation, the nature of the metal ion has important role in the inhibition of the pathogenic activity of the bacteria. The conductivity measurement indicates that they are non-electrolyte in nature. The complexes are thermally stable, insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvent to varying extent. The room temperature magnetic susceptibility measurements indicate their octahedral geometry which is further supported by electronic absorption /diffuse reflectance spectra.

DEVELOP NEW TECHNIQUES FOR ENSURING FAIRNESS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ML MODELS TO PROMOTE ETHICAL AND UNBIASED DECISION-MAKING

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The technology known as artificial intelligence (AI) has become a game-changer, capable of completely altering a number of facets of civilization. But as AI grows more and more common, significant ethical questions arise that need to be answered. An overview of the main ethical issues surrounding Artificial Intelligence (AI) is given in this abstract, emphasizing the necessity of developing, implementing, and governing AI systems

responsibly. First, fairness, accountability, and openness are the main ethical concerns surrounding AI. Inadvertent bias perpetuation in training data by AI systems can result in unfair hiring, lending, and criminal justice outcomes. Careful design, objective data gathering, and ongoing monitoring to minimize and correct any potential biases are necessary to ensure fairness in AI systems. Second, two essential components of ethical AI are explainability and transparency. Understanding the reasoning behind the decisions made by some AI models is difficult due to their lack of interpretability, especially in high-stakes industries like healthcare and driverless cars. Establishing systems to offer defences and explanations for AI results is crucial to fostering responsibility and confidence. Thirdly, data security and privacy are issues that AI brings up. AI systems frequently rely on enormous volumes of personal data; therefore their use needs to respect people & it's autonomy and adhere to privacy laws. To solve these ethical issues, it is essential to protect data from illegal access, obtain informed consent, and put strong security measures in place. Fourth, it & it's important to closely consider how AI will affect employment and socioeconomic inequality. AI has the potential to increase productivity and open up new opportunities, but it also has the potential to worsen already-existing inequality and cause job

displacement. In order to mitigate the possible negative effects, ethical concerns call for developing inclusive economic policies, supporting retraining programs, and making sure that impacted workers have a fair transition. Furthermore, making ethical decisions is necessary when using AI in delicate fields like criminal justice, healthcare, and warfare. Artificial intelligence need to supplement human talents rather than supplant human discernment, and it ought to consistently take moral and ethical factors into account when making consequential decisions. Last but not least, a variety of stakeholders; including developers, legislators, and the general public, are accountable for ethical AI. Establishing ethical standards, codes of conduct, and regulatory frameworks that control the creation, use, and use of AI technology requires cooperation and interdisciplinary methods.

MICRO STRATEGIES FOR MINIMIZING PERCEPTUAL MISMATCHES AND DEVELOPING TEACHER AWARENESS

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Miscommunication or being misconstrued is considered to be among one of the common phenomena of English language classrooms. This miscommunication can increase in cases where a second or third language speaker is. In most cases, the learners do not see the classroom activities as learning activities rather. Consequently, mismatches happen between the way teachers perceive and the way students perceive the aims of the lessons. Such mismatches will cause a gap between the input of the teacher and the way learner intake. Consequently, the outcome will not be as expected. Therefore, the goal of the study is to determine the effectiveness of using Micro strategies for minimizing the perceptual mismatching and developing teacher's awareness. In order to achieve the goals of the study, a questionnaire from B. Kumaravadivelu's book entitled "Beyond Methods: Macro strategies for Language Teaching" is used. According to this book, there are ten sources that could cause the mismatches between the teacher and learners and they include:

Cognitive mismatch, Communicative mismatch, Linguistic mismatch, Pedagogic mismatch, Strategic mismatch, Cultural mismatch, Evaluative mismatch, Procedural mismatch, Instructional mismatch and Attitudinal mismatch. In this study, the survey questionnaire uses on the aims and activities of different classes. It is a common questionnaire for teachers and learners. The questionnaire concerns with the strategies suggested by Kumaravadivelu (2006) at micro level. All students at Gifted School participate in the survey. The survey consist of two parts, the first part is for teachers and the second for students. The quantitative data use in the research, it Collects by the researchers, then analyzes using the statistical software SPSS. The results of the study revealed that it is possible to apply a number of micro strategies to minimize the mismatching between students and teachers, and consequently increases the learning outcomes of students.

ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT IN EFL TEACHING AND LEARNING: A CASE STUDY OF WADAN HIGH SCHOOL AND HOUN HIGH SCHOOL LIBYA

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Information and Communication Technology (ICT) no doubt has brought modernisation in teaching. This study investigates the teaching and learning of English by students of Wadan High School, and Houn High School Libya with the aim of examining and assessing its effective implementation and consequently reviewing their teaching methods employed by EFL teachers and learners' attitudes towards the learning of the English language with ICT tools. In order to achieve its goal, the study adopts a mixed method of research design, which made use of questionnaire, observation and interviews as instruments of data collection. Using the behaviourist and Krashen's monitor theories, as well as the social constructivist theory, and through a qualitative and quantitative analytical approach, the data was analysed and the following findings are expected to be found. The study's findings will demonstrate the worth of technology-based instruction over conventional classroom settings. This is due to the fact that employing ICT tools and equipment, will provide a more engaging and productive learning environment for teachers as well as students. Though students are more attentive and well-behaved, the majority of teachers in this study will concur that ICT helps to improve classroom management. Though we will observe that both students and teachers from both schools are aware of the need to use ICT, some teachers will argue that, they do not like ICT in the process of teaching because it makes the class rowdy and uncontrollable. Still, this study will demonstrate that using ICT to build more engaging and intriguing lessons helps students learn more successfully. To conclude, this work will provide for, recommendations for students, teachers and to the government through the ministry of Education. In order for teachers and students to fully use ICT, the initial phase of its adoption needs to be successful. Thus, proper implementation and support by the school's management should mark the beginning of the preparations for technology-based teaching and learning. ICT integration in schools will be a tremendous success and have advantages for both instructors and learners if the process is implemented correctly from the start and proper ongoing maintenance is given. Again, since the implementation

of ICT, particularly in teaching and learning, is more about practice than theory, teachers must be given time to become fully conversant with it. The government must improve and alter teachers' beliefs regarding the integration of ICT in the classroom in order to increase the usage of ICT in the classroom in effective learning as well as to meet the demand of the 21st century teaching skills.

GEN AI IMPACT ON THE DATABASE INDUSTRY INNOVATIONS

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The future of work is a scattered workforce, and that future is here, it can be concluded from recent developments. Consequently, it is crucial to understand that AI DB integration is not only necessary for the efficient use of AI technology and the advancement of database technology, but also for the computing of the future, which will enable the development of Intelligent Information Systems and enable more efficient and productive work. As a result, AI DB Integration will mainly support businesses, scientific and technological infrastructure, and computer-related humanitarian applications. AI DB Integration is far more significant than one may infer from its contribution to the advancement of AI and DB technology alone, given all the possible benefits at play. improvement just in DB and AI technologies. This review covered a variety of topics by focusing on a few crucial ones, such as the creation of Intelligent Database Interfaces (IDIs), Learnable databases, and Smart Query. Our investigation focused on how AI improves database efficiency through three key areas: strengthening data security, automating regular management activities, and optimizing query performance. In addition, the article provides a thorough assessment of the advancements, difficulties, and opportunities in the short- and long-term application domains where databases and artificial intelligence have converged. The review & its conclusion represents the views of a few writers or specialists regarding the necessity and significance of AI database integration as well as the direction of computing in the future.

CULTURAL FESTIVAL | AN EXPLORATION OF DIVERSE CULTURES

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A cultural festival is a celebration of the traditions of a particular people or place. They provide the chance to celebrate together those things that make us, our society, our culture, who and what we are. These are increasingly becoming arenas of discourse enabling people to express their views on wider cultural, social and political issues. Cultural events are not just for fun and entertainment; they also allow exploring and connecting with people from different parts of the world. Every individual is a part of a different community and thus familiar with different cultures. Significant cultural events

allow you to experience different customs and traditions you never knew about. We all are different as a person, which is why we speak, feel, and think differently. However, the society we live in shapes how we identify as individuals. Thus, it is important to broaden our vision. Attending big or small cultural events allows you to be a part of a different community and explore its culture. It takes you on a short journey into a diverse community and gives a glimpse into their way of living life.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF AI AND VIRTUAL REALITY ON STRENGTHENING CYBER SECURITY RESILIENCE THROUGH DATA TECHNIQUES

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Technological developments in AI present civilization with enormous prospects. At the same time, there is a growing need to address new implications. Because of this, the emphasis is frequently placed on moral and secure design to prevent inadvertent mistakes. On the other hand, methods focused on cybersecurity and AI safety also take into account instances of deliberate evil, such as immoral and hostile AI design. Recently, there has been a similar focus on malevolent actors in relation to virtual reality (VR) security and safety. Thus, even while the nexus of AI and VR (AIVR) presents a plethora of advantageous opportunities for cross-fertilization, considering the possible socio-psycho-technological ramifications, it is imperative to foresee future malevolent AIVR design from the outset. This study examines the potential application of Generative AI (deepfake techniques) for deception in immersive journalism, as a simplified example. From an immersive co-creation perspective, we believe that defences against such future AIVR safety hazards associated to lying in immersive contexts should be envisaged transdisciplinarily. We initially drive a cybersecurity-focused process to produce defences through immersive design fictions. In general, while there might not be a magic bullet, malicious actors in AIVR could be gradually stopped with the help of interdisciplinary tools that are updated, such as AIVR itself.

RESISTING THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER IN NARRATIVES OF J.M COETZE AND ZOE WICOMB

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In the context of postcolonial discourse, the concepts of “cosmopolitanism” and “hybridization” are of paramount importance because citizens of postcolonial countries are involved in an intercultural dialogue. However, despite the zeal and motivation by the postcolonial subject to be involved in cross-cultural interaction, those concerned are most often than not, confronted with difficulties getting used to, and understanding another person’s culture as well as tolerating the other. Using the postcolonial theory, the aim of this article is to discuss Disgrace, Youth, David’s Story and Playing in the Light to explain the various factors that slightly or totally hindered the protagonists in the novels under

study from building a favourable cosmopolitan dialogue. In a nutshell, this article focuses on the view that social barrier such as resisting the new social order is the impediment of cosmopolitanism.

Keywords:-Postcolonial discourse, cosmopolitanism, hybridization, cosmopolitan dialogue, postcolonial theory, cross-cultural interaction.

MANAGEMENT OF JANUSANDHIGHATA VATA W.S.R. TO OSTEOARTHRITIS WITH TRAYODASHANG GUGGULU RASANASAPTAK KAWATH WITH NADI SWEDAN WITH DASHMOOLA KAWATH CHURUN- A CASE STUDY

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INTRODUCTION: Sandhigata Vata (Osteoarthritis) is common amongst the elderly and obese persons. It is mainly caused by aggravation of Vata Dosha. When there is involvement of Janu Sandhi (knee joint), it is known as Janusandhigata Vata.i.e. knee is the mostly affected joint in Sandhigata Vata. The symptoms includes Vatapoorna-Dritisparsha, Sandhi Shotha, Prasarana Acuchanayo Vedana, Atopa, Sandhi Hanti, Sandhisphutana. Janusandhigata Vata can be correlated with Osteoarthritis of knee joint due to similarity in clinical features. Osteoarthritis is the most common type of arthritis. It mainly affects weight-bearing joints of the body specially knee, hip, lumbar spine. Being commonest variety of articular disorders, Sandhigata Vata poses a large hindrance in day-to-day activities of the sufferer like walking, dressing and bathing etc. Available treatment options include use of NSAID's, calcium supplementation and ultimately joint replacement. General lines of treatment for Sandhigata vata are Nidanaparivarjana, Snehana (bahya and abhyantara), Swedana, Basti karma and Shamana chikitsa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A single case study is done. A 66-year-old patient with Janu Sandhigata Vata (osteoarthritis) came to Jammu Institute of Ayurveda and Research, Nardani, Raipur, Jammu. The Patient was given completely Ayurvedic medicine for 45 days. The medicine given were Trayodashang Guggulu (1 tab TDS), Rasansaptak Kawath (20ml BID) along with Nadi Swedan with Dashmoola kawath Choorna.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION: After the treatment patients symptoms got removed and the disease got cured.

Keywords:-JanuSandhigataVata, Osteoarthritis, Vatavyadhi, Nadi Swedan, Shamana chikitsa

IDENTITY AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT IN THE CLOUD

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Controls and process improvements are part of cloud security to ward off possible attackers and find issues as soon as they arise. In the event of a security breach or other emergency, cloud security should take data backup procedures into account. There are many cloud security options that cater to private, public, and hybrid clouds using different techniques. Hardware and software security is the responsibility of the cloud provider; customers are in charge of safeguarding their own assets, including data, apps, and virtual machines. This concept of shared responsibility is applied in public cloud systems. The cloud does have certain problems with safe data access and storage, despite the fact that it offers a lot of advantages and services. Cloud security raises a number of challenges, including carrier disruption, data loss, loss of control, multi-tenancy, seller lock-in, and so forth. This study looks at the main problems with clouds and how to solve them. Data loss has been identified as a significant concern in this study, which also covers several methods to safeguard data in the cloud through the use of encryption algorithms, authentication, and other measures.

GUARDIANS OF CYBERSPACE: SAFEGUARDING NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE AGE OF SOCIAL MEDIA TERRORISM

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In the 21st century with the up gradation of information & communication technology a new form of medium has emerged for expressing of people's thought, belief, opinions etc & its social media. Social media though has a lot of advantage of connecting people from distant, knowing about what's happening all around the world etc but with advantage the disadvantage as a way of misuse comes as well. The biggest & ultimate disadvantage is social media has now became a tool for perpetrating acts of terrorism and threatening national security. Social media terrorism takes into consideration a range of those activities from spreading propaganda recruitment of extremists to the coordination of physical attacks. This paper would mainly focus on the implication of social media terrorism on national security & also will focus on how the extremist group misuses social media for their own purpose by spreading hatred & inculcating fear globally & destabilize societies. Further it also highlights the various measures of government & IT companies in combating these threats. Measures that includes are content moderation, algorithmic adjustments, and international cooperation to counter cross-border threats effectively. Thus the paper also gives a suggestive approach that helps in forming balance between national security imperative & safeguarding of civil liberties as well.

KEY WORDS: - Social Media Terrorism, National Security, Extremist propaganda, Content moderation, Civil liberties

AI-DRIVEN DATA PROVENANCE: TRACKING AND VERIFYING DATA LINEAGE

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A thorough record that tracks the sources and processing of data, known as data provenance, has great potential to improve artificial intelligence & it's (AI) increasingly important role in human decision-making. Responsible AI is based on four fundamental concepts: accountability, transparency, explainability, and fairness. These principles are intended to mitigate the unfavourable effects of biased AI systems. By describing current biases and going over possible uses of data provenance to alleviate them, this study hopes to stimulate more research on the topic and enable responsible AI. We start by going over biases resulting from the pre-processing and data origins. After that, we look at how training is currently doing, pointing out the difficulties and making ideas to solve them. In order to achieve responsible AI-based systems, a summary is given that demonstrates how our suggestions might contribute to the establishment of strong data provenance, hence eliminating biases from the data & it's origins and preparation. Finally, we offer a study agenda that suggests other lines of inquiry.

THE FUTURE OF AUTOMATION: INTEGRATING AI AND QUALITY ASSURANCE FOR UNPARALLELED PERFORMANCE

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Probabilistic intelligence is essential to modern technology and management. When a manager or engineer presents related challenges with unbiased statistical data, it is easier to convince readers. The assessment of the actual status is supported by statistical evidence, and cause and effect can be established. Deductive reasoning, statistical data verification, and induction are used to support the reasoning. The "essence of substance", "process of business", and "psychology" are the three quality concepts that practitioners of quality should thoroughly understand and cultivate statistical thinking abilities. Conventional quality data are gathered through data collecting, data processing, statistical analysis, root cause analysis, and other methods. They contain variables, attributes, defects, internal and external failure costs, etc. In the past, quality practitioners relied on these purported professional attributes to land a job. It will be difficult or complicated to gather, organize, analyze, and monitor quality data if quality practitioners do not stay up to date with modern practices. Precision tool machines are being integrated into more and more IoTs to collect data on machine operation, component diagnostics and life estimation, consumables and usage monitoring, and other data analysis. The future of high-quality fields is data science, which is gradually combining data mining and forecasting.

AN ANALYTIC STUDY OF IRAQI EFL UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' USE OF RELATED TERMS IN POETRY

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The current work aims at investigating Iraqi EFL undergraduate students' abilities to use the technically linguistic terms as employed in poetry to show their stylistic competence in this respect. Accordingly, the study in question is classified into two parts in accordance with the linguistic field to which these terms belong: Semantically-related terms and Pragmatically-related terms.

In order to reinforce the students' performance in this paradigm, a two-part questionnaire is designated for a sample of (200) subjects in the 4th year classes of English Department, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Baghdad to come up with real evidence that represents the learners' linguistic knowledge and use of poetic terms. The first part of the questionnaire is meant for the perception and the second for production with the hope this test will achieve its conclusions.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN INDIA UNDER VARIOUS PERSONAL LAWS AND UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

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The paper is aimed at explaining the concept of "Uniform Civil Code and the rights of women under various personal laws". A civil code may be a set of laws that governs the rights concerning property as in personal matters like divorce, marriage, adoption, inheritance etc. the Constitution of India in Article 44 dictates about the implementation of common civil rules and regulations. While ratification and validation of this civil laws is confined under it being a non-obligatory Directive Principles of State Policy and the disinclination to accept the common laws by the critics who refer the compromise of religious identities of minorities leading the path for overlooking utilitarianism during vehement discussion of these common laws. Indian Constitution acknowledges status regarding right to equality and also states some provisos in accordance to the fundamental rights more supportive to women fraternity, but it is observed in reality there exists more breach of women's rights than in compliance. In our country, its actually family rules as well as regulations which actually administer the livelihood of woman. Woman belonging to any particular religious community enjoy certain interests that administer certain matters of the life of womanlike inheritance, alimony, matrimonial alliance& breakdown of marriage. Her goodness, immorality, power along-with frailty are presumed and accepted on the practice of religious custom and traditions along with its regulations. In India woman's status of evaluation was uninterrupted peaks and valleys

altogether the past which is absolutely a strange thing as in the ancient period, mythos of our country positions women on esteemed status & are honoured, respected & worshipped. Our country is a secular country having people from different religion is the prime example of solidarity in integrity where every individual entity or group of people are permitted to practice and propagate their own religious teachings. It is one's own religion which will act as a determinant factor upon the application of a specific personal law upon him/her with respect to the matter related to the fields of maintenance, succession, marriage, inheritance, guardianship, divorce and adoption. UCC or common civil code governs secular civil laws which administer upon all people of different religious communities in the society.

ETHNOBOTANICAL APPROACHES TO HERBAL REMEDIES FOR SKIN DISEASES

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Ethnobotanical studies have played a crucial role in identifying and validating herbal remedies for various skin diseases. Traditional knowledge systems offer valuable insights into the beneficial potential of medicinal plants. This paper explores the ethnobotanical approaches used to identify, document, and apply herbal treatments for skin-related conditions such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, and fungal infections.

Research has shown that plants like Aloe vera, Azadirachta indica (neem), Curcuma longa (turmeric), and Calendula officinalis are widely recognized for their anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and wound-healing properties. Bioactive compounds such as alkaloids, flavonoids, and terpenoids comprise in these plants that exhibit therapeutic properties. The application of these botanicals, whether through topical formulations, poultices, or decoctions, reflects centuries of traditional practice refined by empirical observation.

The paper emphasizes the importance of integrating ethnobotanical knowledge with modern scientific validation to ensure efficacy, safety, and standardization in herbal treatments. Furthermore, it highlights the need for conservation strategies to protect medicinal plant species and the cultural heritage linked to their use.

The ethnobotanical approaches present hopeful paths for developing cost-effective, accessible, and sustainable treatments for skin diseases.

Keywords: Ethnobotanical, Traditional, Bioactive compound, Antimicrobial, Fungal

DE L'OMBRE À LA LUMIÈRE : LA FEMME DANS L'ŒUVRE DE VOLTAIRE ET SON ÉCHO DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ CONTEMPORAINE

FROM SHADOW TO LIGHT: WOMEN IN VOLTAIRE'S WORK AND THEIR RESONANCE IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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Worked as an Assistant Professor of French as guest faculty in different universities and colleges, with over 14 years of experience as a private tutor.

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« Les femmes sont comme les horloges : plus elles sont belles, moins elles sont exactes. »
— Voltaire, *Maximes et pensées* (1764)

Résumé

Cet article propose une étude approfondie de la représentation de la femme dans l'œuvre de Voltaire, en la confrontant aux réalités de la femme contemporaine. Par l'analyse des principaux textes voltairiens, il met en lumière les paradoxes et ambivalences d'une pensée ancrée dans son temps mais parfois progressiste. L'article explore également l'évolution historique et sociale de la condition féminine, soulignant les ruptures et continuités entre les idéaux voltairiens et les luttes féministes actuelles.

Abstract

This article offers an in-depth study of the representation of women in Voltaire's work, contrasted with the realities of contemporary women. Through the analysis of key Voltairian texts, it highlights the paradoxes and ambivalences of a thought rooted in its time but sometimes progressive. The paper also explores the historical and social evolution of the female condition, emphasizing ruptures and continuities between Voltairian ideals and current feminist struggles.

ECO-PHYSIOLOGICAL INSIGHTS INTO NIGER GUIZOTIA ABYSSINICA L. CULTIVATION IN ROHTAS DISTRICT BIHAR BIOMASS NUTRIENT DYNAMICS AND PRODUCTIVITY

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Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica* L.) is an important rainfed oilseed crop cultivated in semi-arid regions for its seed oil, fodder, and industrial uses. Despite its economic significance, systematic studies on its eco-physiological responses under varied soil conditions in Bihar remain limited. The present study aims to investigate nutrient uptake, biomass accumulation, and partitioning patterns of Niger across the diverse soil types of Rohtas district, including sandy loam, loam, and clay loam. Field surveys and experimental trials will be conducted with sampling at regular intervals to assess seed characteristics, germination, growth, and reproductive capacity. Biomass and primary productivity will be quantified, while macro- and micronutrient concentrations in different plant organs will be analyzed. Key physiological indices such as root-shoot ratio, leaf area ratio, and harvest index will be determined to understand dry matter allocation and efficiency of resource use. The study also aims to correlate soil physico-chemical properties with nutrient absorption, growth dynamics, and yield parameters. Findings from this research are expected to provide critical insights for soil-specific nutrient management, improve productivity of Niger, and promote sustainable cultivation practices in semi-arid regions of Bihar, thereby contributing to local agriculture, biofuel potential, and economic development.

Keywords: Niger, *Guizotia abyssinica*, Biomass, Nutrient Uptake, Soil, Eco-physiology, Harvest Index, Primary Productivity.



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