

International Multidisciplinary Conference April 29-30, 2026

## IQAC & TEACHER RESKILLING CELL, I. N. M. (PG) COLLEGE – MEERUT



*Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond: Contemporary Multidisciplinary Explorations*

**Prof Deepti Kaushik**

**Dr Swarna**

**Dr Simran Mehta**

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## Two Days International Multidisciplinary Conference

April 29-30, 2026

*“Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond: Contemporary  
Multidisciplinary Explorations”*

## A Book of Conference Proceedings

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## Message



I am honored to extend my warm greetings on the occasion of the Two-Day International Multidisciplinary Conference on “Reimagining Knowledge: Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond- Contemporary Multidisciplinary Exploration” on April 29-30, 2026. This conference is a significant academic initiative that highlights the richness and relevance of indigenous knowledge systems in today’s rapidly evolving world. By bringing together

scholars, researchers, and thinkers from diverse disciplines, it creates a dynamic platform for meaningful dialogue, critical reflection, and innovative exploration.

I sincerely commend the organizers and participants for their vision, dedication, and scholarly commitment in making this conference a success. I am confident that the deliberations and outcomes of this event will contribute significantly to academic discourse and inspire further research in this vital field.

May this conference foster intellectual enrichment, collaborative learning, and a deeper appreciation of indigenous knowledge as a guiding force for a sustainable and inclusive future.

With Best Wishes

**Shri Arun Kumar Gupta**

**Honorable Secretary & Chief Patron**

**I. N. M. (PG) College, Meerut**



## Message



It gives me immense pride and pleasure to welcome all scholars, academicians, researchers, and participants to the Two-Day International Multidisciplinary Conference on “Reimagining Knowledge: Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond – Contemporary Multidisciplinary Explorations”, being organized by IQAC and Teacher Reskilling Cell on April 29–30, 2026.

In the contemporary academic landscape, where there is a growing emphasis on decolonizing knowledge and rediscovering indigenous intellectual traditions, this conference serves as a meaningful platform to bridge traditional wisdom with modern scholarly inquiry. The integration of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), as envisioned in NEP 2020, along with global indigenous perspectives, opens new avenues for interdisciplinary dialogue and innovation.

This conference aims to foster critical engagement with diverse knowledge traditions—ranging from classical Sanskritic thought to tribal, folk, and global indigenous systems—while encouraging their application in addressing present-day challenges. It is especially significant for us, as an institution committed to women's education, to highlight and celebrate the role of women as custodians and transmitters of knowledge across cultures.

I am confident that this academic gathering will not only enrich intellectual discourse but also inspire collaborative research, meaningful exchanges, and innovative perspectives across disciplines. The wide range of thematic areas reflects our commitment to inclusivity, diversity, and holistic learning.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all organizers, collaborators, and participants for their valuable contributions and support in making this conference a success. I look forward to engaging discussions, insightful presentations, and a truly enriching academic experience for all.

Wishing the conference great success.

Warm regards,

**Prof. (Dr.) Anita Rathi**

**Principal & Patron**

**I. N. M. (PG) College, Meerut**



### Message



It gives me great pleasure to be associated with the International Conference on "Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond: Contemporary Multidisciplinary Explorations"

On 29–30-4-2026 at INM PG College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India. This conference provides an important platform for scholars, researchers, and practitioners to engage in meaningful dialogue on the integration of traditional wisdom into modern framework. I hope that the deliberations will encourage interdisciplinary perspectives and contribute to advancing research and practice in the field of Indigenous Wisdom.

I extend my best wishes for the success of this academic endeavour.

**Prof. (Dr) Deepti Kaushik**

**Convener**

**I. N. M. (PG) College, Meerut**



## Message



It gives me great pleasure to extend my heartfelt best wishes on the occasion of the Two-Day International Conference on “Reimagining Knowledge: Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond-Contemporary Multidisciplinary Explorations” on April 29-30, 2026.

As an Organizing Secretary, it is deeply gratifying to witness the coming together of scholars, researchers, and academicians from diverse disciplines to engage in meaningful dialogue on the relevance of indigenous knowledge systems in today’s world. This conference reflects our collective commitment to fostering interdisciplinary exploration and bridging traditional wisdom with contemporary perspectives.

I sincerely appreciate the dedicated efforts of the organizing team, contributors, and participants whose enthusiasm and hard work have made this event possible. Their collaboration and academic spirit have truly enriched this platform.

May this conference inspire insightful discussions, encourage innovative research, and strengthen our understanding of indigenous wisdom as a vital resource for a sustainable and inclusive future.

With Best Wishes

**Dr. Swarna**

**Organizing Secretary**

**I. N. M. (PG) College, Meerut**



## Message



*Dear Distinguished Guests, Speakers, and Delegates,*

It is a profound honor to welcome you to this Two-Day International Multidisciplinary Conference, a collaborative milestone between the International Council for Education Research and Training (ICERT) and I.N.M. (PG) College, Meerut.

As we gather under the theme "Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond: Contemporary Multidisciplinary Explorations," we are embarking on a vital journey of Reimagining

Knowledge. In our pursuit of modern scientific advancement, we often overlook the deep-rooted, time-tested wisdom of our ancestors. Indigenous knowledge systems offer more than just historical context; they provide sustainable, ethical, and holistic frameworks that are essential for solving the complex challenges of the 21st century.

At ICERT, our mission has always been to dissolve geographical and academic silos. By bringing together scholars from Pennsylvania to New Delhi and beyond, we are creating a global tapestry of intellect. This conference is designed to be a catalyst—a space where traditional heritage meets cutting-edge research to spark innovation.

I extend my deepest gratitude to our keynote speakers and participants for contributing their expertise to this forum. May the deliberations held over these two days inspire you to look beyond conventional boundaries and contribute to a more inclusive global academic landscape.

I wish the conference every success.

**Prof. (Dr.) Sandeep Kumar**

President,

International Council for Education Research and Training (ICERT), Pennsylvania, USA  
& New Delhi, India



## Message



*Greetings to the Global Academic Community,*

It is with great enthusiasm that I pen this message for the souvenir of our Two-Day International Multidisciplinary Conference. The theme, “Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond,” is not merely a title; it is a philosophy that guides our efforts at the International Council for Education Research and Training (ICERT).

In today’s fast-paced world, the ability to reskill and reimagine our roles as educators and researchers is paramount. This conference serves as a bridge between the foundational wisdom of our past and the multidisciplinary demands of our future. By integrating indigenous insights into modern pedagogy and research, we ensure that our progress remains grounded in cultural identity and ethical responsibility.

The partnership between ICERT and the IQAC and Teacher Reskilling Cell of I.N.M. (PG) College highlights the power of institutional collaboration. It is through these joint efforts that we can provide a platform for scholars to showcase work that is both locally relevant and globally significant.

I would like to congratulate the organizing committee for their meticulous planning and the delegates for their commitment to intellectual growth. I am confident that the papers presented and the discussions held here will leave a lasting impact on the multidisciplinary research community.

Best wishes for a productive and enlightening conference.

**Dr. Manisha D. Bhagoji**

Secretary General – International Council for Education Research and Training (ICERT)

Pennsylvania, USA & New Delhi, India



## Message



*Dear Distinguished Participants and Scholars,*

It is a moment of great pride and academic significance as we unveil the souvenir for the Two-Day International Multidisciplinary Conference on “Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond: Contemporary Multidisciplinary Explorations.” As the Director of the Sapientia – Research, Innovation & Publications Division of ICERT, I am delighted to see this vision for “Reimagining Knowledge” take a concrete shape through this global platform.

In our contemporary research landscape, we often find that the most innovative solutions to modern crises—whether environmental, social, or educational—are rooted in the profound, time-tested wisdom of indigenous cultures. This conference is dedicated to exploring that vital intersection. Our goal is to move beyond conventional silos and foster a multidisciplinary dialogue that respects traditional heritage while embracing the rigors of modern scientific inquiry.

At the Sapientia Division, we are committed to nurturing a culture of high-impact research and global publication. This collaboration with I.N.M. (PG) College, Meerut, and our Teacher Reskilling Cell is a testament to that commitment. We believe that by empowering educators and researchers to integrate indigenous insights into their work, we are paving the way for a more holistic and sustainable future.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the contributors whose intellectual labor fills these pages. I hope this souvenir serves as an enduring resource and an inspiration for future breakthroughs. Let us continue to push the boundaries of innovation by honoring the wisdom that has sustained humanity for generations.

I wish all the delegates a highly successful and thought-provoking conference.

**Prof. (Dr) Aruna Anchal**

Director, ICERT–Sapientia: Research, Innovation & Publications Division



## About the Conference

In an era of decolonizing knowledge frameworks and revisiting traditional wisdom systems, this international conference provides a platform for scholars across disciplines to reimagine how Indigenous Knowledge Systems—both Indian and global—can inform contemporary scholarship and practice. NEP 2020 has placed significant emphasis on integrating Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) into higher education. Simultaneously, global academic discourse increasingly recognizes the value of indigenous and tribal knowledge traditions. This conference bridges these parallel streams, creating space for dialogue between classical Sanskrit traditions, tribal and folk knowledge, and global indigenous wisdom.

At Ismail National Mahila (PG) College, a premier institution for women's education, we particularly welcome explorations of women as knowledge keepers, healers, and tradition-bearers across cultures.

## Conference Sub-Themes

### Track 1: Philosophical & Theoretical Foundations

- Indian Knowledge Systems: Vedas, Upanishads, Darshanas
- Indigenous epistemologies and worldviews
- Comparative philosophy: East-West dialogues on knowledge
- Decolonizing knowledge: theoretical frameworks
- Ethics in indigenous knowledge research

### Track 2: Historical & Archaeological Perspectives

- Ancient Indian universities: Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramashila
- Archaeological evidence of knowledge traditions
- Manuscriptology and paleography
- Epigraphy and inscriptions as knowledge sources

- Maritime trade and knowledge exchange

### Disciplinary Categories

#### Category A: Arts

##### Visual Arts

- Traditional painting traditions (Madhubani, Warli, Pattachitra, Miniature painting, etc.)
- Sculpture and iconography (murti shilpa, temple)
- Indigenous craft traditions and design
- Textile arts and traditional weaving (Banarasi, Chanderi, Patola, Ikat, etc.)
- Folk and tribal art forms
- Contemporary art practices inspired by indigenous traditions

##### Performing Arts

- Classical dance forms (Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi,



Kuchipudi, Kathakali, Manipuri, Mohiniyattam, Sattriya)

- Folk and tribal dance traditions
- Traditional theatre and puppetry
- Indigenous music traditions and instruments
- Oral performance traditions
- Ritual and festival performances

### **Literary Arts**

- Sanskrit literature and poetics (Kavya, Natya, Alankara shastra)
- Classical Tamil literature (Sangam literature, Bhakti poetry)
- Prakrit and Pali texts
- Regional language literary traditions
- Oral epics and folk literature
- Tribal oral narratives and storytelling
- Modern literature engaging with indigenous themes

### **Film and Media**

- Indigenous representation in cinema
- Documentaries on tribal communities
- Digital preservation of intangible heritage
- Media ethics in covering indigenous knowledge

### **Category B: Social Sciences & Humanities**

#### **Anthropology & Sociology**

- Tribal communities: structure, organization, change

- Indigenous social institutions
- Caste, community, and knowledge traditions
- Kinship systems and family structures
- Rituals, beliefs, and social practices
- Social change and modernization
- Urbanization and indigenous communities
- Ethnographic methods and indigenous research

#### **History**

- Ancient Indian history and civilization
- Medieval Indian knowledge traditions
- Colonial encounter and knowledge systems
- Historiography of indigenous knowledge
- Oral history methodologies
- History of science and technology in India

#### **Geography & Environmental Studies**

- Traditional ecological knowledge
- Indigenous water management systems (stepwells, tanks, harvesting structures)
- Sacred groves and biodiversity conservation



- Traditional agriculture and soil management
- Climate adaptation in indigenous communities
- Indigenous cartography and spatial knowledge
- Environmental ethics in traditional societies

### **Political Science**

- Indigenous political systems and governance
- Tribal self-rule (PESA Act, Fifth Schedule)
- Traditional conflict resolution mechanisms
- Indigenous rights movements
- Legal pluralism and customary law
- Identity politics and indigenous communities
- Policy frameworks for IKS integration

### **Psychology & Mental Health**

- Indigenous psychology: concepts of self, mind, and wellbeing
- Traditional healing practices and mental health
- Yoga and meditation: psychological perspectives
- Community-based mental health interventions
- Indigenous approaches to child development

- Folk psychology in tribal communities
- Integration of traditional and modern therapeutic practices

### **Philosophy & Religion**

- Indian philosophical systems (Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism, Charvaka)
- Tribal religious traditions
- Comparative religion and indigenous spirituality
- Ethics in indigenous traditions
- Cosmology and creation narratives
- Ritual studies and performance philosophy

### **Linguistics & Languages**

- Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit studies
- Classical and modern Indian languages
- Tribal languages and dialects
- Language preservation and documentation
- Oral traditions and linguistic structures
- Translation studies and indigenous texts
- Multilingualism in indigenous communities



### **Category C: Sciences**

#### **Physical Sciences**

- Ancient Indian mathematics (Sulba Sutras, Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskara)
- Astronomy and astrology (Jyotisha)
- Traditional calendars and timekeeping
- Indigenous knowledge in physics concepts
- Chemistry in ancient India (Rasashastra)
- Metallurgy and alchemy (including Delhi Iron Pillar, Zinc production, Wootz steel)
- Numeral systems and zero

#### **Life Sciences**

- Traditional taxonomy and classification
- Indigenous understanding of biodiversity
- Ethnozoology and human-animal relations
- Traditional veterinary practices
- Indigenous agricultural sciences
- Plant genetics in traditional farming

#### **Earth Sciences**

- Traditional weather prediction
- Indigenous understanding of geology and soils
- 

- Traditional navigation (including maritime traditions)

- Earthquake-resistant traditional architecture

### **Category D: Engineering & Technology**

#### **Traditional Architecture & Civil Engineering**

- Vastu Shastra and traditional architecture
- Temple architecture and engineering
- Indigenous construction techniques
- Traditional water harvesting structures
- Stepwells, tanks, and hydraulic engineering
- Vernacular architecture
- Earthquake-resistant traditional buildings
- Urban planning in ancient India (Indus Valley, Varanasi, Madurai)

#### **Materials & Manufacturing**

- Traditional metallurgy and metal crafts
- Indigenous textile technology
- Traditional dyeing and printing
- Pottery and ceramics technology
- Traditional tool-making
- Indigenous manufacturing processes



### **Information Technology & Digital Humanities**

- Digital preservation of indigenous knowledge
- AI and machine learning for manuscript analysis
- Databases for indigenous knowledge systems
- Virtual reality for cultural heritage
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for indigenous territories
- Digital storytelling and indigenous communities

### **Sustainable Technologies**

- Traditional renewable energy applications
- Indigenous water management technologies
- Traditional agricultural implements
- Indigenous food preservation techniques
- Traditional biotechnology (fermentation, etc.)

### **Category E: Commerce & Management**

#### **Business & Commerce**

- Indigenous business practices
- Traditional trade routes and networks
- Indigenous entrepreneurship
- Traditional market systems (haats, melas, barter systems)

- Indigenous crafts as enterprise
- Women entrepreneurs in traditional sectors

#### **Management Studies**

- Indigenous management concepts
- Traditional leadership models
- Ancient Indian economic thought (Arthashastra)
- Cooperative models in tribal communities
- Traditional resource management
- Indigenous approaches to decision-making

#### **Tourism & Hospitality**

- Indigenous tourism and community participation
- Heritage tourism management
- Sustainable tourism in tribal areas
- Cultural tourism and authenticity
- Eco-tourism and indigenous knowledge
- Homestays and community-based tourism

#### **Marketing & Branding**

- Branding indigenous products (GI tags, handicrafts)
- Ethical marketing of indigenous knowledge
- Traditional marketing in rural India
- Digital platforms for indigenous artisans



## **Category F: Law**

### **Constitutional & Legal Frameworks**

- Constitutional provisions for indigenous and tribal communities
- Fifth and Sixth Schedules
- PESA Act and tribal self-governance
- Forest Rights Act and indigenous land rights
- Intellectual property rights and indigenous knowledge
- Traditional knowledge digital library (TKDL)
- International legal frameworks (UNDRIP, ILO 169)

### **Customary Law & Legal Pluralism**

- Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms
- Tribal customary law
- Indigenous justice systems
- Interaction between formal and customary law
- Women in customary legal systems

### **Human Rights**

- Indigenous rights as human rights
- Rights of tribal communities
- Cultural rights and heritage protection
- Land rights and displacement
- Environmental justice and indigenous communities

## **Category G: Pharmaceutical Sciences**

### **Traditional Medicine Systems**

- Ayurveda: principles, texts, and practices
- Siddha medicine
- Unani medicine
- Sowa-Rigpa (Tibetan medicine)
- Tribal medicine and healing practices
- Folk medicine traditions
- Comparative study of traditional medicine systems

### **Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry**

- Medicinal plants in indigenous knowledge
- Traditional drug formulation
- Bioactive compounds from traditional medicine
- Standardization of herbal drugs
- Quality control in traditional medicine
- Safety and efficacy studies

### **Pharmaceutical Sciences & Modern Applications**

- Validation of traditional remedies
- Drug discovery from traditional knowledge
- Modern formulations from traditional medicine
- Clinical studies on traditional medicines
- Regulatory frameworks for traditional medicine
- Integration with modern healthcare



### **Ethnopharmacology**

- Cross-cultural study of traditional medicine
- Indigenous pharmacopoeias
- Traditional healing rituals and pharmacology
- Ethnobotanical surveys
- Bioprospecting and benefit-sharing

### **Category H: Medical Sciences**

#### **Modern Medicine & Indigenous Knowledge**

- Integrative medicine approaches
- Evidence-based validation of traditional practices
- Traditional knowledge in modern therapeutics
- Cross-cultural medicine

#### **Public Health**

- Indigenous health practices in community health
- Tribal health and nutrition
- Traditional maternal and child health practices
- Indigenous approaches to epidemics
- Health-seeking behavior in tribal communities
- Traditional birth attendants (dais) and maternal health

#### **Yoga & Wellness**

- Yoga as indigenous knowledge
- Therapeutic applications of yoga

- Pranayama and health

- Meditation and mental wellbeing
- Traditional wellness practices
- Yoga in modern healthcare

### **Nursing & Allied Health**

- Traditional caregiving practices
- Indigenous nursing traditions
- Community health workers and traditional knowledge
- Integration in nursing education

### **Dentistry**

- Traditional oral healthcare
- Indigenous dental practices
- Dental materials in traditional knowledge

### **Category I: Psychological Sciences**

#### **Indigenous Psychology**

- Concepts of self in Indian traditions
- Indigenous models of mind and consciousness
- Traditional understanding of emotions
- Personality typologies in indigenous systems
- Indigenous approaches to wellbeing

#### **Mental Health**

- Traditional healing for mental illness
-



- Community-based mental health in tribal areas
- Indigenous counselors and healers
- Ritual and mental health
- Yoga and meditation in mental healthcare
- Integration with modern psychiatric practice

### **Counseling & Therapy**

- Indigenous therapeutic techniques
- Traditional approaches to relationships
- Family and community in healing
- Storytelling and narrative therapy
- Spiritual dimensions in counseling

### **Developmental Psychology**

- Indigenous child-rearing practices
- Traditional education and child development
- Life stages in indigenous thought (ashrama system)
- Aging and elder care in traditional societies

### **Category J: Education**

#### **NEP 2020 and IKS Integration**

- Curriculum frameworks for IKS
- Pedagogy for teaching indigenous knowledge
- Teacher training for IKS

- Textbook development and indigenous knowledge

- Assessment and evaluation in IKS

### **Indigenous Pedagogies**

- Guru-shishya parampara
- Gurukul education system
- Oral traditions as pedagogy
- Experiential learning in indigenous traditions
- Apprenticeship and skill transmission

### **Multilingual Education**

- Mother tongue-based education
- Teaching in tribal languages
- Sanskrit education
- Language policy and indigenous knowledge

### **Higher Education**

- IKS in university curriculum
- Research methodologies for indigenous knowledge
- Interdisciplinary approaches to IKS
- Indigenous knowledge and research ethics

### **Category K: Economics**

#### **Indian Economic Thought**

- Arthashastra and economic principles
- Ancient Indian economic concepts



- Traditional economic institutions

### **Development Economics**

- Indigenous communities and development
- Sustainable development and traditional knowledge
- Alternative development paradigms
- Wellbeing indicators in indigenous contexts

### **Livelihoods & Rural Economy**

- Traditional occupations and livelihoods
- Artisanal economies
- Agricultural economics in traditional systems
- Common property resources and collective action
- Traditional financial systems (chit funds, community savings)

### **Category L: Environmental Sciences**

#### **Traditional Ecological Knowledge**

- Indigenous understanding of ecosystems
- Traditional resource management
- Sacred landscapes and conservation
- Indigenous fire management practices
- Traditional water management

### **Climate Change & Adaptation**

- Indigenous climate observations
- Traditional adaptation strategies
- Climate resilience in indigenous communities
- Indigenous knowledge in climate policy

### **Biodiversity Conservation**

- Sacred groves and biodiversity
- Traditional agriculture and agrobiodiversity
- Indigenous species conservation
- Community-conserved areas

### **Sustainable Agriculture**

- Traditional farming systems
- Indigenous soil and water conservation
- Traditional pest management
- Seed saving and indigenous varieties
- Agroforestry and traditional practices

### **Category M: Food Science & Nutrition**

#### **Traditional Food Systems**

- Indigenous diets and nutrition
- Traditional food processing and preservation
- Fermented foods in indigenous traditions
- Millet-based traditional foods
-



- Wild foods and foraging traditions

#### Nutrition & Health

- Nutritional wisdom in traditional diets
- Traditional dietary guidelines
- Functional foods in indigenous knowledge
- Food-medicine continuum in traditional systems

#### Food Security & Sovereignty

- Indigenous food systems and food security
- Traditional agriculture and nutrition
- Community food traditions
- Reviving traditional foods

#### Category N: Communication & Journalism

##### Traditional Communication

- Indigenous communication systems
- Traditional media and folk media
- Oral traditions as communication
- Symbols and nonverbal communication

##### Media & Indigenous Communities

- Media representation of indigenous peoples
- Indigenous community media
- Digital divide and tribal communities

- Social media and indigenous voices

#### Development Communication

- Communicating indigenous knowledge
- Health communication in tribal areas
- Agricultural extension and traditional knowledge
- Advocacy and indigenous rights

#### Category O: Library & Information Science

##### Knowledge Organization

- Traditional classification systems
- Indigenous knowledge organization
- Metadata for indigenous knowledge
- Digital libraries and indigenous content

##### Preservation & Conservation

- Manuscript preservation
- Oral tradition documentation
- Archiving indigenous knowledge
- Digital preservation challenges
- Intangible heritage documentation

##### Information Access

- Traditional knowledge digital library (TKDL)
- Open access and indigenous knowledge



- Community information centers
- Information needs of indigenous communities

### **Category P: Physical Education & Sports**

#### **Traditional Sports & Games**

- Indigenous sports and games
- Traditional martial arts (Kalaripayattu, Thang-ta, Gatka, Silambam)
- Regional folk games
- Revival of traditional sports

#### **Yoga & Physical Culture**

- Yoga as physical culture
- Traditional physical training
- Indigenous fitness practices
- Mind-body practices in indigenous traditions

#### **Sports Management**

- Traditional sports in modern contexts
- Indigenous games and tourism
- Preserving traditional sporting heritage

**Note:** Contributions are invited from all disciplines in English & Hindi languages, and papers may address one or more intersections among technology, sustainability, society, liberal arts, and pressing global themes. Presentations drawing on conference themes, sub themes and related interdisciplinary concepts are encouraged.

**Call for Research Papers:** We invite well-researched papers from academicians, research scholars, students, and professionals from various institutions to be presented at the conference.

- Abstracts should be between 300-500 words and submitted in .doc or .docx format.
- The abstract must include the paper title, name(s) of author(s), University/Institution, and a list of keywords.

**Paper Publication & Awards:** A proceeding book (Souvenir) of the conference, including all accepted abstracts, will be published with an ISBN. All presenters will receive a soft copy of the proceedings, and physically present participants will also receive a print copy.

**Best Paper Presentation Award:** A Certificate of Best Paper Presentation will be given to two best presenters from each technical session.

#### **Journal Publication**

Authors who present their papers will be eligible to submit their research (either the presented paper or a different one) for publication in the following ICERT International Multidisciplinary Journals:



**Shodh Sari - An International Multidisciplinary Journal (ISSN: 2959-1376)**

**Edumania - An International Multidisciplinary Journal (ISSN: 2960-0006)**

To learn more about these peer-reviewed, open-access journals with DOI, please visit [www.icert.org.in](http://www.icert.org.in)

## **Call for Book Chapters**

**Reimagining Knowledge Systems: Indigenous Wisdom and Contemporary Multidisciplinary Perspectives**

**Edited Volume to be Published by ICERT Press**

Ismail National Mahila PG College Meerut invites scholars, researchers, educators, practitioners, and policy experts to submit original book chapters for the edited volume to be published by ICERT Press.

This volume aims to bring together multidisciplinary scholarship exploring the intersection of indigenous knowledge systems and contemporary academic inquiry. As global societies seek sustainable, inclusive, and culturally grounded development models, indigenous wisdom offers valuable perspectives that complement modern scientific and social research.

Each chapter will be published:

- In the printed edited volume, authors will receive a print copy
- Online with DOI through ICERT Press digital platform

**Chapters can be in English & Hindi language**

**Suggested Thematic Areas**

**Authors may submit chapters related to (but not limited to):**

Indigenous knowledge and sustainability Traditional ecological knowledge and climate resilience Indigenous health practices and modern medicine Cultural heritage and knowledge preservation Indigenous education systems and pedagogies

Local governance and community knowledge systems Indigenous agriculture and food security Technology and digital documentation of indigenous knowledge Indigenous philosophy and epistemology Social justice, identity, and indigenous rights Multidisciplinary approaches to knowledge systems



## Chapter Submission Guidelines

Authors are requested to follow the guidelines below when preparing their manuscripts.

### Chapter Length

5,000 – 7,000 words (including references)

### Formatting

- Font: Times New Roman or Kruti Dev
- Font Size: 12
- Line Spacing: 1.5
- Alignment: Justified
- Margins: 1 inch on all sides

### Submitted chapters must:

- Be original and unpublished work
- Not be under consideration for publication elsewhere
- Maintain academic integrity and proper citation

All chapters may be screened through plagiarism detection software.

### Submission Guidelines

- Full-length papers should not exceed 10,000 words and should not include endnotes or footnotes.

## Structure of the Chapter

Chapters should include the following components:

1. Title of the Chapter
2. Author(s) Name and Institutional Affiliation
3. Abstract (250–300 words)
4. Keywords (4–6 keywords)
5. Introduction
6. Literature Review
7. Methodology / Conceptual Framework (if applicable)
8. Discussion / Analysis
9. Conclusion and Implications
10. References (APA 7th Edition)

### Submission Process

Authors should submit their chapter manuscripts in MS Word format (.doc or .docx).

Submissions should include:

- Chapter manuscript
- Author information (name, orcid, affiliation, email, country)
- Short author biography (100 words)



- English Papers: Typed in Microsoft Word, Times New Roman. Title: 16 pt bold. Main Headings: 14 pt bold. Sub-headings: 12 pt bold. Body text: 12 pt, 1.5 line spacing, one-inch custom margin on all sides, A4 size paper.
- Hindi Papers: Typed in Microsoft Word, Unicode. Title: 16 pt bold. Headings: 14 pt bold. Body text: 14 pt, 1.5 line spacing, one-inch custom margin on all sides.
- All in-text citations must be hyperlinked with the references using the cross-reference feature in Word or a tool like Mendeley.
- A brief author profile (max one page) should be submitted with the paper.
- Each article must include an impact statement of no more than 150 words.
- References/bibliography must be serialized (e.g., 1, 2, 3...).
- Please include your ORCID in your article, ORCID is mandatory for each author.
- You must check grammar using the review tab in MS Word before submission.
- Read more detailed submission guidelines at [www.icert.org.in/submission-guidelines](http://www.icert.org.in/submission-guidelines)

## ***International Felicitation***

### ***Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Global Educator Award 2026***

ICERT “Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Global Educator Award” recognize prominent personalities especially educators for their valuable contribution toward society empowerment, achieving social inclusivity, education fraternity and excellence in education & social services.

#### ***“The ICERT Global Educator’s Laureate 2026”***

The ICERT Global Educator’s Laureate serves as a prestigious international benchmark that honors visionary leaders who have bridged the gap between academic research and social welfare, effectively transforming the global educational landscape into a more equitable and enlightened society.

#### **Eligibility Criteria**

1. The applicant be at least 30 years of age.
2. The applicant must have demonstrated keen learning attitude and achievements in life.
3. Applicants must have adequate experience in education, industry, social welfare or other discipline, and have positively contributed towards youth empowerment.



#### **4. Your profile must consist of**

- (i) Your full name as per your academic/ government approved identity document, and DOB.
- (ii) Current work affiliation and job title, and contact info.
- (iii) Educational qualification including degree, courses, etc., with dates, and institution names.
- (iv) Current and past employment with institution name, dates, and title
- (v) Award citation and honours if any (social contribution and achievement)
- (vi) Research experience with journal name and ISSN number with volume and issue number
- (vii) Social welfare activities with evidences, social profile links/ identifiers, etc.

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# Abstracts

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## **Non-Communicable Disease Risk Screening Tools in Marginalized Populations**

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PhD Scholar, Department of Community Medicine, Subharti Medical College, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut, UP

**Dr Pawan Parashar**

Professor, Department of Community Medicine, Subharti Medical College, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut, UP

**Dr Tejaswi Sevekari**

Director, Saheli HIV/AIDS Karyakarta Sangh, Budhawar Peth, Pune

### **Abstract**

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) account for over 70% of global mortality, with a disproportionate burden in developing countries and resource-constrained settings. Marginalized populations, including women in professional sex work, remain underrepresented in NCD risk assessment despite heightened vulnerability due to socio-economic, behavioral, and healthcare access barriers. The Community Based Assessment Checklist (CBAC), developed under India’s National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke, is a simple, cost-effective screening tool designed for early identification of individuals at risk of NCDs at the community level. This narrative review examines existing NCD risk screening tools with a focus on their applicability in marginalized populations, while providing a detailed appraisal of CBAC in comparison with other available instruments. The review highlights the feasibility, scalability, and limitations of these tools in underserved settings, and emphasizes the potential integration of CBAC into targeted community-based screening initiatives. Strengthening such tools with context-specific adaptations and linkage to biochemical evaluation may enhance early detection and improve health outcomes among high-risk, hard-to-reach populations.

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## **Role Of Nutrition as A Vital Element in HIV Patients**

**Dr P Yuvaraj Paul**

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**Dr Nishma Singh**

Associate Professor, Department of Home Science, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University.

### **Abstract-**

Nutrition plays a pivotal role in determining the health outcomes of people living with HIV (PLHIV), particularly those undergoing antiretroviral therapy (ART). This narrative review explores the bidirectional relationship between HIV and nutritional status, highlighting both undernutrition and overnutrition as significant concerns. Evidence suggests that deviations from recommended dietary allowances (RDAs) negatively impact CD4 counts, body mass index, hemoglobin levels, and overall quality of life (QoL). Multiple studies reveal a growing prevalence of obesity among PLHIV, particularly among males, raising concerns about comorbidities such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Conversely, undernutrition remains a persistent issue in resource-limited settings and is associated with increased mortality and opportunistic infections. Socioeconomic factors, food insecurity, education, and behavioral practices strongly influence dietary habits and nutritional outcomes. Additionally, studies from diverse geographic regions underscore the role of nutrition in modulating QoL, with mental health, social support, and education emerging as key determinants. A comprehensive, context-sensitive approach to nutrition is vital for optimizing HIV care and long-term management.

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## **Textiles And Clothing from Scratch: An Intriguing and Fascinating History**

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Department of Polymer & Textile Technology, College of Science & Technology, Kaduna Polytechnic, P.M.B. 2021, Kaduna, Nigeria.

### **Abstract**

The study critically reflects the evolution of textiles and clothing from hand-spun fibres to mechanised knitting and weaving, from natural to synthetic fibres, including development of smart textiles and non-woven technology; stressing how technological advancement transformed social structures, from guild artisans to factory workers and now to automated production lines. Of major importance is how the industrial revolution disrupted manual weaving, shifting from domestic looms to factories looms and the impacts of the decentralised trade networks on the global supply chain as well as technological disruptions on the status of modern textile industry. Various events witnessed by the textile and clothing industry such as how textiles served as entry points into histories of colonialism, slavery, industrialization, and gendered labour in many nations; the advent of man-made fibres between 1950 and 1980; globalisation; the development of smart textiles and nonwovens between 1970 and 1990; the impact of environmental regulations on textile products and processes; the unnoticed and sometimes ignored gaps in productivity and sustainability of the industry due to absence of innovation-driven research and development; the decline in state of the art technology in the industry; the world economy; government policies and political issues and a handful of internal issues and competition in the market are discussed. The paper concludes by stating that the challenges facing the industry are structural, systemic and surmountable.

*Keywords:* textiles, textile industry, industrial revolution, globalisation, sustainability.

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## **Effects of Urbanization on Family Structures and Students’ Educational Adjustment in Gusau Educational Zone, Zamfara State, Nigeria**

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**Karima Abdulkarim**

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**Sule Muhammad**

Department of Educational Foundations, Federal University Gusau

### **Abstract**

This study examined the effects of urbanization on family structures and students’ educational adjustment in Gusau Educational Zone, Zamfara State, Nigeria. Urbanization, characterized by rural-to-urban migration and socioeconomic changes, has reshaped family systems and children’s academic experiences. The study adopted a descriptive survey design, targeting secondary school students across public and private schools. A stratified random sample of 358 students was selected, and data were collected using a structured questionnaire validated by experts and exhibiting a reliability index of 0.88. Descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) summarized the data, while inferential statistics, including independent sample t-tests and Pearson correlation, tested the research hypotheses at a 0.05 significance level. Findings revealed that urbanization significantly influences family structures, contributing to shifts from extended to nuclear families and altering parental roles. Urbanization also significantly affects students’ educational adjustment, impacting their academic performance, social interactions, and emotional well-being. Moreover, a strong positive relationship exists between family structures and students’ adjustment, indicating that stable and cohesive families enhance students’ coping and academic outcomes. The study underscores that urbanization affects students both directly and indirectly through family dynamics, emphasizing the importance of parental involvement, family cohesion, and supportive interventions in urbanizing contexts. Policy implications include the need for family support programs, school counseling services, and urban planning strategies that consider family and child development.

*Keywords:* Academic adjustment, Family cohesion, Family structures, Urbanization, Students’ development.

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## **Integrating Buddhist Ethical Principles into AI-Assisted Negotiation for Project Dispute Resolution to Enhance Ethical, Human-Centred, and Sustainable ADR Practices**

**Amila N.K.K.Gamage**

Assistant Professor, LIGS University, US; Director, Raffles Education Institute, Singapore

### **Abstract**

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in negotiation and dispute resolution is on the rise. This transforms the way project-related conflicts are managed. There are emerging AI-assisted systems that support online dispute resolution and decision support. However, these systems often lack ethical sensitivity, human judgment, and contextual understanding, which are essential in resolving complex project disputes. Therefore, there is a need for integrating human-centred ethical frameworks into AI-supported negotiation processes to make alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods effective. This study explores how Buddhist ethical principles can contribute to improving AI-assisted negotiation in project dispute resolution. Further, this research highlights how these principles can guide more balanced, ethical and constructive negotiation practices by drawing from key Buddhist teachings such as mindfulness, compassion, right speech, and non-attachment. These values further encourage awareness, reduce emotional escalation, and promote fair and mutually beneficial outcomes in dispute situations. The paper adopts a conceptual approach to map Buddhist ethical principles to AI-supported negotiation processes. The data used for this study are secondary data from published literature, industry reports, and case studies, including Buddhist literature, to examine the integration of Buddhist ethical principles into AI-assisted negotiation. It further discusses how these principles can inform the design and use of AI tools to support effective negotiation practices for dispute resolution. It is suggested to achieve this through better communication, reduced bias, and enhanced decision-making in project disputes. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of sustainable dispute resolution in project environments, emphasising the preservation of long-term relationships and collaboration as critical factors in resolving project disputes. Organisations can achieve more responsible and sustainable outcomes by incorporating ethical and human-centred values into AI-assisted negotiation. The paper proposes a framework for integrating Buddhist ethics into AI-assisted negotiation, offering insights for researchers and practitioners seeking to develop more ethical and effective ADR practices in project-based contexts.

*Keywords:* Artificial Intelligence (AI), AI-assisted negotiation, Project dispute resolution, Buddhist ethics, Sustainable ADR.

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## **Perceptions of Teachers on the Causes and Way Forward for Out-of-School Children in Sokoto State, Nigeria: A Qualitative Exploration**

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### **Abstract**

Nigeria is among the countries that have declared basic education compulsory and free for every child through the Universal Basic Education Act of 2004. Despite this legal mandate, Nigeria has the highest number of out-of-school children in the world, with estimates ranging between 10.5 million and 13.2 million. This crisis is most acute in Northern Nigeria, where Sokoto State consistently records some of the lowest enrollment rates nationally. Existing research has largely relied on quantitative data, leaving a gap in understanding the perspectives of classroom teachers who witness this crisis daily. This qualitative study explored the perceptions of six experienced primary school teachers from three local government areas in Sokoto State regarding the causes of and solutions for the high prevalence of out-of-school children. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, transcribed, and analysed using thematic analysis. Four major themes emerged: socio-economic and cultural barriers (poverty, child labour, early marriage, low parental literacy); the parallel system of Quranic education functioning outside the UBE Act's reach; school-based factors (inadequate infrastructure, poor teacher welfare, irregular salaries); and significant policy implementation gaps. Teachers proposed context-sensitive solutions, including integrating Western and Quranic education through Islamiyya schools, expanding economic incentives, engaging community leaders, investing in infrastructure, and addressing teacher welfare. The study concludes that the prevalence of out-of-school children in Sokoto State is a complex crisis rooted in the interplay of poverty, cultural practices, inadequate schools, demotivated teachers, and policy failures that ignore local realities. The voices of experienced teachers offer invaluable insights that must inform future interventions if education for all promises to become a reality.

*Keywords:* Out-of-school children, teacher perceptions, Sokoto State, Nigeria, Universal Basic Education, Quranic education, Almajiri, poverty, qualitative research.

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## **Community, Care, and Citizenship: Indigenous Governance Systems and Disability Inclusion in Nigerian Politics**

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### **Abstract**

Nigeria's Disability Act (2018) guarantees the rights of persons with disabilities (PWDs), yet political participation remains profoundly inaccessible. Recent accessibility audits reveal that only 22.4% of political party buildings have ramps, 80% of PWD candidates faced electoral discrimination, and an estimated 25-30 million PWDs remain largely excluded from democratic processes. Existing interventions focus predominantly on physical infrastructure and quota enforcement, overlooking deeper questions of how political belonging is culturally constructed. This study addresses a critical gap: the unexplored potential of Indigenous governance philosophies rooted in communal care, relational person-hood, and collective decision-making to reconceptualise disability inclusion beyond Western liberal frameworks of individual rights. The research asks: How can Indigenous epistemological principles of community and care inform more culturally resonant models of disability citizenship in Nigerian politics? Employing a qualitative Indigenist research design, the study conducted yarning circles and semi-structured interviews with three groups: traditional rulers and Indigenous knowledge-holders, PWD political aspirants and advocates, and disability service providers in Southwest Nigeria. Data was analysed through thematic analysis guided by Indigenous research methodologies. Drawing inspiration from Australian community-controlled disability models and Global Indigenous knowledge System (IKS) demonstrating that Indigenous governance structures enhance culturally safe service delivery, this study revealed how Indigenous philosophies of mutual obligation and kinship provide alternative foundations for political inclusion ones that transcend mere physical access toward genuine belonging. The findings informed culturally grounded policy frameworks for Nigeria's political parties and electoral commissions, offering a decolonised pathway to disability-inclusive governance that privileges Indigenous knowledge systems over imported solutions.

*Keywords:* Indigenous governance, disability inclusion, political participation, citizenship, Nigerian politics.

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## **Effects Of Indigenous Wisdom-Based Counselling Interventions on Psychological Well-Being and Marital Satisfaction Among Couples**

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### **Abstract:**

This study examined the effects of indigenous wisdom-based counselling interventions on psychological well-being and marital satisfaction among Nigerian couples. Using a randomized controlled experimental design with pretest–posttest measures, 100 couples (200 participants) were recruited through multistage sampling. Participants were randomly assigned to an intervention group receiving culturally grounded counselling and a control group receiving conventional counselling. The eight-week intervention integrated storytelling, proverbs, communal dialogue, and traditional conflict resolution. Outcomes were measured using the Psychological Well-Being Scale (PWBS) and the Marital Satisfaction Scale (MSS), validated for content and reliability ( $\alpha = 0.82\text{--}0.91$ ). ANCOVA analyses revealed significant improvements for the intervention group in psychological well-being [ $F(1,97) = 34.28, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.23$ ] and marital satisfaction [ $F(1,97) = 29.57, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.21$ ]. No significant interactions were observed between counselling type and demographic variables. Findings suggest that integrating indigenous wisdom into marital counselling enhances relational and mental health outcomes. Culturally grounded approaches are recommended for broader implementation in marital and psychological support programs.

*Keywords:* Indigenous wisdom, counselling, psychological well-being, marital satisfaction, cultural adaptation.

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## **Rituals and Festival Performances: A Study of the Mannargudi Rajagopalaswamy Temple**

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### **Abstract**

Mannargudi Rajagopalaswamy Temple is one of the most important Krishna temples in Tamil Nadu and is well known for its grand festivals and strong musical traditions and heritage, where devotion is closely connected. Music plays a vital role and becomes an essential part of worship which creates devotion and makes the devotees experience it in a spiritual way.

In Mannargudi, rituals never performed in silence, but are always balanced and supported by music. This tradition and practices were not started by a single individual, rather they developed gradually over time through sacred texts, sages and the support of royal patrons, who also honoured musicians for their contributions. They followed very strict ritual practices. Daily rituals include vocal singing, instrumental performances with Nadaswaram and Thavil, and also the recitation of Divya Prabandham. During festival times, these musical practices were given more importance, and it became more elaborate and involve greater participation from both musicians and devotees.

The major festivals celebrated along with music in Rajagopala swamy Temple, Mannargudi include Brahmotsavam, Gokulashtami, Vaikunta Ekadasi, the Boat Festival (Teppotsavam) and Aadi Pooram festival and Adhyayana Utsavam (Margazhi Utsavam). Each festival has its own musical importance. Brahmotsavam includes grand processions with continuous Nadaswaram and Thavil performances along with music concerts. Gokulashtami focuses on Lord Krishna and features bhajans, devotional songs, and dance performances. Vaikunta Ekadasi is marked by special rituals, including the recitation of Divya Prabandham along with continuous devotional music. The Boat Festival includes musical performances during the procession of the deity on Temple Pushkarini. In all these festivals, music creates a spiritual atmosphere and strengthens the connection between devotees and Lord Rajagopala (Krishna).

This study examines how ritual and festival performances are carried out through music in South Indian temple traditions with special reference to the Mannargudi Rajagopalaswamy Temple. Overall, the paper shows that ritual and festival performances in Mannargudi are living traditions that continue to preserve culture, encourage community participation, and express devotion through music.

*Keywords:* Festivals, Heritage, Temple Traditions, Rituals, Prabandham.

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## **Exploring Cultural Relevance of Outdoor Games in Early Childhood Education: A Study Of Yoruba Traditional Games in Oyo Town, Nigeria**

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### **Abstract**

This study examines the cultural relevance of Yoruba traditional games in early childhood education in Nigeria. The Yoruba people have a rich cultural heritage of outdoor games that promote socialization, physical development, and cognitive skills. This study investigated the cultural significance of traditional Yoruba games like Ayo Olopon, Tente, Bojuboju, Lakalaka, Bokoboko, Eku Meran, Eye Meta Tolongwaye, Talowa Ninu Ogba Naa, Okoto Tita, and Arin Tita in promoting cultural awareness, social skills, and learning outcomes among preschoolers. Guided by three objectives and research questions, the study explored: (1) the cultural significance of Yoruba traditional games in early childhood education, (2) the perceived benefits of incorporating Yoruba games into modern curricula, and (3) challenges to integrating these games in preschool settings. Anchored on Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory (1978), this qualitative study used interviews and observations to gather data from early childhood educators. Findings highlight the importance of integrating cultural games into curricula to promote cultural preservation and holistic development. It was recommended among other that parents should allow their children to engage in outdoor games at their leisure time

*Keywords:* cultural relevance, outdoor games, early childhood, Yoruba traditional games, cultural heritage.

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## **FPIC in Business and Human Rights: Comparative Judicial Approaches under UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (2020-2026)**

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### **Abstract**

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has become a central norm in Business and Human Rights (BHR), particularly under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and ILO Convention No. 169. While UNDRIP establishes FPIC as a substantive right linked to self-determination, ILO 169 frames it primarily as consultation aimed at achieving consent, creating interpretative tensions in judicial practice. This paper analyses how courts between 2020 and 2026 have reconciled these frameworks in disputes involving Indigenous land, resources, and development projects.

The study pursues three objectives: to compare judicial interpretations of FPIC under UNDRIP and ILO 169, to examine recent case law reflecting shifts from consultation to consent and to evaluate the implications for corporate accountability and Indigenous rights protection. Comparative judicial approaches of research strategies are used.

Recent case studies highlight evolving jurisprudence. In 2025, the Supreme Court of Nepal mandated nationwide implementation of UNDRIP and ILO 169, explicitly affirming FPIC as a binding requirement before actions affecting Indigenous lands. Similarly, the 2025 Cowichan Tribes v. Canada decision strengthened Indigenous land rights by recognizing Aboriginal title as a “prior and senior right,” reinforcing the need for meaningful consent in land-use decisions. Regional human rights jurisprudence also indicates that FPIC is increasingly tied to self-determination, especially in cases involving large-scale development or displacement.

The findings reveal a fragmented yet progressive trend: some courts interpret FPIC as a substantive right requiring actual consent, while others retain a procedural “duty to consult.” This inconsistency weakens enforcement and allows gaps in corporate compliance.

The paper recommends harmonizing domestic laws with international standards, strengthening judicial enforcement, and embedding FPIC within mandatory human rights due diligence frameworks. It further calls for clearer legal thresholds distinguishing consultation from consent.

The study concludes that stronger judicial recognition of FPIC can enhance Indigenous autonomy, reduce conflicts, and promote rights-based sustainable development, significantly shaping future BHR governance.

*Keywords:* FPIC; UNDRIP; ILO Convention 169; Indigenous Rights; Business and Human Rights; Judicial Approaches.

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## **Yoga and Meditation in Mental Health Care**

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### **Abstract**

Mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression, and stress-related conditions are increasing globally, posing significant challenges to healthcare systems. In recent years, there has been growing interest in complementary and alternative therapies, particularly yoga and meditation, as effective tools for mental health care. This research paper explores the role of yoga and meditation in promoting mental well-being, reducing psychological distress, and enhancing cognitive functioning. Drawing upon contemporary research and empirical studies, the paper examines the physiological, psychological, and neurobiological mechanisms underlying these practices. It also evaluates their application in clinical and non-clinical settings and discusses their integration into modern mental health care systems. The findings suggest that yoga and meditation are cost-effective, accessible, and beneficial adjuncts to conventional treatments.

*Keywords:* Yoga, Meditation, Mental Health, Stress, Anxiety, Depression, Mindfulness.

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## **Anxiety Among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Care in Langtang General Hospital: Interactions Between Endogenous Wisdom and Modern Realities**

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### **Abstract**

Pregnancy is a period of profound physical and emotional change, often accompanied by heightened anxiety that can affect both mother and child. Despite global recognition of maternal mental health challenges, evidence from Nigeria suggests that anxiety during pregnancy is equally prevalent and shaped by occupation and place of residence. This study investigated how occupation and residential location influence anxiety among pregnant women attending antenatal care at Langtang General Hospital, Plateau State. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted. The study population comprised pregnant women attending antenatal care, with a sample size of 250 respondents selected using systematic random sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that included the Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) scale. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 27, employing descriptive statistics and chi-square tests to examine associations. From the result, occupation emerged as a critical determinant of anxiety. Civil servants reported workplace stress alongside pregnancy demands, traders and farmers faced seasonal income fluctuations and community expectations, while housewives and unemployed women expressed heightened vulnerability due to financial dependence. Residence also played a significant role. Rural women relied on indigenous wisdom and kinship networks but experienced intensified anxiety due to limited healthcare access, whereas urban women benefited from modern facilities yet encountered stressors tied to work demands and lifestyle pressures. The study recommends that policies should prioritize equitable mental health support for pregnant women across both rural and urban settings, with particular attention to occupational stressors and vulnerable groups such as housewives and unemployed women.

*Keywords:* Anxiety; Occupation; Residence; Pregnant Women; Endogenous Wisdom.

## **Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Rustic Futures: A Gandhian-Indigenous Framework**

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### **Abstract**

The rural sector acts as the backbone of Indian economy by ensuring food security and livelihood. However, this may not be guaranteed permanently unless there is an improvement in efficiency and resource utilization without endangering the long-term viability and sustainability of the sector. Unfortunately, the rural sector gets lesser attention than the Urban. The dualistic development models frequently portray the modern urban sector as technologically advanced and the rural sector as backward and disillusioned, emphasizing a stark contrast between the two; “*the proverbial coexistence of Boeing and the bullock-cart*” (Sheth, 1969). Besides, the terms of trade for agriculture are unfavorable compared to industry (Hazell et al, 1995). In addition, to this a number of dynamics such as caste and class relations perpetuate stagnation in this sector. All these have hindered innovation within the rural sector. It goes without saying that balanced growth in both the rural and urban sectors is crucial. However, the rural economy has struggled to keep up with the urban economy. It is precisely because of this; India's strategy has prioritized development of the rural sector since the first five-year plan. More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has altered the prevailing relations between the two sectors. The large-scale reverse migration of labor from urban to rural areas was unprecedented in terms of both size and source (lack of work). This migration exposed the deficiencies and conflicts in the present development model. Consequently, there has been a renewed academic interest to explore the rural economy. Several existing theories provide possible explanation to stagnation in rural economy. Bhaduri's phenomenal work (1973) stands as one of the early attempts to examine dualism, missing inducement towards adoption of advanced technology and inequalities present in the semi-feudal production relations. Importantly, it is the influence exerted by the simultaneous operation of the two modes of exploitation (traditional property rights on land as well as usury) that doubly work as barrier in the introduction of improved technology into agriculture. The low technology translates into lower productivity which further leads to diminished incomes. The present study, first outlines the theoretical framework through Bhaduri's Model, which explains stagnation in rural areas. The study then emphasises Gandhian economics, which places a strong emphasis on rural development as part of a comprehensive growth plan for India post-independence. Gandhi's approach is extremely simplistic; he recommends support of local enterprises to address issues of “*pauperism, starvation and idleness*” (CWMG 75:153), all widely rampant in rural India. He attributes the cause for this dismal state of Indian villages to the “*Divorce between intelligence and labour (that) has resulted in criminal negligence of the villages.*” (CWMG 75:153). Numerous studies (Kumarappa, 1951; Pandey, 2008) underscore the relevance of Gandhian rural development strategy to eliminate ‘*urban bias*’, foster village industries, eradicate poverty, and create sufficient employment opportunities (Ghosh, 2007). Finally, the study critically examines the Gandhian approach to rural development and assess its contemporary relevance through a six-pronged framework: Agriculture, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Basic Amenities, Natural Resource Management and Institutions as well as Infrastructure (as summed in the acronym AMBANII), thereby drawing significant policy recommendations for the future development of the sector.

*Keywords:* Gandhian Economics, rural economy, stagnation, Bhaduri's Model.

## **Women’s Participation in Sericulture as a Driver of Social Change and Economic Empowerment: Evidence from Uttarakhand**

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### **Abstract**

The study outlines the positive contributions of the sericulture industry to the social transformation of rural areas, which is the core of social change and modernization, with a particular focus on women's empowerment. Silk is a well-known, high-demand fabric. Silk is a protein fiber found naturally in silkworm cocoons. The present study examines the impact of sericulture on the changing gender roles and empowerment of rural women in the Kasyali village located in the Pauri Garhwal district. Feminist lenses have been adopted to analyze the positionality of women in sericulture within their intersecting identities of gender, caste, rural background, education, informal labor, and institutional access. The government has been playing a key role in encouraging the sericulture business through a variety of policies and programs, with the dedicated assistance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). However, the problems of unequal wages, gendered division of labor, and prevalent caste-gender-based connotations are still persistent in the sericulture industry. The sources of data collection have been both primary and secondary. In order to collect the primary data, a pilot survey was conducted with 30 women working in sericulture through purposive sampling. For secondary data, the census report, statistics from the Department of Sericulture in Uttarakhand, and also research articles in the respective field have been used. The tools for data collection were the interview schedule and focused group discussion (FDG). A mixed-method approach was adopted for data collection and analysis. Findings reveal that the sericulture industry has provided an alternative income-generating source for the rural women farmers, particularly in a region where agriculture is monsoon dependent. It has been found that women are contributing greatly to the industry and have established themselves through active participation in all stages of sericulture activity. But they deal with a lack of access to advanced technology, proper medical facilities, and employment formalization. Furthermore, while caste bias was not visible, general prejudice and structural hurdles such as budgetary limits and a lack of grassroots institutional support continue to impede their long-term development. Despite these structural barriers, women’s engagement in sericulture has increased women’s autonomy and strengthened their ability to take decisions. The paper concludes that sericulture is a catalyst of rural development and social modernization by transitioning women from unpaid domestic roles to significant economic contributors. Breaking down gender barriers and encouraging women's participation in sericulture is critical to achieving true empowerment and a more equal future. It is urgently required to enhance women laborers' well-being by exploring their needs and documenting their lived experiences. Their experiences can further help in breaking gender barriers and addressing intersecting vulnerabilities through inclusive, gender-responsive policies essential for long-term sustainability.

*Key words:* modernization, rural women, sericulture, social change, women empowerment.

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## **Decolonising English Language Teaching: Empirical Evidence from Indigenous Knowledge Integration in Nigerian Classrooms**

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### **Abstract**

This paper critically examines the enduring colonial legacy embedded in English Language Teaching (ELT) in Nigeria and advances a compelling case for a decolonised pedagogical framework grounded in Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS). The findings consistently demonstrate that the integration of indigenous knowledge into English language instruction significantly enhances learners’ literacy development, cognitive engagement, and cultural identity formation. Specifically, students exposed to culturally responsive and indigenous-informed pedagogies exhibit improved reading comprehension, stronger writing proficiency, and greater vocabulary retention compared to their counterparts in conventional, Eurocentric classrooms. In addition, the strategic use of indigenous languages as scaffolding tools facilitates deeper conceptual understanding and promotes active classroom participation, particularly in multilingual settings. Teachers’ perceptions further reinforce these outcomes, revealing strong support for pedagogical approaches that align with learners’ sociocultural realities. Beyond measurable academic gains, the study highlights the broader educational significance of indigenous knowledge integration in fostering inclusive learning environments, preserving cultural heritage, and promoting sustainable development consciousness. The paper argues that decolonising ELT is not merely an ideological or cultural project but a pedagogical imperative necessary for achieving equitable, relevant, and transformative education in Nigeria. The study concludes by advocating for systemic reforms in curriculum design, teacher education, language policy, and instructional resource development to institutionalise culturally grounded ELT practices. Ultimately, it positions indigenous knowledge integration as a viable pathway for reimagining English language education in ways that are both globally informed and locally meaningful.

*Keywords:* Decolonisation, English Language Teaching, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Nigeria, Literacy Development, Multilingualism.

## **Effects Of Google Slide for Collaborative Learning of Basic Technology Concept on Academic Performance and Students Reaction on Junior Secondary Students in Osun State**

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### **Abstract**

This study investigated the effects of Google Slide for Collaborative Learning of Basic Technology concept on academic performance and students’ reaction on Junior Secondary Students in Osun State. The study adopted an intact one group pre-test post-test quasi- experimental research design. The target population for the study was all junior secondary school 3 students in Basic Technology in Osun State and the target population included JSS3 Basic Technology students in Osun West Senatorial district, Osun State. A Purposive sampling technique was used for the study because the school has resources that are required for the study. The Instruments for the study are four research instruments which were employed to gather relevant data. The instruments consist of: a researcher-prepared Google Slide for collaborative learning platform serving as the treatment. The platform was designed for teaching Basic Technology concept through Google Slide. The treatment was designed to accommodate two lessons based on the school timetable for adopted Basic Technology Performance Test (BTPT). The research was guided by two research questions and two null hypotheses and tested at 0.05 level of significant. A pilot study was carried out to test the research instrument. The reliability of the instruments, the students’ reaction questionnaire and Basic Technology Performance Test were determined after conducting a pilot tested on 5 Basic Technology students from one of the middle schools in Osun State that has similar characteristics as the sample who were not part of the main experiment. Data obtained were used in ascertaining the internal consistency of the instrument through Cronbach Alpha. The data obtained from the researcher designed questionnaire and the BTPT were 0.75 and 0.81. The data collected from the administration of the research instrument named Basic Technology Performance Test (BTPT) was analyzed using SPSS version 24.0. The mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions while t-test was used to test the research hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference in the mean achievement scores of students taught with collaborative learning through Google slide. Also, there was no significant difference in the mean of students’ reaction taught Basic Technology using collaborative learning through Google slide. The study recommends that Collaborative learning through Google Slide should be encouraged in the schools for teaching and learning of Basic Technology in secondary schools.

*Keywords:* Google Slide, Collaborative Learning, Basic Technology, Academic Performance and Cloud Computing.

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## **The Role of Oral Narratives And "Moonlight Tales" In the Civic Education Curriculum for Character Development and National Value Orientation in Nigeria**

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### **Abstract**

The urgent quest for a cohesive national identity and a morally upright citizenry in Nigeria has consistently challenged educators and policymakers. It argues that a vital solution lies not in a wholesale importation of foreign pedagogies, but in the strategic reclamation and integration of indigenous educational tools. This comprehensive analysis explores the profound role of oral narratives and the cherished tradition of "moonlight tales" within the civic education curriculum, examining their capacity to foster character development and orient national values in Nigerian youth. The paper begins by clarification of concept of oral narrative and moonlight tales. It proceeds to critique the current state of the civic education curriculum, which is often criticized for its abstract, exam-oriented content and its disconnection from learners' lived realities. The paper then systematically outlines the pedagogical value of integrating oral narratives, from enhancing critical thinking and cultural literacy to promoting inclusive education. It further identifies significant challenges, such as colonial legacy, urbanization, and the rise of digital media, while offering concrete, actionable strategies for a successful and sustainable integration. The paper concludes that the formal recognition and implementation of oral traditions in schools are not merely an educational reform but a necessary step towards epistemic justice, national healing, and the cultivation of a truly engaged and ethical citizenry for the Nigerian nation. It is recommended that indigenous oral narratives be included as a core teaching method in the revised civic education and Civic and Heritage Studies curricula. A national framework should be established that directly connects specific folktales with particular civic values and character-building goals.

*Keywords:* Civic Education, Oral Narratives, Moonlight Tales, Character Development, National Value Orientation, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Curriculum Integration.

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## **Access, Readiness, Useability and Intentions of Biology Teachers’ Toward Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools for Teaching in Kwara State**

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### **Abstract**

Generative AI tools leverage on advanced neural networks and large language models to transform using existing data patterns into an original, high-fidelity content across text, image, and multimedia formats. By democratizing creative and analytical processes, these systems enable users to transition from traditional manual production to a collaborative, prompt-driven workflow that enhances efficiency and innovation. This study investigated the level of Access, Readiness, Useability and Intentions Of Biology Teachers’ Toward Generative AI Tools for Teaching In Kwara State. Descriptive design was employed. The population for the study comprised of all senior secondary biology teachers in Kwara State. A researcher-designed questionnaire on Access, Readiness, Useability and Intentions of Biology Teachers was used. Data collected data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The results indicated a fair number of biology teachers had access, while fast majority shows high rate of readiness with encouraging intention towards the use of generative AI tools but majority of biology teachers level of the Use abilities was found interesting only on the most common ones amidst numerous ones. Their usability was hindered by inadequate facilities, insufficient technical support, and limited training opportunities. Findings also revealed a positive relationship between their level of use abilities and access. The study concludes that Gen AI can significantly improve teaching and learning, research productivity among others if teachers are adequately provided with necessary trainings. It recommends improved provision of necessary trainings for the teachers, provisions of electronic gadgets to uphold their innovative knowledge, and capacity development programmed aimed at strengthening teachers’ ability to use this generative AI tools effectively in Kwara State.

*Keywords:* Access, Readiness, Intentions, Useability, Generative AI.

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## **The Relationship Between Parental Care and Senior Secondary School Students’ Performance in Physics in Oyo State**

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### **Abstract**

This study was carried out to examine the relationship between parental care and senior secondary school students’ performance in physics in Ido Local Government, Oyo State as a case study. The study was specifically set to ascertain whether commitment and active participation of parents in school matters promote students’ academic success in physics, ascertain the extent to which the parents participate in the academic activities of physics students in secondary schools, ascertain whether lack of adequate parental involvement contributes to the shortcomings of students education in physics, and ascertain whether any relationship exists between parental involvement and physics students’ performance in school examination. The survey design was adopted and the simple random sampling techniques were employed in this study. The population size comprise fifty students offering physics from selected secondary schools Ido Local Government, Oyo State. Self-constructed and validated questionnaire was used for data collection. The collected and validated questionnaires were analyzed using frequency tables. While the hypotheses were tested using Pearson Correlation statistical tool, SPSS v23. The results of the findings reveal that commitment and active participation of parents in school matters promote students’ academic performance in physics. Furthermore, the study reveals that lack of adequate parental involvement contributes to the shortcomings of students’ education in physics.

Therefore, it is recommended that parents should be adequately involved taking good care of their children/wards. Also, government, curriculum planners and examination bodies in policy making and in planning educational strategies to reconsider the influence of parental factors on academic performance for the study area. Thus, government should increase the bursary allocation to the students from poor families so as to retain them in school to enhance their performance. To mention but a few.

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## **Role Of Co-Operatives in Agriculture**

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### **Abstract**

A Cooperative society is a voluntary organisation of individuals who come together to find mutual benefits and economic needs. The term Co-operation dates back to ancient time when the tribes began to settle down as groups to fulfil their requirements . Co-operative banks play a vital role in the credit system. They offer loans at lower interest rates compared to commercial banks. Co-operative banks offer loans at rates lower than those of commercial banks and informal money lenders. Co-operatives play a vital and multifaceted role in agriculture, especially in developing economies where small and marginal farmers dominate the sector. At their core, agricultural Co-operatives are voluntary associations of farmers who come together to achieve common economic, social and technical goals. One of the most important role of Co-operatives is improving farmer’s access to inputs. Small farmers often struggle to purchase quality seeds, fertilizers, machinery and irrigation equipment at reasonable prices. Co-operatives aggregate demand and procure these inputs in bulk, reducing costs and ensuring better quality. This collective purchasing power helps farmers increase productivity while lowering production expenses. In conclusion agricultural Co-operatives are powerful instruments for rural development. They empower farmers economically, improve productivity, enhance market access and help them financially.

*Key words* – Commercial, Aggregate, Productivity, Infrastructure, Warehouse.

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## **Effective Health Communication as Antidotes for Combating Spread of Infectious Disease During an Outbreak/Pandemic**

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### **Abstract**

The paper aims at situating effective health communication as antidotes for combating spread of communicable disease. To be more focused and to be specific Covid-19 was used for the study among Offa residents (students at The Federal Polytechnic Offa, Kwara State Nigeria were used for the study). This work was done primarily using covid-19 experience to access the views of the residents. In this study, two pertinent theories were used to establish the study. Health Belief Model (HBM) which can be used to direct initiatives aimed at preventing disease and promoting good health. It is employed to forecast and explain personal changes in health-related behaviours. And, Social Cognitive Theory are two theories (SCT) which explains the impact of personal experiences, other people's behaviours, and environmental circumstances on a person's health behaviours is explained. The survey research methodology was used. The survey's sample size was 410, and this number was used to represent all of the respondents' opinions on the impact of communication (media campaigns) on combating the spread of communicable diseases among Offa residents (students at The Federal Polytechnic Offa's adoption of the combating mechanism on the spread of COVID-19. Self-administered questionnaires were used as the tools for data collection in this study. The researcher used the multistage sampling technique. Descriptive analysis was used to analyse the data. The findings showed that timely communication through media of mass communication is most effective in creating awareness to combat the spread of infectious disease. Also, result should that, radio, TV and New Media are the most effective for communication when combating spread of diseases especially pandemic like covid-19. It is recommended that; Nollywood actors, public figures, celebrities and other artists should be used in media campaign by media houses during pandemic communication being mentors and role models in our society.

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## सतीश गुजराल और पारंपरिक भारतीय चित्रकला परंपराओं में नवरस का रूपांतरण

इन्दु

रिसर्च स्कॉलर ललित कला विभागए स्वामी विवेकानंद सुभारती यूनिवर्सिटीए एनएच.७८ए दिल्ली.हरिद्वार बाईपास रोडए मेरठ.

पूजा गुप्ता

फाइन आर्ट्स विभागाध्यक्ष स्वामी विवेकानंद सुभारती यूनिवर्सिटीए एनएच.७८ए दिल्ली.हरिद्वार बाईपास रोडए मेरठ.

सारांश

यह लेख सतीश गुजराल :१९२५-२०२० के कलात्मक अवदान का विश्लेषण करता है जो भारत के अत्यंत प्रतिष्ठित तथा बहुआयामी कलाकारों में से एक रहे हैं। इसमें यह देखा गया है कि उन्होंने भरतमुनि के नाट्यशास्त्र में प्रतिपादित नवरस सिद्धांतवृत् अर्थात् नौ भावात्मक रसोंवृत्को किस प्रकार चित्रकला और भित्तिचित्रों के माध्यम से पुनःपरिकल्पितए पुनर्संचित तथा रूपांतरित किया। भारतीय शास्त्रीय कलात्मक सिद्धांत की गहन संरचना से प्रेरित होकर गुजराल की कला न तो पारंपरिक दृश्य भाषा की मात्र पुनरावृत्ति करती है और न ही उसका पूर्णतः निषेध करती है। बल्कि वह उसे व्यक्तिगत आघातए विभाजन की स्मृतियों तथा पाश्चात्य अभिव्यंजनावाद के प्रभावों के संदर्भ में पुनःपरिभाषित करती है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप एक ऐसी चित्रात्मक भाषा का विकास होता है जो नवरस की पारंपरिक अवधारणा को आधुनिकता की परिस्थितियों में पुनर्जीवित करती है। यह एक प्रकार की आघातग्रस्त उदात्तताए का सृजन करती है। एक ऐसा भावात्मक स्तरए जो एक ओर शास्त्रीय रस सिद्धांत का सम्मान करता है। वहीं दूसरी ओर उसकी पारलौकिक शांति से निर्णायक रूप से विच्छेद भी करता है। यह लेख गुजराल की कलात्मक साधना को भारतीय चित्रकला परंपराओं की वंशावली में स्थापित करता है। नवरस के सैद्धांतिक आयामों का अन्वेषण करता है। तथा यह विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करता है कि उनकी औपचारिक नवाचार किस प्रकार शास्त्रीय भावात्मक सौंदर्यशास्त्र की एक मौलिक पुनर्व्याख्या का निर्माण करते हैं।

## **Oral Tradition in Indian Music: A Cultural Heritage**

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### **Abstract**

In the presented research paper, a study on the oral tradition of Indian music has been presented. Like Shruti, Smriti, this tradition of music has been prevalent since the Vedic era. This continuity has not only helped in preserving the principles of music, but has also developed it into a vibrant and dynamic art form. This oral tradition of Indian music is very ancient, similar to the Vedic system when knowledge was transmitted from teacher to disciple orally rather than in written form. This continuity has not only helped in preserving the principles of music, but has also developed it into a vibrant and dynamic art form. The form of Indian music has been considered 'formless', because sound or 'Naad' itself is abstract. It is not just a physical vibration, but an emotional sound. Because of this abstract nature, music cannot be fully understood through notation alone. It is impossible to express the subtle shruti, gamak, meend and depth of emotion of ragas completely in written form. This is the reason that even in the modern era, the oral method is considered to be the most useful and effective in Indian music. This method is unique in preserving and teaching the emotional, spiritual and artistic depth of music. The disciple accepts both the personality and the music of the guru, making him not only a skilled artist but also a true bearer of the tradition. This association maintains a vibrant tradition of music, which remains connected to its roots while continuously touching new dimensions. Through this method, the subtleties of art skills of classical music (earlier Margi music), folk songs, folk dance and other folk arts have been transmitted to the next generation. Oral tradition in music is the basic method by which Indian music and folk music has been learned, preserved and innovated since ancient times. The oral tradition of music has been an integral part of the preservation and dissemination of music since the emergence of human civilization. It is the method where music, its ragas, rhythms, lyrics and expressions are transmitted from one generation to the next through guru-shishya parampara, by listening, singing and practicing. This tradition has not only kept the original form of music intact, but has also continuously developed and enriched it. This is not just an exchange of voices, but also a communication of the soul of the music, its subtle nuances and the cultural sentiment behind it. In the absence of notation, this tradition was the only means of keeping alive the vast knowledge base of music. Even today, the oral tradition remains a cornerstone in Indian classical music and folk music, maintaining music as a vibrant and fluid art form. Rather than swaralipi, this method emphasizes memory, imitation, embodied practice, contextual knowledge and mutual bond between teacher and student. Indian classical music is one of the world's oldest continuous musical traditions, spanning millennia through oral transmission rather than through written notes. This paper is a study on the oral tradition (Shruti tradition) in Indian music. Guru-shishya tradition as the primary educational structure is its basic point. The oral tradition has shaped the aesthetic, technical and spiritual dimensions of Indian music, along with the raga Ragadari prevalent in ancient times, while adapting it to modern contexts.

*Key Words:* Vedic culture, oral method, Shruti, Indian music.

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## **Interdisciplinary Approaches to Indian Knowledge System**

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**Lawrence Masih**

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### **Abstract**

The Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) represent a rich and diverse body of intellectual traditions encompassing philosophy, science, medicine, mathematics, ecology, and arts that have evolved over millennia. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need to examine these traditional knowledge frameworks through interdisciplinary approaches that integrate insights from modern academic disciplines such as Anthropology, Environmental Science, Medicine, and Philosophy. This paper explores how interdisciplinary methodologies enable a holistic understanding of Indian knowledge systems by bridging the gap between ancient wisdom and contemporary scientific paradigms. The study highlights the role of integrative frameworks in revitalizing traditional practices such as Ayurveda, Yoga, and indigenous ecological knowledge, demonstrating their relevance in addressing present-day challenges like sustainable development, public health, and climate change. By employing qualitative and comparative research methods, the paper analyzes how cross-disciplinary collaboration enhances the validation, adaptation, and application of indigenous knowledge in modern contexts. Furthermore, the research emphasizes the importance of policy support, educational reforms, and digital documentation in promoting interdisciplinary engagement with IKS. It argues that the convergence of traditional Indian epistemologies with modern scientific inquiry can foster innovation, cultural preservation, and inclusive development. Ultimately, this study advocates for a balanced and integrative approach that respects the epistemic integrity of Indian traditions while leveraging contemporary analytical tools to expand their global relevance.

*Keywords:* interdisciplinary, IKS, Anthropology, ecology, Science.

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## **Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Capacity Building in Technical Teacher-Education in Africa**

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### **Abstract**

The study was necessitated by the need to harness Artificial Intelligence for capacity building in Technical Teacher-Education in Africa. Two research questions guided the study. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The study was specifically carried out in all the tertiary institutions running technical education programmes in Anambra state. The population of the study comprised of 105 technical education teachers in the two tertiary institutions in Anambra State. There was no sampling as the population was manageable. A 20-item structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. Three experts from Federal College of Education (Technical) Umunze validated the questionnaire items. Cronbach's alpha was used in determining the internal consistency of the items and a reliability coefficient of 0.87 was obtained. The result of the study revealed that the respondents agreed to all the items listed as potential applications of artificial intelligence in technical teacher-education. The findings also show that the respondents agreed to all the challenges facing integration of Artificial Intelligence in technical Teacher-Education in tertiary institutions in Anambra State. Based on the findings above, it was recommended, among others, substantial investment in AI infrastructure for better internet access and AI-powered tools. In addition, establishing specialized training programs focused on AI technologies for upskilling of technical educators in AI and digital literacy.

*Keywords:* Artificial Intelligence, Capacity Building, Technical, Teacher-Education, harnessing.

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## **Bridging Tradition and Innovation: Education Through IKS Under NEP 2020**

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### **Abstract**

The National Education Policy (2020) presents a vision for an education system that is rooted in Indian culture while also preparing students for a global world. This paper aims to study the role of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) in improving modern education. It argues that present-day education often ignores local knowledge, traditions, and real-life experiences, which creates a gap between what students learn and what they live. Through the lens of NEP 2020, this paper explains how IKS can help develop critical thinking, environmental awareness, and a deeper understanding of culture. It also shows that including indigenous knowledge is not going backward, but moving forward toward a more balanced and meaningful education system. The study concludes that combining local knowledge with modern learning is important for building responsible and well-rounded learners.

*Keywords:* Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS), NEP 2020, Holistic Education, Sustainable Learning, Indian Knowledge Traditions, Cultural Learning.

## **Cognitive Scaffolding through Indigenous Narratives: A Psycholinguistic Study in Multilingual Classrooms**

**Dr Manishaa Bhagoji**

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### **Abstract**

This paper explores indigenous narratives in multilingual language classrooms as cognitive scaffolding with a psycholinguistic point of view. Based on socio-cultural research and cognitive theories of learning, precisely Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development (which creates a mediating role in learners' cognitive activity), the research explores how the culture-based tradition of storytelling can be used to acquire a second language. Learners can relate indigenous narratives with their prior knowledge when they are taught using familiar cultural contexts, which enhances understanding and meaning-making as per the Schema Theory (Richard C. Anderson). Also, these stories provide a straightforward and meaningful language input, which affirms the Input Hypothesis; that language is learnt by comprehensible input (Stephen Krashen 21).

This research recourses quasi-experimental design that involves undergraduate multilingual students whose responses were compared in the context of conventional English readings, as well as native narrative-based resources. The data collection methods in the study are reading comprehension assessment, vocabulary retention activities and a survey of learner involvement. The findings suggest that the introduction of Native stories by the students leads to improved comprehension, effective memory, and a higher degree of engagement. These results can be explained by the fact that the cognitive processing tasks are less intense due to the familiarity of the material to the culture, which is a familiar phenomenon to Cognitive Load Theory (Sweller 295).

In the study, it is argued that the indigenous narratives are not cultural artefacts but are effective pedagogical tools helpful in aiding cognitive frameworks in language learning settings. Placing the language learning experience in contexts that resonate with culture, the study raises the prospect of more culturally inclusive and context-sensitive pedagogies. By so doing, it helps to further the debate on decolonizing language education and meets the requirements of current educative models that support the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems in the general curriculum.

*Keywords:* Indigenous Narratives, Cognitive Scaffolding, Psycholinguistics, Multilingual Language Acquisition, Schema Activation, Culturally Responsive Pedagogy.

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## **SHG and Entrepreneurial Skills Among Rural Women: A Socio-Economic Analysis**

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### **Abstract**

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have emerged as one of the most transformative grassroots institutions in rural India, particularly in their capacity to nurture entrepreneurial competence and socio-economic agency among women belonging to marginalized communities. This qualitative study investigates the relationship between SHG membership and the development of entrepreneurial skills among rural women in Lakhan Majra Block, Rohtak District, Haryana. Drawing on in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and field observations conducted across fifteen purposively selected SHGs, the study explores the lived experiences, skill trajectories, and socio-economic transformations of 169 women members, the majority of whom belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Other Backward Class (OBC) communities. The findings reveal that sustained SHG membership — ranging from five to ten years — has cultivated a rich array of entrepreneurial competencies, including vocational skills in broom making, block painting, tailoring, beauty services, tea-stall management, and agri-dairy enterprises. Of particular significance is the case of Jai Ambey SHG, a district award-winning group in which every single member is actively engaged in an independent entrepreneurial venture. The study identifies leadership development, decision-making confidence, inter-personal communication, administrative networking, and market orientation as key domains of transformation. It concludes that SHGs, when structurally supported by training, administrative cooperation, and peer solidarity, function not merely as savings collectives but as incubators of female entrepreneurship and socio-economic empowerment. Policy recommendations emphasize continuous skill development, market linkage, and institutional recognition of SHG-led enterprises.

*Keywords:* Self-Help Groups, Entrepreneurial Skills, Rural Women, Socio-Economic Empowerment, Haryana, Qualitative Research, Marginalized Communities, Women's Agency.

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## **Reimagining Knowledge Through Ayurveda: Indigenous Wisdom and Its Integration with Contemporary Multidisciplinary Sciences for Sustainable Global Health**

**Dr. Jajbir Singh**

Head of Department & Associate Professor, Department of Swasthavritta & Yoga, Lal Bahadur Shastri Mahila Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Bilaspur District Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India

### **Abstract**

The contemporary global health landscape is confronted with complex challenges such as non-communicable diseases, environmental degradation, mental health crises, and inequitable healthcare access. These issues demand integrative, sustainable, and culturally grounded solutions. Ayurveda, an ancient system of life science, offers a holistic framework rooted in indigenous knowledge systems that emphasize balance, prevention and individualized care. In the evolving landscape of global knowledge systems, the convergence of indigenous wisdom with modern scientific disciplines has emerged as a critical necessity. Ayurveda, one of the oldest living traditions of holistic health, embodies a sophisticated epistemological framework that integrates body, mind, environment, and consciousness. The present study critically examines the relevance, applicability and transformative potential of Ayurvedic knowledge within contemporary multidisciplinary contexts. A mixed-method research design was adopted, combining classical textual analysis with empirical survey-based data from 250 participants. Quantitative analysis using descriptive and inferential statistics, including chi-square tests and correlation analysis, was performed to evaluate associations between Ayurvedic lifestyle adoption and health outcomes. The findings reveal a statistically significant relationship between adherence to Ayurvedic principles and improvements in physical, mental, and lifestyle-related health indicators. The study highlights the necessity of epistemological integration, methodological innovation, and policy-level inclusion of Ayurveda in modern healthcare systems. It proposes a transdisciplinary model that bridges traditional knowledge with biomedical sciences, public health, environmental sustainability, and digital innovation. The research concludes that Ayurveda can play a pivotal role in reimagining global health paradigms by offering sustainable, preventive and personalized healthcare solutions.

*Keywords:* -Indigenous, Sustainable, Integrative, Holistic, Paradigm, Transdisciplinary, Innovation.

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## **Securing Minds and Territory: An Integrated Study of Philosophy and Technology in Countering Lakurawa's Incursion in Tangaza Lga Sokoto State**

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### **Abstract**

The incursion of Lakurawa armed groups into border communities of Tangaza Local Government Area, Sokoto State, constitutes a multidimensional security crisis extending beyond territorial violations to ideological infiltration, psychological destabilization, and the erosion of governance legitimacy. Prevailing responses have relied largely on kinetic and reactive operations, with limited integration of cognitive security, ethical governance, and technology-driven intelligence. This study examines an integrated philosophy technology framework for securing both minds and territory, drawing on quantitative and qualitative evidence. Philosophically, the study interrogates justice, legitimacy, civic trust, fear, and moral responsibility within conflict environments. Anchored in social contract theory, ethics of protection, and communitarian thought, it explains how insecurity, marginalization, and governance deficits weaken state authority and enable extremist narratives to penetrate community consciousness. Technologically, the study evaluates surveillance infrastructure, geospatial intelligence, early-warning systems, digital communication platforms, and data-driven security coordination in detecting and countering incursions. Methodologically, a mixed-methods design with a strong quantitative component was adopted. Structured questionnaires were administered across selected crisis-affected villages to measure perceived security presence, trust in government, exposure to extremist influence, and awareness of technological initiatives. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression modeling, complemented by key informant interviews, field observations, and security document reviews. The study advances a dual-security model combining cognitive stabilization with territorial protection and recommends institutionalizing community early-warning platforms, expanding geospatial border surveillance, strengthening ethical governance presence, integrating civic education into counter-radicalization, and establishing data-driven security coordination centres.

*Keywords:* Securing Minds, Territory, Philosophy, Technology and Countering Lakurawa.

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## **AI Ethics: Artificial Intelligence and Moral Responsibilities**

**Dr. Pramod Kumar**

Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Sciences and Humanities, IET, Swami Vivekanand Campus Khandari & Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra

### **Abstract**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most transformative technological developments of the 21st century, fundamentally altering the structure of economies, governance, and everyday human interactions. However, alongside its immense potential, AI introduces complex ethical dilemmas concerning fairness, accountability, transparency, privacy, and human autonomy. This research paper critically examines the ethical foundations of AI and explores the moral responsibilities of developers, organizations, policymakers, and society at large. Drawing upon contemporary ethical frameworks and interdisciplinary perspectives, the study analyses key principles such as fairness, transparency, accountability, and privacy, while also addressing challenges including algorithmic bias, data misuse, lack of explainability, and regulatory gaps. The paper further evaluates the philosophical underpinnings of AI ethics through utilitarian, deontological, and virtue ethics lenses, and highlights the necessity of a human-centered approach to technological development. Additionally, it discusses global governance mechanisms, ethical guidelines, and emerging policy frameworks aimed at ensuring responsible AI deployment. The study concludes that ethical AI is not merely a technical challenge but a socio-political and moral imperative requiring collaborative engagement across disciplines and institutions. By emphasizing ethical accountability and inclusive innovation, the paper advocates for a balanced approach that aligns technological advancement with human values and social justice.

*Key Words:* Artificial Intelligence (AI), AI Ethics, Algorithmic Bias, Transparency, Accountability, Data Privacy, Human Autonomy, Ethical Frameworks, Responsible AI, Social Justice.

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## **Leveraging Multimodal Social Media Data for Resource Allocation and Public Awareness During Flood Disasters in Kashmir**

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**Dr. Baldeep Singh**

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### **Abstract**

The catastrophic incidents that have occurred in the Kashmir valley due to the flood disasters have several times revealed the glaring lapses in resources allocation and public awareness systems that have led to delayed response of the emergency and massive humanitarian costs. As the number of social media platforms grows exponentially, multimodal information (text, pictures and geotagged posts) has become an underused, yet valuable, source of information in disaster management systems. The paper examines the opportunities of using multimodal social media data to improve resource allocation efficiency and reinforce public awareness in the event of a flood disaster situation in the Kashmir valley. The paper uses a mixed-method approach to discuss the data gathered on such platforms as Twitter/X, Facebook, and Instagram during the recent floods in Kashmir. NLP and image classifications algorithms are utilized to derive actionable information about locations affected, resource requirements and social attitude. The results indicate that multimodal social media information is highly beneficial in enhancing situational awareness and making informed timely decisions by the authorities about the distribution of resources. Moreover, the research outlines such essential challenges as data noise, misinformation, and digital divide problems that limit successful use of social media in disasters. The suggested framework has realistic implications to disaster management agencies, policymakers, and humanitarian organizations working in areas that are likely to experience flooding. This study adds to the list of existing literature on disaster management by social media and provides a model that can be repeated in other geographic and climatic regions around the world.

*Keywords:* Multimodal Social Media, Flood Disaster Management, Resource Allocation, Public Awareness, Kashmir Valley, Natural Language Processing, Situational Awareness

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**Unheard Narratives: The Indigenous Voice in Anand Neelkantan’s ‘Tataka’  
from Valmiki’s Women: Five Tales from Ramayana**

**Dr. Payal Sharma**

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**Abstract**

Anand Neelakantana, a renowned novelist in the field of contemporary Indian English Fiction, is remarkably known for his mythological pieces of fiction. He is so skillful and deft in handling of this genre, that his works have become milestones in the field of mythological fiction. Among all his books, Valmiki’s Women: Five Tales from Ramayana is so comprehensive and heart-rendering that the reader is moved and thrilled as well after reading all the five stories of this book. Among all the five tales, the story of Tataka is well-knitted and beautifully crafted. This story is the sensitive account of the life story of Tataka and Sunda, the parents of Maricha and Subahu. Anand Neelakantan unveils their true identity and presents their unheard narratives before the readers. Anand portrays how Tataka and Sunda are killed by so-called Devas, who first mistreats, victimizes and thereafter kills them, by labelling them as Rakshasa. In this tale, the issues of Indigenous Injustice, Identity Crisis, Unheard Narratives, Forced Assimilation and Displacement are raised prominently by the writer.

*Keywords:* Indigenous Voices, Unheard Narratives, Injustice, Cultural Erasure, Mythology.

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## **Environmental Ethics in Traditional Societies**

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### **Abstract:**

Environment ethics establishes moral standards that govern how humans interact with the natural world. These ethical norms, also known as moral obligations, are the standards of behavior that define what is right and wrong. Major environmental issues such as global warming, climate change, pollution, deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels are considered critical factors that negatively impact humans and other species. Ancient Indian philosophical thoughts provide a foundation for environmental ethics by emphasizing the interdependence of humanity and nature. It encouraged respect for all living beings and advocated for a balanced relationship with the environment, often perceived as sacred or divine entity. Many Indian philosophical and religious traditions, including Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Buddhism, view the environment as an integrated living system of which humans are apart, rather than separate from it. These philosophical and religious traditions have profoundly influenced Indian culture and society, “fostering a scene of environmental responsibility” and promoting sustainable practices. While the contemporary world faces substantial environmental challenges, the principles of environmental ethics rooted in ancient Indian philosophy offer valuable insights and guidance for addressing these issues.

*Keywords:* Indian philosophy, nature, religion, challenges, environmental ethics.

**“राजस्थान की भित्ति चित्रकला : संरक्षण, चुनौतियाँ एवं पुनरुद्धार— सिटी पैलेस, आमेर एवं नाहरगढ़ के संदर्भ में”**

**पूजा शर्मा**

स्वामी विवेकानन्द सुभारती विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ

**शोध निर्देशक** दृ प्रो. (डह.) पूजा गुप्ता

**सार ( द्विजतंबज)**

राजस्थान की भित्ति चित्रण परंपरा भारतीय कला इतिहास का एक महत्वपूर्ण एवं समृद्ध अध्याय रही है, जो अपनी विशिष्ट शैली, रंग-संयोजन एवं विषय-वस्तु के कारण विशेष पहचान रखती है। विशेषतः फ्रेस्को चित्रण, जिसमें दीवारों पर गीले प्लास्टर पर प्राकृतिक रंगों का प्रयोग किया जाता है, राजस्थान की पारंपरिक कला का एक प्रमुख अंग रहा है। यह कला न केवल सौंदर्यात्मक अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम रही है, बल्कि उस समय की सामाजिक, धार्मिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्थितियों का भी सजीव चित्रण प्रस्तुत करती है।

राजस्थान में विकसित इस भित्ति चित्रण परंपरा का उत्कर्ष विशेष रूप से १८वीं शताब्दी में देखा जाता है, जब राजपूत शासकों के संरक्षण में महलों, किलों एवं धार्मिक स्थलों की दीवारों को चित्रित किया गया। जयपुर क्षेत्र के प्रमुख स्थापत्य जैसे- सिटी पैलेस, आमेर किला और नाहरगढ़ किला में भित्ति चित्रण की उत्कृष्ट परंपरा दृष्टिगत होती है, जहाँ चित्रों में राजदरबार, युद्ध, धार्मिक प्रसंग एवं जनजीवन का सजीव अंकन किया गया है।

फ्रेस्को चित्रण की तकनीक में प्राकृतिक रंगों एवं पारंपरिक विधियों का प्रयोग किया जाता था, जिससे चित्रों में दीर्घकालिक स्थायित्व एवं आकर्षण बना रहता था। किन्तु वर्तमान समय में यह कला विभिन्न कारणों जैसे उपेक्षा, पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, मानवीय हस्तक्षेप, नवीन कला शैलियों का प्रयोग, प्रशिक्षित कलाकारों की कमी, प्राकृतिक रंगों की उपयोगिता में कमी, शहरीकरण एवं आधुनिक तकनीकों के बढ़ते प्रभाव के कारण धीरे-धीरे विलुप्त होती जा रही है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनेक ऐतिहासिक चित्र अपनी मौलिकता एवं गुणवत्ता खोते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए इनके संरक्षण और ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन की आवश्यकता और भी अधिक बढ़ जाती है। इन भित्ति चित्रकला को पुनरुद्धार की आवश्यकता है, जिससे इस प्राचीन कला को बचाया जा सके एवं नवजीवन प्रदान किया जा सके।

यह शोध राजस्थान की लुप्तप्राय फ्रेस्को चित्रण परंपरा का अध्ययन करते हुए विशेष रूप से जयपुर क्षेत्र के प्रमुख स्थलों के संदर्भ में इसके संरक्षण एवं पुनरुद्धार की संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण करता है। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि फ्रेस्को चित्रण जैसी अमूल्य सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के संरक्षण के लिए संगठित एवं प्रभावी प्रयास किए जाएँ, ताकि यह कला आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए सुरक्षित रह सके।

*मुख्य शब्द:* राजस्थान भित्ति चित्रण, सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, संरक्षण एवं पुनरुद्धार, प्राकृतिक रंग, सिटी पैलेस, आमेर किला, नाहरगढ़ किला।

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## **Enhancing Hospital Operations Through the Annual Operational Plan: A Two-Year Comparative Analysis in a Charitable Multispecialty Hospital in India**

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### **Abstract**

**Background:** In the evolving healthcare landscape, hospitals face multifaceted challenges, including rising patient demands, limited resources, and the need for sustained quality improvements. The objective of this study was to address these gaps, the Annual Operational Plan (AOP) framework, adapted from corporate strategic planning models, was introduced in a charitable multispecialty hospital to promote compliance, accountability, and efficiency across departments.

**Materials and Methods:** This study employed a comparative analysis of AOP compliance over two years in 39 departments. Compliance was categorized as completed, partial, or non-compliant for AOP items. The Plan-Do- Check-Act (PDCA) cycle was utilized for iterative monitoring, involving quarterly audits, feedback sessions, and targeted interventions. Statistical evaluations, including chi-square tests, assessed changes in compliance rates and operational performance.

**Results:** Total AOP items decreased from 334 in 2023–2024 to 279 in 2024–2025 due to refinements, but completed items rose from 119 (35.6%) to 160 (57.3%), while non-compliance fell from 43 (12.9%) to 5 (1.8%) ( $\chi^2 = 52.34$ ,  $p < 0.00001$ ). Departments like Blood Bank, Biomedical, and Accident & Emergency (A&E) showed marked improvements, with Blood Bank achieving 100% completion. These gains were linked to enhanced departmental engagement and structured oversight.

**Conclusion:** The AOP, integrated with PDCA, significantly boosted operational efficiency and accountability, filling voids in accreditation standards. While promising for resource-constrained settings, future research should explore patient outcomes, financial impacts, and long-term viability to validate its broader applicability.

**Keywords:** Annual Operational Plan, Hospital Management, Operational Efficiency, Quality Improvement.

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**Timeless Wisdom for Transient Minds: Revisiting Tagore’s Gitanjali through the lens of Sustainable Human Values and its Relevance for Present and Future Generations**

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**Abstract**

With the Rapid expansion of Digital dependency, Environment degradation, Social conflicts and the challenges faced by an individual in daily life, Sustainable Human Values gain a significant attention to deal with these contemporary challenges. Sustainable Human Values refers to ethical and moral parameters that guide the individuals and the societies towards promoting Sustainable Environment, responsible social behavior and moral integrity which facilitate the well being of humanity across generations. This research paper focuses on investigating the pertinence of Sustainable Human Values i.e. Ecological values or Nature centered values, Social values, Humanistic values, and Ethical values across generations explored in Gitanjali, along with its underlying root causes of diminishing in the contemporary era .This study adopts qualitative research methods for data collection. To accomplish this aim qualitative thematic analysis of Selected poems from the textbook of Gitanjali is adopted to identify that the explored Sustainable Human Values are not only highly relevant for the individuals of contemporary era to face the current challenges but also strengthen the well being of future generations . Findings of the investigation reveals that there is the gradual decline of Ecological , Social ,Humanistic and Ethical Sustainable Human Values due to the influence of digital dependency, materialistic nature of an individual, and adoption of artificial digital personas , while Simultaneously there is the timeless relevance of Universal Sustainable Human Values across the generations explored in Gitanjali. This provides the humanity a path to nurture the environment, foster universal harmony and integrity and creating peaceful societies.

*Keywords:* Sustainable Human values, Ecological values, Social values, Humanistic Values, Ethical values, Digital Dependency, Gitanjali, Contemporary Era, Future Generation.

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**मंदिर की घंटी की ध्वनि और मानसिक कल्याण: गुणात्मक अध्ययन**

कुलदीप शर्मा<sup>1</sup> और रचना<sup>2</sup>

स्वतंत्र शोधकर्ता<sup>1,2</sup>, पीएच.डी., उत्तराखण्ड, भारत

**Abstract**

हिंदू धर्म में पूजा स्थलों में, घंटा अनुष्ठान (घंटा या घड़ियाल बजाना) पूजा-पाठ, आरती और मंदिर परंपराओं का एक अभिन्न अंग है। यह ध्वनि उत्पन्न करने वाली केवल धार्मिक महत्व की एक क्रिया नहीं है, वरन् इसे भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा के अनुसार मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव डालने वाली प्रक्रिया माना जाता है, जो मन की शुद्धि और मानव ऊर्जा को ब्रह्मांडीय कंपन के साथ समन्वित करती है। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य मंदिर की घंटी की ध्वनि के श्रवण अनुभव से प्रतिभागियों द्वारा महसूस किए जाने वाले मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभावों को फेनोमेनोलॉजिकल दृष्टिकोण से समझना और विश्लेषण करना था। शोधकर्ता ने मंदिर की घंटी की ध्वनि के श्रवण अनुभव के दौरान प्रतिभागियों के मानसिक कल्याण के अनुभवों की जांच के लिए गुणात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया। शोधकर्ताओं ने उद्देश्यपूर्ण मानदंड प्रतिचयन द्वारा उत्तरप्रदेश के बरेली जनपद में स्थित सात शिव मंदिरों से भिन्न-भिन्न आयु और लैंगिक समूहों के 12 प्रतिभागियों का चयन किया। अर्द्ध-संरचित साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से मानसिक शांति, स्पष्टता, एकाग्रता, और तनाव प्रबंधन के संबंध में आंकड़े एकत्रित किए। आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण विषयगत विश्लेषण (थीमैटिक एनालिसिस) के माध्यम से किया गया। आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से प्राप्त परिणामों से पता चलता है कि प्रतिभागियों ने मंदिर की घंटा ध्वनि अनुभव के दौरान लगातार उत्तम शांति, मानसिक स्पष्टता, आध्यात्मिक जुड़ाव, बेहतर एकाग्रता और तनाव प्रबंधन में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन की बात कही। इससे संकेत मिलता है कि घंटा ध्वनि अनुभव ने मानसिक एवं भावनात्मक कल्याण को बढ़ावा दिया।

**कुंजीशब्द:** घंटा अनुष्ठान, भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा, मानसिक शांति, एकाग्रता, तनाव प्रबंधन, आध्यात्मिक जुड़ाव, मानसिक स्पष्टता, गुणात्मक अध्ययन।

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## **Decoding the Social Mind: “Applications of Neuromarketing in Social Marketing Campaigns”**

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**Dr Anikesh Prakash**

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### **Abstract**

**Objective of the Study:** The study aims to explore how the integration of Neuromarketing techniques can enhance the understanding and influence of human behavior in social marketing. It seeks to establish a conceptual framework linking neural responses to social persuasion outcomes for improving the effectiveness of social campaigns.

**Methodology:** The research employs Neuromarketing tools such as electroencephalography (EEG), functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), and eye-tracking to objectively analyze consumers’ emotional and cognitive responses. These techniques are applied to the design, testing, and evaluation of social marketing campaigns to assess their emotional engagement and persuasive impact.

**Major Findings:** Findings reveal that the use of Neuromarketing principles significantly improves emotional engagement, strengthens message resonance, and promotes long-term behavioral change. The study highlights how neuroscience-based insights provide a more accurate understanding of unconscious decision-making processes compared to traditional marketing approaches.

**Novelty of the Study:** The study introduces a novel framework connecting neural activity with social persuasion outcomes in the context of social marketing. It not only advances theoretical understanding but also offers practical implications for designing more effective and ethically responsible communication strategies for researchers, social marketers, and policymakers.

**Keywords:** Neuromarketing, Social Marketing, Consumer Neuroscience, Behavioral Change, Emotional Engagement, EEG, fMRI, Eye-Tracking, Pro-Social Behavior, Neuro-Persuasion, Marketing Communication, Ethical Marketing.

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## **Changing Patterns in family structure of India: A Sociological Study**

**Dr. Ramesh Chandra Yadav**

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University of Lucknow

### **Abstract**

The importance of family structure in India had been recognized since Vedic age. The family as a social institution has been undergoing change. Both in its structure and functions changes have taken place. In India, as in many traditional societies, the family has been not only the center of social and economic life, but also the primary source of support for the family members. The increasing commercialization of the economy and the development of the infrastructure of the modern state have introduced significant change in the family structure in India in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Specially, the last few decades have witnessed important alterations in family life. India's fertility rate has fallen, and couples have begun to bear children at a later age. At the same time, life expectancy has increased, resulting in more elderly people who need care. All of these changes are taking place in the context of increased urbanization, which is separating children from elders and contributing disintegration of family-based support systems. This research paper critically examines the impact of various contributing factors on Indian family structure.

*Keywords:* Family size, fertility, mortality, migration.

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## **Reading Nature’s Resilience through an Eco-horror and Ecofeminist Study of Boomika (2021)**

**Ms. Perna Bharti**

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### **Abstract**

Anthropocentrism in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is exposing the darkest side of human actions on nature and the environment. Richard Walker, through his works, emphasizes that the real enemy is not humanity itself, but capitalism, whose continuous exploitation of (wo)man and nature is leading us toward the brink of the Earth. Human supremacy is the reason behind global warming, ocean acidification, carbon dioxide emissions, habitat loss, extinction and massive resource exploitation. This paper particularly examines the ecohorror, ecogothic and ecofeminism theories through *Boomika* (2021), a film directed and written by Rathindran R. Prasad. The study argues that the film critiques humanocentrism and patriarchal exploitation of both women and the ecosystem. *Boomika* is a teenage girl and nature lover who is representing the connection between nature and a woman as Mother Earth. The director, in his personal interview, especially focuses on human arrogance, the Gaia hypothesis and the comparison of Earth with the woman’s body, constructing a key framework for critically analyzing the film. In the film *Nature’s* imagery, such as *Boomika’s* wall paintings, the abandoned school engulfed by dense vegetation, and the deep dark forest, further supports the theme of ecological resilience and autonomy. By situating *Boomika* within ecofeminist, ecohorror, ecogothic theory and Gaia hypothesis philosophy, this article asserts that this film is not just a horror story but an intense reflection on ecological justice. This paper demonstrates how both nature and women are unfairly exploited and made to “suffer” under capitalist patriarchy, and how they both collaborate to erase these injustices against them.

Keywords: Ecocinema, Ecohorror, Ecofeminism, Humanocentrism, Gaia Hypothesis, Environmental Justice.

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## **Real-Time Financial Fraud Detection in Streaming Environments: Analyzing the Impact of Concept Drift on AI-Driven Models**

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### **Abstract**

Digital financial transactions are growing fast, and that brings a bigger risk of fraud. So, we really need systems that can spot shady activity right away. Those old batch-processing methods just can't keep up with the flood of streaming data — they're slow, and that delay can cost money. Newer solutions use streaming analytics, machine learning, and AI to watch everything as it happens, catching more fraud with less lag. But fraud detection isn't happening in some fixed world. Transaction patterns shift all the time — that's called concept drift. Machine learning models usually expect data to stay the same, so they struggle when things change. In this study, we looked at how concept drift messes with a logistic regression-based fraud detection model that works in a streaming setup. We tested two situations: one with simple random data splits (so, no drift), and another where we split data over time to mimic concept drift. Here's what we found: even though the model's overall accuracy holds steady, precision and recall drop off when concept drift hits. That means more false positives. Basically, the results show we need smarter, adaptive models that keep learning as things change — otherwise, they'll miss the mark and leave financial transactions at risk.

*Keywords:* Concept Drift, Fraud Detection, Streaming Data, Machine Learning, Logistic Regression, Imbalanced Data, UPI, NEFT, IMPS, RTGS, SWIFT, VISA, MASTER CARD, FINANCE etc..

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## **Indigenous Science, Ritual and Rites of Passage in Senegal and Benin in Selected Novels**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to investigate indigenous science, rituals, and rites of passage in African French novels, including those of Mariama Bâ and Adelaïde Fassinou. This article examines the use of indigenous resources, the recitation of sacred words and phrases, consultation with specific divinities, the use of sacred objects, and the performance of rituals and incantations in Senegal and Benin to determine how these practices preserve and promote the sustainable development of traditional heritage. Previous research examined the indigenisation of sexuality through language and linguistic strategies, the positive and negative effects of single parenthood, and the relationship between teacher education, novelists, and African literature. The study employs the Medicine Wheel, through the Anishinaabe teachings of the Medicine Wheel, and Jan Assmann’s concept of Cultural Memory as a theoretical framework to connect younger generations to history and traditions that link them to their heritage and shape the past. The study utilises a qualitative research design. The scope of the research is Mariama Bâ’s *Une si Longue Lettre*, *Un Chant Écarlate*, Adelaïde Fassinou’s *Toute Une Vie ne Souffrirait pas pour en Parler*, and *Modukpè: le Rêve brisé*, selected for thematic relevance. The study portrays the use of indigenous science to show an understanding of Senegalese and Beninese cultural wisdom; demonstrating the recitation of sacred words and phrases to showcase spiritual terminology and significance; portraying specific divinities to communicate with the spiritual world, reveal secrets, prescribe necessary materials, proffer advice, and offer solutions to problems; showing the use of sacred objects and their significance; and exploring the performance of rituals and incantations to show the enduring power of deities for healing, deliverance, and safety. Safeguarding and promoting ancestral indigenous knowledge in the modern era are integral to the educational system and promote sustainable development, as portrayed in selected novels of Mariama Bâ and Adelaïde Fassinou.

*Keywords:* Indigenous science, Rituals, Rites of Passage, Educational development, Cultural Memory.

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## **Oral Traditions and Linguistic Structures**

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### **Abstract**

This paper works on oral traditions of a given race namely, the Yoruba and the linguistic structures involved in their oral traditions. Oral traditions are the deeds of each community that are governed by rules and regulations on the rendition of the community norms. The paper examines the Yorùbá people, the concept of oral tradition renditions with their linguistic features to bring out the relevance of some ancient renditions to teach these generations. It spells that the cultural expressions are many, ranging from story- telling, proverbs, poetry, songs, etc. that rely on various linguistic structures like repetition, rhythm, body movement, different mnemonic devices that guide memorisation and transmission of the oral traditions. These traditions vary from one race to another. Each race has their own history, prowess, good language, dressing, taboos, religion/ faith and other cultural artefacts and non- artefacts wrapped inside oral traditions. These traditions function as living phenomenon which reflect archives of identity and social values as mentioned above. The paper identifies and explains the linguistic structures like pictures, charts, diagrams, drum, gongs, flutes, costumes, gunshots and a host of others. All these accompany oral traditions rendition where possible. Where this linguistic structures are absent during rendition may make it valueless. The paper concludes that the oral traditions need to be preserved and documented digitally to avoid damage and distortion. It is the well of knowledge of any race; documenting it will make generations upon generations know and comprehend how it is being rendered with the linguistic structures involved in the rendition. Each race should therefore, hold their traditions important and teach their children.

*Keywords:* Artefacts and non- artefacts, history, Non- verbal communications, Orature, Rendition.

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## **Decolonising English Language Teaching: Empirical Evidence from Indigenous Knowledge Integration in Nigerian Classrooms**

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### **Abstract**

This paper critically examines decolonising English Language teaching: empirical evidence from indigenous knowledge integration in Nigerian classrooms. The study adopted the descriptive research design. Twenty public secondary schools were randomly selected from public secondary schools in Oyo West Local Government Area, Oyo State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select two SS II teachers of English Language from each school making a total of 40 teachers. In all, a total number of 40 SS II teachers of English Language participated in the study. One research instrument was used for data collection: Teachers’ Decolonising English Language Teaching Questionnaire ( $r=0.78$ ). Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics of percentage, frequency count, mean and standard deviation. Findings of the study revealed that the level of teachers’ decolonising English Language Teaching (ELT) was high. Also, there was no significant difference between male and female teachers in their level of teachers’ decolonising English Language Teaching ( $t = -0.96$ ;  $df = 38$ ;  $P > 0.05$ ). Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that educational authorities should redesign English language curricula to systematically incorporate Indigenous Knowledge Systems, culturally relevant content, and multilingual pedagogical approaches. Regular training programmes, workshops, and seminars should be organised to equip teachers with practical skills in translanguaging, culturally responsive pedagogy, and decolonial teaching strategies.

Keywords: Decolonisation, English Language Teaching, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Literacy Development.

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**Benefits Of Synergy of Contemporary and Traditional Apprenticeship Learning Systems in Automobile Mechanic Works in Southwest, Nigeria- A Way to Produce Society Needs**

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**Abstract**

Apprenticeship has been existing ever before the current civilization. Learning in the old traditional methods had produced the desired outcomes based on the objectives indirectly set out by the master craftsmen as desired. However, civilization, technological advancements and contemporary human needs have necessitated some changes in the way apprenticeship in craftsmanship occupations is carried out. Can we pointedly agree that the contemporary learning method is producing both skills and characters envisaged from this occupational route? Has the traditional learning method and its “old” usefulness become completely obsolete in the study area? Is there any learning gap(s) that the contemporary apprenticeship method has consistently created which can be filled through the traditional method? This study will investigate the benefits of the synergy of contemporary and traditional apprenticeship learning methods in automobile mechanic works in southwest, Nigeria. Survey research will be used with self-developed instruments by the researchers. Mean and standard deviation will be employed to answer the research questions while t-test tools will be used for the research hypotheses. Conclusion will be based on the results of the analysis; while recommendations will be made in relation to the conclusions arrived at.

*Keywords:* Synergy, Contemporary, Apprenticeship, Traditional, Learning System, Automobile Mechanic Works.

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**Indigenous Worldviews, Discursive Implications, and the Politics of Religious Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Sermons and Prayer Expressions**

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**Abstract**

Religious sermons and prayers function not only as acts of worship but also as sites of meaning-making where language circulates cultural knowledge and shapes social interpretation. In many worship contexts, recurrent expressions draw on culturally grounded assumptions about spirituality, destiny, and divine agency, thereby becoming naturalised through repetition and communal acceptance. While these expressions are often intended to reinforce faith and collective identity, they also carry implicit ideological meanings that may shape how speakers and audiences interpret lived experience and social relations. This study examines selected expressions in sermons and prayers to uncover their underlying meanings and sociocultural implications. It focuses on how such expressions both reflect indigenous epistemologies and participate in the reproduction of ideological and power relations within religious discourse. Data are drawn from recorded sermons and prayer excerpts within worship settings, and the analysis is guided by Critical Discourse Analysis, complemented by perspectives from Indigenous Knowledge Systems. The study demonstrates that religious language operates simultaneously as a vehicle for spiritual affirmation and as a subtle site for the construction and reinforcement of belief systems, social values, and ideological orientations embedded in everyday religious practice.

*Keywords:* Critical Discourse Analysis, Religious Discourse, Indigenous Worldviews, Discursive Implications, Ideology.

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## **Syntax of Revolt: Disrupting Stratification through Poetic Form in the Poetry of Meena Kandasamy**

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### **Abstract**

This paper examines how Meena Kandasamy’s poetry mobilizes form as a site of resistance against entrenched hierarchies of caste, gender, and language. Moving beyond thematic readings of protest, the study foregrounds the “syntax of revolt” embedded in her poetic strategies fragmentation, code-switching, sharp tonal shifts, and deliberate disruption of grammatical and literary conventions. These formal interventions destabilize dominant modes of meaning-making that have historically marginalized Dalit and female voices. Kandasamy’s poems often refuse linearity and decorum, mirroring the fractured realities of oppression while simultaneously reclaiming agency through assertive, confrontational diction. By bending and breaking standard linguistic structures, she challenges the authority of canonical English and reclaims it as a tool of subaltern expression. The paper also explores how irony, intertextuality, and reworking of myth function as subversive techniques that invert traditional power narratives. Through close readings of selected poems, this study argues that Kandasamy’s poetic form is inseparable from her politics: the disruption of syntax becomes a metaphor for-and enactment of social disruption. Her work not only critiques systemic inequalities but also envisions an alternative expressive space where marginalized identities can articulate resistance on their own terms. Ultimately, the paper positions Kandasamy’s poetry as a radical reconfiguration of both language and literary form, transforming poetry into an instrument of dissent and socio-political intervention.

*Keywords:* Dalit feminism; poetic form; linguistic subversion; code-switching; protest poetry; identity politics.

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## **Indebtedness and Farmers’ Well-being: A Dual-Channel Conceptual Framework for Rural India**

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### **Abstract**

This paper develops a conceptual framework to analyse farmers’ well-being in the context of rural indebtedness in India. Existing agrarian literature has largely focused on income, productivity, and poverty, often overlooking the multidimensional nature of well-being. This study argues that indebtedness is not merely an economic condition, but a structural and psychosocial mechanism that shapes farmers’ lived experiences. Drawing on the subjective well-being approach, the paper conceptualises farmers’ well-being as comprising two dimensions: affective well-being, captured through psychological states, and cognitive well-being, reflected in life satisfaction. It proposes that indebtedness influences these dimensions through dual pathways: psychological distress and economic evaluation. The paper further develops a conceptual model incorporating financial stress as a mediating factor. By integrating economic and psychological perspectives, this framework provides a foundation for empirical research and contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of agrarian distress in rural India. The study advances agrarian research by integrating economic and psychological dimensions of indebtedness within a unified well-being framework. By reconceptualising indebtedness as a multidimensional determinant of well-being, the study provides a novel analytical framework for understanding agrarian distress beyond conventional economic indicators.

*Keywords:* Indebtedness; Farmers’ well-being; Financial stress; Life satisfaction; Rural India.

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## **Trends of Heat Disturbance Indicators on Human Comfort in the Iraqi Middle Euphrates Region for a Specific Period of Time Using GIS**

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### **Abstract:**

The local climate of any region is linked to fixed natural factors such as geographical location, proximity to bodies of water, and the influence of the region's topography, as well as dynamic natural factors represented by pressure, temperature, and wind patterns. Given the inevitable relationship between humans and weather and climate, especially in regions with harsh weather and climate, and since physiological functions respond to weather changes, it is essential for humans to recognize the importance of their daily physical and psychological well-being, influenced by various weather elements. Well-being here means minimizing periods of boredom and discomfort resulting from feeling hot or cold, with humans continuously striving to improve their ability to adapt to their climatic environment. However, despite the processes and methods humans have developed, whether through inventions or advancements in various sciences, they remain subject to changes in weather conditions that govern their daily activities and well-being.

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**Variability In Temperature and Space in Solar Radiation Characteristics, Their Connection to Temperature Fluctuations. And The Ensuing Environmental Impacts in Iraq**

**Arkan Abduljabbar Salih Alshammari**

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**Abstract**

Throughout its long history, the Earth has witnessed significant climate changes, alternating between ice ages and warm periods. These past climate changes differed from those occurring today because they were natural, while modern changes are caused by human activity, particularly after the Industrial Revolution. This revolution led to significant advancements in machinery and rapid population growth, which necessitated increased production and consumption. Consequently, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere rose from 280 parts per million before the Industrial Revolution to 380 parts per million at the beginning of the first decade of this century. This resulted in the phenomenon of global warming, which has affected various biological systems and led to devastating environmental disasters. Climate change is a long-term global problem involving complex interactions between environmental factors and economic, political, and social conditions, resulting in significant international and regional impacts. Climate change, with its accompanying unprecedented acceleration and change in temperature, decrease in rainfall rates, and change in its spatial distribution, will have varying impacts from one region to another in the world.

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**The Valuation of Indigenous Eco-Capital: A Comparative Economic Analysis of Khazan Managed Ecosystems and Modern Land-Use Transitions in Goa**

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**Abstract**

This research explores the economic divergence between traditional indigenous management and modern developmental paradigms in the Goan coastal and hinterland economies. While traditional systems like the **Khazan** (estuarine agro-ecology) and **Kulagars** (spring-fed spice orchards) have historically functioned as low-entropy, circular economic models, they are increasingly undervalued in conventional **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** calculations.

The study utilizes a "Total Economic Value" (TEV) framework to argue that the transition from these communal, labour-intensive systems to capital-intensive service sectors (primarily tourism and real estate) creates a "hidden" economic deficit through the loss of ecosystem services and climate resilience. By analyzing the structural decline of the **Comunidade** model and the rising "opportunity cost" of agricultural labor, the paper identifies critical bottlenecks in current rural policy.

Finally, the research proposes a **Regenerative Fiscal Model**—a policy shift that moves beyond mere subsidies toward "Payments for Ecosystem Services" (PES). This model suggests that the economic survival of Goa's traditional systems depends on integrating their ecological outputs into the state's broader tourism and climate-adaptation budgets, thereby transforming "heritage" into a viable future-facing asset.

*Keywords:* Eco-Capital, Khazan Management, Comunidade Economics, Ecosystem Services, Goa Rural Transition, Circular Economy.

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## **The Role of Yogic Breathing Practices in Hypertension Management and Cardiovascular Health: A Narrative Review**

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### **Abstract**

Hypertension remains one of the most prevalent non-communicable diseases worldwide and signifies a major risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Lifestyle modifications, including physical activity, dietary regulation, and stress management, are increasingly suggested as primary non-pharmacological interventions for blood pressure control. Among these methods, yoga and its breathing techniques (pranayama) have gained attention due to their potential effect on autonomic regulation, cardiovascular function, and psychological well-being. This narrative review examines recent scientific literature on the role of yogic breathing practices in the management of hypertension and cardiovascular health. Relevant studies published between 1998 and 2026 were analysed, including systematic reviews, randomized controlled trials, and observational studies focusing on pranayama, yoga interventions, heart rate variability, stress reduction, and blood pressure outcomes. Evidence indicates that yogic breathing practices, including alternate nostril breathing (Anuloma-Viloma), Nadi Shodhana, and slow diaphragmatic breathing, can substantially enhance autonomic equilibrium, diminish sympathetic nervous system activity, and decrease blood pressure. These physiological advantages are realized through processes such as vagal stimulation, augmented heart rate variability, a decrease in stress hormone levels, and improved endothelial function. Moreover, yoga-based interventions exhibit wider benefits, encompassing enhanced mental well-being, increased stress resilience, and improved quality of life in individuals with cardiovascular ailments. Notwithstanding these encouraging results, methodological constraints and variability across studies underscore the necessity for extensive randomized trials to formulate standardized clinical recommendations. In conclusion, yogic breathing techniques offer a secure, readily available, and economically viable adjunctive therapy for managing hypertension and promoting cardiovascular health.

*Keywords:* Yoga, Pranayama, Hypertension, Cardiovascular health, Breathing exercises, Autonomic nervous system, Lifestyle medicine.

मेरठ का कतरनी (कैची) उद्योग : एक ऐतिहासिक हस्तशिल्प परंपरा एवं समकालीन आर्थिक महत्व

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**Abstract**

मेरठ का कतरनी उद्योग, जिसे लोकप्रिय रूप से 'कैनची उद्योग' के नाम से जाना जाता है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सांस्कृतिक एवं औद्योगिक विरासत का एक अद्वितीय प्रतीक है। यह उद्योग लगभग 350–360 वर्ष पुराना है और इसकी उत्पत्ति मुगल काल (लगभग 1645– 1654 ई.) में आखूनजी नामक एक कुशल लोहार द्वारा मानी जाती है, जिन्होंने चमड़े काटने हेतु दो पुरानी तलवारों को संयोजित कर भारत में पहली कैची का निर्माण किया था। वर्तमान में यह उद्योग मुख्य रूप से कैनची बाजार (साबुन ग्रान क्षेत्र) में केंद्रित है, जहाँ 200–250 लघु एवं कुटीर इकाइयों में लगभग 70,000 कारीगर प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से संलग्न हैं। इस उद्योग की विशिष्टता पुनर्चक्रित कार्बन स्टील (पुरानी वाहनों की कमानी, रेलवे स्क्रैप एवं धातु के बर्तनों) से पूर्णतः हस्तनिर्मित उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में निहित है। प्रत्येक जोड़ी कैची लगभग 20–22 विभिन्न चरणों- जैसे फॉर्जिंग, वेल्डिंग, तीक्ष्णीकरण, पॉलिशिंग एवं असंबली से गुजरती है, जिससे यह अत्यंत टिकाऊ, धारदार एवं मरम्मत योग्य बनती है। 2013 में इस उत्पाद को भारत का 164वां भौगोलिक संकेत (वैग) प्राप्त हुआ, जिससे इसकी प्रामाणिकता, मानकीकरण एवं वैश्विक पहचान को और बल मिला। मेरठ की कैचियां टेलरिंग, बार्बरिंग, घरेलू एवं औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए 50 से अधिक देशों-रूस, यूक्रेन, खाड़ी राष्ट्र, अफ्रीकी देशों एवं श्रीलंका आदिकमें निर्यात की जाती रही हैं। आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक दृष्टि से यह उद्योग मेरठ की डैडम् अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है, जो हजारों परिवारों को स्थायी आजीविका प्रदान करता है तथा पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणाली, पुनर्चक्रण एवं टिकाऊ उत्पादन के आदर्श मॉडल को प्रस्तुत करता है। तथापि, चीनी आयात से प्रतिस्पर्धा, उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में स्वास्थ्य जोखिम, आधुनिकीकरण की कमी एवं विपणन चुनौतियां इसके समक्ष विद्यमान हैं। भविष्य में सरकारी नीतियों, डिजिटल मार्केटिंग एवं कौशल उन्नयन के माध्यम से इस विरासती उद्योग को और अधिक सशक्त बनाया जा सकता है।

**मुख्य शब्द :** कतरनी, मेरठ ,उद्योग

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## **Symbolic Interpretation as Cultural Memory: An Analysis of Indian Mythology in the works of Devdutt Pattanaik**

**Priti Bhati**

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### **Abstract**

In this paper, my focus is on symbolic interpretation as a necessary tool in interpreting cultural memory, especially with reference to the mythological works of Devdutt Pattanaik. The paper builds on Jan Assmann's national and cultural memory theory, claiming that mythological stories become living containers of knowledge storing ever-present values, and identities—as well as philosophic knowledge. Given the centrality of oral and performative traditions in an Indian context, it is through symbolic storytelling that cultural continuity is expressed and passed down.

Within this context, the paper examines important mythological texts like Ramayana and Mahabharata, with an emphasis on how symbols—Rama and Sita, Krishna as a messenger of Raj Dharma, Draupadi as a narrative weapon against patriarchy along with Arjuna's Gandiva—are experienced at three levels such as story and narrative and archetypal level and level of shared cultural meaning. These symbols do not operate like fixed allegories but remain fluid, evolving and offering local, historical readings. This interpretative flexibility is what keeps mythology relevant as socio-cultural conditions change.

Addressing Pattanaik's interpretive framework, the study outlines his view of myth as "subjective truth" that transcends historicity and is determined more by cultural perspective than by historical fact. And in his retellings, he shows how the symbolic meanings of mythology are in a constant state of re-contextualization. It serves modern concerns and illustrating how mythology is an ever-ongoing dialogue not a petrified tradition. The paper also discusses how the transmission of this symbolism continues in contemporary media forms, asserting mythology plays a crucial role for cultural memory.

The study finally suggests that symbolic interpretation is the key to decoding Indian mythology as an evolving cultural system. Pattanaik's engagement with lingering themes from classical fables into today gives rise to the idea of life being a story that keeps looping and repeating itself almost as though bursting forth in joyful wholeness. It suggests that it ultimately connects past wisdom with present realities, and therefore giving myth a role as a living framework of meaning directly intertwined with cultural consciousness.

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## **Traditional Trade Routes in India: A Comprehensive Study**

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### **Abstract**

For millennia, the Indian subcontinent has served as a pivotal locus in the global network of commerce, acting as a crucial nexus connecting the East and the West. This research paper provides a comprehensive examination of the traditional trade routes of India, categorizing them into overland pathways and maritime networks. By analyzing the \*Uttarapatha\* (Northern High Road) and \*Dakshinapatha\* (Southern High Road), as well as the dynamic Indian Ocean trade reliant on monsoon winds, this study traces the evolution of commercial exchange from the Indus Valley Civilization through the classical and medieval periods, up to the advent of European colonialism. Furthermore, the paper investigates the primary commodities traded, including spices, textiles, and precious metals, and evaluates the profound socio-cultural and economic impacts of these routes. The exchange was not merely transactional; it facilitated the dissemination of religions, philosophies, technologies, and art forms, fundamentally shaping the civilization of the subcontinent and its trading partners. Ultimately, this study demonstrates that India’s traditional trade routes were the arteries of an early globalized world, fostering a legacy of cultural syncretism and economic vitality that endured until the structural disruptions of the colonial era.

*Keywords:* Traditional Trade Routes, Indian Ocean Trade, Uttarapatha, Dakshinapatha, Silk Road, Maritime History, Spice Route, Cultural Exchange.

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## **Educational Aspirations among Youth: A Gender-Based Analysis in Contemporary India**

**Gungun**

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### **Abstract**

This paper looks at the aspirations for education among secondary school learners within the context of multidisciplinary studies as it is tied to the theme “Indigenous Wisdom and Beyond: Contemporary Multidisciplinary Explorations.” The research is based on the interplay between socio-cultural traditional values and modern-day aspects in influencing the learners’ choice of education and career.

In its results, the study shows that the learners' preference for higher education is high, especially in sciences and professions. Background from the family environment and encouragement play a pivotal role in affecting their decisions, which shows the relevance of indigenous wisdom in areas such as collectivism and respect for elders' opinions. On the other hand, factors like accessing the Internet, career counseling, and interests have influenced the aspirations of learners towards a higher level of education.

Regarding gender differences in the results, there is evidence that there is more equality compared to the previous generation when it comes to encouragement to join colleges. However, gender discrimination still affects the decision of some learners. There are also gaps in information on scholarships and higher education that should be addressed through better systems of guidance.

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## **Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Community Development**

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### **Abstract**

Indigenous knowledge systems have long served as the foundation for sustainable community development, particularly in rural and tribal societies. Rooted in cultural traditions, local experiences, and ecological understanding, these knowledge systems offer context-specific solutions that promote environmental balance, social cohesion, and economic resilience. In the contemporary era of rapid globalization and developmental challenges, there is a renewed interest in recognizing and integrating indigenous wisdom into mainstream development frameworks. This paper explores the role of indigenous knowledge in fostering sustainable community development from a social science perspective. It examines how traditional practices related to agriculture, natural resource management, healthcare, and community governance contribute to self-reliance and long-term sustainability. The study adopts a descriptive and analytical approach, relying on secondary data from scholarly articles, policy documents, and case studies, with a focus on the Indian context. The findings indicate that indigenous knowledge systems emphasize collective well-being, intergenerational learning, and harmonious relationships with nature. Practices such as traditional farming, water conservation techniques, and community-based decision-making have proven effective in ensuring sustainability and resilience against environmental and socio-economic challenges. However, these systems face significant threats due to modernization, cultural erosion, lack of documentation, and limited policy support. The study highlights the need for integrating indigenous knowledge with modern scientific approaches through multidisciplinary collaboration. It also stresses the importance of empowering local communities, preserving cultural heritage, and promoting inclusive development policies. By bridging the gap between traditional wisdom and contemporary development strategies, indigenous knowledge can play a transformative role in achieving sustainable development goals.

The paper concludes that recognizing and institutionalizing indigenous knowledge systems is essential for building resilient communities and fostering sustainable development. It calls for greater academic engagement, policy intervention, and community participation to ensure that these valuable knowledge systems are preserved and effectively utilized in addressing present and future challenges.

*Keywords:* Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Sustainable Community Development, Traditional Practices, Environmental Sustainability, Natural Resource Management.

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## **From Cultural Roots to Acceptance: Laxmi Narayan Tripathi’s Role in Shifting Indian Societal Attitude Towards Transgender people**

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### **Abstract**

Transgender people have been integrated in India since ancient times but in the modern world, they’ve been forced to live on periphery of society, impoverished of their rights, dignity, and a sense of belonging. The aim of this study is emphasized at how transgender identity in India has moved from being traditionally recognized to more widely accepted today. Laxmi Narayan Tripathi, a hijra activist, dancer, and public intellectual, stands at a remarkable intersection. She bridges the gap between the traditional faith and cultural roots of community and fights for legal equality.

After being stigmatized under old colonial laws, transgender community has spent decades fighting to be regaining dignity. Laxmi has been a stalwart in this campaign from representing her people at the UN to helping win the landmark 2014 Supreme Court case. Her work proves that this movement is much deeper than just laws, it is about redeeming self-esteem and ensuring transgender people have a real future in India.

Laxmi drew from India's oldest cultural and religious texts to challenge the very society that had excluded her people. Her activism hinged not just politically in the Western sense, but upon memory, mythology and the reclamation of sacred identity. This paper explores how Laxmi Narayan Tripathi channelled Hindu myths, historic hijra community, indigenous cultural frameworks to recast the public and institutional attitudes towards transgender people in India. Her efforts contributed significantly to facilitating the landmark 2014 Supreme Court decision, National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India, that recognized the right of transgender people to self-identify (identification with gender) and be recognized through law.

*Keywords:* Transgender People, Social acceptance, Cultural roots, Indigenous identity, Tradition and modernity, Hijra community.

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## **Study on Temple Garden and Conservation at Thanjavur**

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### **Abstract**

The temple garden is an open space around the temple that has water tanks in its compounds with gardens attached to them. It is called Temple Garden. It provides flowers for worshipping the deity and a reservoir for flora and fauna. In olden days, the open space for the public and Priest to preside over a religious ceremony within a protective wall, the temple garden became a sanctuary for meditation, contemplation, biodiversity, maintaining the atmospheric pressure and temperature. So the Temple garden is very important to conserve and manage.

*Keywords:* Temple, Garden, Space, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Conservation, Management, Forest, Act, Regulations etc.

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## **Indian Knowledge and Colonial Impact in Amitav Ghosh’s Fiction**

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### **Abstract**

This research paper examines the representation of Indian knowledge and the impact of colonialism in the fiction of Amitav Ghosh. It explores how Ghosh's narratives engage with traditional Indian knowledge systems encompassing cultural practices, ecological understandings, and indigenous ways of knowing the world while simultaneously critiquing the disruptions caused by colonial rule. His works provide a rich literary space where the tension between indigenous epistemologies and colonial frameworks is vividly displayed. This study focuses on select novels such as “The Shadow Lines”, “The Glass Palace”, and “The Ibis Trilogy” and analyzes how colonialism reshaped knowledge production, identity, and cultural memory. Ghosh portrays the imposition of Western knowledge systems as a form of 'epistemic hegemony.' The paper adopts a post-colonial and de-colonial theoretical framework to understand how literature serves as a site of resistance against colonial knowledge systems. It demonstrates how Ghosh challenges Eurocentric conceptions of history and knowledge by presenting alternative perspectives rooted in Indian contexts. His engagement with themes such as migration, the environment, and cultural hybridity reflects a broader endeavor to question colonial authority and restore the value of indigenous knowledge.

Furthermore, the research examines the ethical dimensions involved in the representation of indigenous knowledge within literature. This study examines how Ghosh's work emphasizes the interconnectedness of humans, nature, and history, offering a holistic worldview that stands in contrast to the fragmented and hierarchical perspectives of colonial thought. Through this lens, his fiction not only critiques the past but also suggests possibilities for reimagining knowledge in a more inclusive and pluralistic manner. Consequently, this paper argues that Amitav Ghosh's fiction plays a pivotal role in re-examining Indian knowledge traditions and exposing the enduring legacies of colonialism. His works contribute to ongoing discussions regarding the decolonization of knowledge and underscore the importance of preserving and valuing indigenous epistemologies in the contemporary world.

*Keywords:* Indian Knowledge, Colonialism, Indigenous Epistemology, Post-colonial Literature, Decolonization, Cultural Memory, Identity.

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## **From Grammar to Communication: Rethinking Communicative Language Teaching in French Classrooms in Nigeria**

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### **Abstract**

The teaching of French in Nigerian secondary schools continues to rely heavily on grammar-based instruction, despite global shifts towards more communicative approaches to language learning. This raises an important question about the kind of language competence students are actually developing—whether they are learning to understand and use French, or merely to reproduce its rules. This paper examines the relevance and practical implications of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) within the Nigerian context. Rather than treating CLT as a fixed method, the study explores how it is interpreted, adapted, and sometimes constrained by classroom realities such as large class sizes, limited resources, and examination-oriented systems.

Drawing on existing literature and theoretical perspectives, particularly communicative competence and sociocultural views of learning, the paper argues that the challenge is not the suitability of CLT itself, but the conditions under which it is implemented. It further suggests that meaningful improvement in French language learning depends on context-sensitive adaptation, rather than wholesale adoption of external models. The paper concludes that a gradual and flexible approach to communicative teaching may offer a more realistic pathway for improving language use and learner engagement in Nigerian classrooms.

*Keywords:* Communicative Language Teaching; French Language Education; Nigeria; Communicative Competence; Language Pedagogy; Grammar-Translation Method; Classroom Practice.



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