

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



TWO - DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

"CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH AND METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES"

21ST-22ND MARCH 2024



VENUE : CONFERENCE HALL, ACADEMIC BLOCK -3, MAIN CAMPUS, SUNABEDA

ORGANISED BY :

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ODISHA, KORAPUT

***Book of Abstracts
of
Two-Day National Seminar
on
Contemporary Research and Methods in Social Sciences***

***Organised by the Department of Economics,
Central University of Odisha, Koraput
on 21-22 March, 2024***

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ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Economics under the School of Social Sciences had its humble beginning in the year 2011 and it has made a mark of itself in the state of Odisha as one of the premier Post Graduate Economics Department. The department has adequate faculty members with different specializations. Furthermore, the department invites Professors of national repute to take classes and share their expertise. The department is offering many emerging, research oriented, mathematical and econometrics based elective courses in MA in Economics. To equip the students with research skills and prepare them for various avenues of employment, the department is providing research methodology and dissertation courses. As a leading teaching and research centre in India, the department holds field surveys, seminars, conferences, symposiums, panel discussions and interactive sessions regularly in the areas of tribal economics, development economics, rural economics, environmental economics, agricultural economics etc.

Vision of the Department :

- To raise its research and teaching programmes to the highest standards.
- To emerge as a centre of excellence in the field of economics with focus on innovative teaching, advance research and public policy analysis.

Mission of the Department :

- To promote extensive and in-depth applied research in the areas of Tribal Economics, Agricultural Economics, Rural Economics, Studies on Poverty and Human Development, and other thrust areas.
- To take economics beyond classroom, inculcate problems solving skills and sensitiveness among students for rational decision making.
- To create and disseminate knowledge in economics through inter-disciplinary study and research.

Goals and Objectives of the Department :

- To conduct national and international seminars and all other academic development and research training programmes/workshops for the development of the students and the faculties.
- To offer the degree of MA in Applied Economics having mathematical, econometrics, computer applications and industry placement oriented courses.
- To introduce new academic and research programmes like 5 years Integrated MA in Applied Economics, MA in Development Studies, M.Phil in Economics, Ph.D in Economics and Post-Doctoral Degree (D.Litt.) in Economics in the coming years.
- To take minor and major research projects on different economic issues from various government and private organizations.
- To groom the students for their all round development.
- To impart a mix of theoretical knowledge and applied skills.
- To engage with agencies of governance as a think-tank for economic policy making, evaluation and review.



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ODISHA



Message from the desk of Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor

I am glad to know that the Department of Economics is organising a Two-Day National Seminar on “Contemporary Research and Methods in Social Science”. It is truly a multidisciplinary and ice-breaking pathway collaborating different domains of research and academics. I am hopeful that the national seminar will be a grand success and open an avenue for further initiatives.

Date: 19.03.2024.

Vice-Chancellor



ओड़िशा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, कोरापुट
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 के तहत स्थापित)
Central University of Odisha, Koraput
(Established Under the Central Universities Act, 2009)



Message from Registrar, Central University of Odisha

It gives me immense pleasure that Department of Economics is organising a two - day National Seminar on “Contemporary Research and Methods in Social Science”. I extend my best wishes to the organisers and wish the program a grand success.

Prof. N.C. Panda
Registrar
Central University of Odisha



**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ODISHA
SUNABEDA, KORAPUT, ODISHA**



Message from the Convener

Research is very vital component for higher educational institutes especially for social science. That is why Department of Economics is organising a National Seminar on “Contemporary Research and Methods in Social Science”. The purpose of this Seminar is to critically analyse the various dimensions of social science research in an interdisciplinary manner across various subjects.

We have invited experts from leading and prestigious institution of our country and I hope that these two days seminar will be academically fruitful for all the participants. I express my gratitude to Prof. Chakradhar Tripathi and Prof. N C Panda for giving the opportunity to organise this seminar. I also thank the faculty members, research scholars and students of the Dept of Economics for their active participation.

Dr. Minati Sahoo
Head (I/c), Department of Economics
Central University of Odisha
(Convener cum Organising secretary)

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VIKSIT BHARAT AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Dr. Kapila Khemundu

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Central University of Odisha*

Abstract

The role of social science research in the study of socio-economic development is very crucial in the current juncture of academic discourse. The entire human civilization of the contemporary world is moving in the direction of providing improved living standards in the context of quality life with better education, good food, comfortable transportation, safe and hygienic drinking water, and access to internet, access to electricity, good marketing facility and other quality services in both public and private sectors.

In the context of Viksit Bharat the accesses to public services moved from the good to better and now expected to be replaced with the best quality services. The improved living conditions have opened the platform for changing approach/methods to look at the socio-economic issues pertaining to human life. The concept of Viksit Bharat with the expectation of overall social development is not free from the ongoing debate of tradition vs modernity, rural vs urban, backwardness vs development, etc. The issues of social inequality also need to address at the backdrop of Viksit Bharat. More over the concept Viksit Bharat draws the attention about the income and employment for all, health and education for all, house for all, food and security for all need to be seen with different perspectives. For instance government of India have been implementing several plans/programmes and schemes for the people's improvement. Still there are many setbacks and loophole requires different methods to identify it with strong intervention and intention to resolve it. Many can be addressed through debate, dialogues, or existing law of the country.

If we look at carefully, on priority basis in the study of social science research the new approach/method require identifying the problem that poses an obstacle for the overall social development. New approach to resolve the problems by adopting different techniques with necessary intervention is the major thrust areas of the social science research. The concept of synchronic and diachronic approach of linguistic study, intersectional methods of study, action research with innovation is very important to address the emerging issues and challenges of Viksit Bharat.

The implication of new technology is highly essential for production, reproduction, documentation, dissemination and circulation of information related to socio-economic development of the society. Along with existing tools and techniques which is traditionally being followed in the social science research need to be given fine tune in the light of the emerging technology.

This paper is an attempt to look at Viksit Bharat with a new kind of research and methodology in the study of social science.

Keywords: *Viksit Bharat, Socio-Economic Development, Quality Services, Synchronic and Dychronic Approach, Action Research, Intersection Method*

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF ZNO NANO PARTICLES-A UNIQUE ECOFRIENDLY AND COST EFFECTIVE APPROACH

Dr. Dillip Kumar Pattanayak

Deputy Registrar, Central University of Odisha

Abstract

Plant extracts are constantly eco-friendly, cost-effective, and readily available in the environment for the synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles. ZnO is biocompatible and biosafe, and its unique properties, such as structure-dependent properties, electrical and thermal transport properties, and the ability to vary particle size, shape, morphology, orientation, and aspect ratio, have sparked interest in obtaining this nano metal oxide material. The current study focuses on the production of ZnO nanoparticles using *Aloe barbadensis* Miller, *zingiberaceae*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Piper betel*, *cuminum cyminum* and *Moringa oleifera*. Nanotechnology is concerned with the creation and application of nanoscale materials. Nanoparticles have a huge surface area to volume ratio, which gives them very particular properties. Zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) have been the subject of recent research because to their wide bandwidth and high exciton binding energy, and they have antibacterial, antifungal, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, wound healing, antioxidant, and optical capabilities. Green approaches using plants, fungi, bacteria, and algae have been implemented due to the high rate of harmful chemicals and extreme environment used in the physical and chemical manufacturing of these NPs. However, technological uses of ZnO nanoparticles such as sensor, energy generator, optoelectronics, biomedicine, and drug delivery design have been extended beyond the most basic application. It is used in the ceramics sector because of its hardness and rigidity, and it is also used in biomedicine and pro-ecological systems like cosmetics because of its low toxicity, biocompatibility, and biodegradability. It's non-toxic, self-cleaning, skin-friendly, antibacterial, dermatological, and used in sunscreens and a variety of biomedical applications. For the manufacture of vast amounts of metal nanoparticles in a short period of time, several physical and chemical techniques have been used. The most extensively used procedures include simple solution-based processes, chemical precipitation, sol-gel, solvothermal/hydrothermal, electrochemical, and photochemical reduction. Chemical procedures result in the presence of harmful substances adsorbed on the surface, which may have negative medical consequences. Growing awareness of green chemistry and other biological processes has led to the development of an environmentally friendly nanoparticle production method. For the manufacture of silver nanoparticles, environmentally friendly ingredients such as plant leaf extract, bacteria, fungus, and enzymes offer several advantages in terms of environmental friendliness and compatibility for pharmaceutical and other biomedical applications. The role of plant leaf extract as a reducing agent in ZnO nanostructure production. The leaf extract contains a wide range of

metabolites with antioxidant or reducing capabilities, which aid in the rapid reduction of zinc ions into nano structured ZnO. Nano structured ZnO particles have several benefits over other metal nanoparticles, including a reduced cost, UV blocking capabilities, strong catalytic activity, huge surface area, white appearance, and several applications in medicine and agriculture.

Key words: Green synthesis, Plant extracts, electronic application, band gap, biocompatible

COMMERCIAL ECONOMY OF BRITISH COLONIALISM AND REPLACEMENT OF ADIVASI WOMEN'S RIGHTS, NEEDS AND KNOWLEDGE

Dr. Saubhagya Laxmi Singh

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While the impact of British rule in Indian agriculture from the perspective of caste and class has been the subject of much debate, its impact on women (especially Adivasi women) has generally escaped the attention. Against this backdrop, the present study makes an attempt to bridge the gap where it finds that the colonization of British rule restricted tribal communities while at the same time the economic and political processes marked a clear modern western patriarchy that gives exclusive individual rights to men ignoring the nuances of women's rights, needs and knowledge. This influence created an unequal, rigid power structure, which was further elevated by the anti-women, rigid hierarchical culture of dominant non-tribes, which was never been a part of Adivasi culture despite being followers of patrilineality. From being the creators and sustainers of life, women are reduced to being 'resources' in the fragmented, anti-life model of maldevelopment which impoverished them further during this period.

Keywords- *British Colonialism, Adivasi, Women, Rights, Needs and Knowledge*

“ଗବେଷଣା: ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ, ପଦ୍ଧତି ଓ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ”

ଡକ୍ଟର ରୁଦ୍ରାଣୀ ମହାନ୍ତି,
ଆସୋସିଏଟ ପ୍ରଫେସର ଓ ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟ,
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ଓ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗ,
ଓଡ଼ିଶା କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ,

ସାରାଂଶ

ଗବେଷଣା ଏକ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା। ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଓ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳିତ ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ନୂତନ ତଥ୍ୟ ଓ ସତ୍ୟର ଉଦ୍ ଘୋଷଣା କରିଥାଏ। ଗବେଷଣା ମଣିଷର ଜ୍ଞାନର ଦିଗନ୍ତକୁ ପ୍ରସାରିତ କରିଥାଏ। ତେବେ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଅବଲମ୍ବନରେ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳାବଦ୍ଧ ରୀତିରେ କୌଣସି ତଥ୍ୟ ବା ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତର ବିଚାର ବ୍ଲିଷେଷଣ ହିଁ ମୌଳିକ ଗବେଷଣା। ଏହାର ପ୍ରାୟୋଗିକ ଦିଗ ବି ରହିଛି। ଏହି ପ୍ରାୟୋଗିକ ଦିଗକୁ କ୍ରିୟାଭିତ୍ତିକ ଗବେଷଣା ମଧ୍ୟ କୁହାଯାଏ।

ଯୁକ୍ତି ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସତ୍ୟର ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଉଛି ଗବେଷଣାର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଓ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ। ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ବିଷୟ ନିର୍ବାଚନ, ତଥ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ, ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ, ପଦ୍ଧତି ଅବଲମ୍ବନରେ ନାନା ପରୀକ୍ଷା ନିରୀକ୍ଷା, ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସୋପାନକ୍ରମ ଦେଇ ଗବେଷକଙ୍କୁ ଯିବାକୁ ପଡ଼େ। ଗବେଷଣା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ବଡ଼ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ହେଉ ବା ପି .ଏଚଡି ଥିସିସ ହେଉ ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଗବେଷକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପଦ୍ଧତି ପ୍ରୟୋଗରେ ନିଜ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି।

ଏହି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧରେ କୋରାପୁଟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ମୌଖିକ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟକୁ ଗବେଷଣାର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି । କାରଣ ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟଦେଶରେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ଓ ଗବେଷଣା ପରି ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଅଦ୍ୟାବଧି ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ମୌଖିକ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ କେବଳ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଛି , ମାତ୍ର ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଅନୁସରଣରେ ତାହାର ଗବେଷଣା ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛଦ ନୁହେଁ। ଏହି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଏକ ନୂତନ ପ୍ରୟାସ ଭାବେ ଗବେଷଣା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ, ତଥ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ, ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ତିନିଟାଲ ରୂପରେ, ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଗବେଷଣାର ବିଷୟ ନିର୍ବାଚନ, ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ତଥ୍ୟ, ଗବେଷଣା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଚିହ୍ନଟ, ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ନିର୍ମାଣ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କର୍ମ, ତଥ୍ୟ ବିନ୍ୟାସ, ତଥ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା, ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ , ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଲିଖନ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସ୍ତର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦିଆଯାଇ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତିର ଗବେଷଣାର ନୂତନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ରହିବ ।।

ସୂଚକ ଶବ୍ଦ : ଗବେଷଣା , ସାହିତ୍ୟ, ସଂସ୍କୃତି , ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପଦ୍ଧତି, ପ୍ରୟୋଗ , ନୂତନ ଧାରଣା ।

A NEW LOOK AT PHENOMENOLOGY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Dr. Sony Parhi

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Central University of Odisha*

Abstract

Phenomenology research in social science is a contemporary approach in research methodology and in communication research. A Phenomenon in this approach studied themes described in shared experiences arey hat are first identified. This research aims to explain the phenomenological approach and to conduct in-depth interviews with the persons in the samples taken and to identify common themes. Phenomenological comes from the Greek word phenomenon and this refers to that which can be seen. Logos means to study. This approach is qualitative in nature and is based upon enquiry. This explores human and social phenomena. The questions here are what is the nature of reality, and what is the nature between the researcher and those being researched? Coming to the ethical angle, the consent of the persons should first be obtained before the phenomenological study. For example, a case study after due consent could be under taken to study the lived experiences of university students who are academically talented and yet challenged in certain aspect. The researcher here will analyse the experiences of the sample students. The paper in its methodology will describe the research design by determining if a research problem can fit into this approach; identify a research question; interview the participants over multiple settings; analyse and interpret data and generate themes; write descriptions to find common themes and finally publish the findings by conducting a phenomenological study.

Keywords: Phenomenon, qualitative, enquiry, experiences

PARADIGMS IN MIGRATION RESEARCH: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Dr. Nupur Pattanaik

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Central University of Odisha

Abstract

Migration being a multidimensional concept, migration involves several conditions of marginalisations, Migration includes various experiences of people wide range of cultures across time. The complexity of migration under conditions of marginalisation would be a new paradigm for thinking about and undertaking migration research- a paradigm which transcends existing limitations in social work research, focusing on the coherence of social relations by referring to the interconnectedness of the local, the national and the international. Migration refers to the change in residence involving movement between communities. The paper will address migration research as well as the sociological perspectives in understanding migration as a social phenomenon. Most studies of international migration are focused on the movement from or to one country, and virtually all the other, somewhat broader works are concerned with a single historical era. Additionally, the accentuation is as a rule on depiction or maybe than examination, so that the hypothetical system into which this restricted information is fitted is commonly or maybe primitive. In this paper, an attempt is made to bring together into one typology some of the more significant analysis.

Keywords: *Migration, Research, Society, Sociology, Perspectives*

REFLEXIVITY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Elisa Mohanty

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Abstract

Often, we are formulaic in our approach to social science research. We think of it in terms of a charted course laid out in research literature and implemented by scholars and practitioners. This study is a call to think, engage and introspect deeply about the research we pursue and to develop the courage to revise long-held assumptions when they no longer stand the test of empirical scrutiny. The reflexive approach in social sciences shifts the researcher's focus back on herself/himself and attempts to understand how her/his presence and understanding influence the research process and outcomes. This study brings in examples of research in different disciplines of social sciences viz. Sociology, Anthropology and Economics to reiterate the need for reflexivity. It shows how reflexivity is complemented with reflective thinking. This approach allows researchers and practitioners to reflect on how their biases and assumptions influence research. It allows them to critically reflect and research on their own practice or that of others in order to change or improve it. Reflexivity as envisaged by the sociologist, Pierre Bourdieu argues for understanding a phenomenon or issue from multiple perspectives rather than a single dominant point of view. He also calls for situating the research in its socio-historical context. This perspective aims to enable social science researchers to avoid imposing their own worldviews on the people they are researching to reflect the "real" voices from the field. Reflexivity, thus constitutes, an integral aspect of social science research methodologies. It addresses the issue of unequal power differentials between the researcher and the respondents.

Keywords: *Reflexivity, Reflectivity, Socio-historical context, Pierre Bourdieu, Methodology*

सामाजिक विज्ञान में समकालीन अनुसंधान और तरीके

डॉ. रविता पाठक

सहायक प्रोफेसर, ओडिशा केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान, खोज का विस्तार करने के क्रम में विश्लेषण और अवधारणा मानव जीवन का एक व्यवस्थित तरीका है। नए तथ्यों की खोज या सत्यापित और पुराने तथ्यों का परीक्षण करने के लिए सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान, जैसे भौतिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान का उद्देश्य है। अनुसंधान में आदमी, सामाजिक जीवन और संस्थानों के क्या, कहाँ, कब, कैसे और क्यों के सवालों का जवाब देता है।

सामाजिक विज्ञान

सामाजिक विज्ञान (Social science) मानव समाज का अध्ययन करने वाली शैक्षिक विधा है। सामाजिक विज्ञान, विज्ञान की शाखाओं में से एक है, जो समाजों और उन समाजों के भीतर व्यक्तियों के बीच संबंधों के अध्ययन के लिए समर्पित है। इस शब्द का प्रयोग पहले समाजशास्त्र के क्षेत्र को संदर्भित करने के लिए किया जाता था, जो 18वीं शताब्दी में स्थापित मूल "समाज का विज्ञान" था। समाजशास्त्र के अलावा, अब इसमें मानव विज्ञान, पुरात्व, अर्थशास्त्र, मानव भूगोल, भाषा विज्ञान, प्रबंधन विज्ञान, संचार विज्ञान, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन, मनोविज्ञान और राजनीति विज्ञान सहित शैक्षणिक विषयों की एक विस्तृत श्रंखला शामिल है।

समकालीन

समकालीन शब्द वर्तमान में होने वाली किसी चीज़ के विचार से संबंधित है, जो वर्तमान क्षण के साथ हो रहा है। शब्द 'समकालीन' का उपयोग वर्तमान समय में वर्तमान से संबंधित किसी प्रसंग का वर्णन करने के लिए किया जाता है।

समकालीन की अवधारणा को समझने और अभ्यास करने के लिए, इस समय के रुझानों और घटनाओं के साथ अद्यतन किया जाना महत्वपूर्ण है। यह किताबों, पत्रिकाओं, समाचार पत्रों, प्रदर्शनियों की निगरानी, कला दीर्घाओं, संग्रहालयों, पुस्तकालयों, फैशन शो, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों की निगरानी द्वारा किया जा सकता है।

अनुसंधान

'अनुसन्धान' (शोध) अंग्रेजी शब्द 'रिसर्च' का पर्याय है किन्तु इसका अर्थ 'पुनः खोज' नहीं है अपितु 'गहन खोज' है। इसके द्वारा हम कुछ नया आविष्कृत कर उस ज्ञान परम्परा में कुछ नए अध्याय जोड़ते हैं। व्यापक अर्थ में अनुसन्धान (Research) किसी भी क्षेत्र में 'ज्ञान की खोज करना' या 'विधिवत गवेषणा' करना होता है। वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान में वैज्ञानिक विधि का सहारा लेते हुए जिज्ञासा का समाधान करने की कोशिश की जाती है। नवीन वस्तुओं की खोज और पुरानी वस्तुओं एवं सिद्धान्तों का पुनः परीक्षण करना, जिससे कि नए तथ्य प्राप्त हो सकें, उसे अनुसन्धान (शोध) कहते हैं। अध्ययन से दीक्षित होकर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्य करते हुए शिक्षा में या अपने शैक्षिक विषय में कुछ जोड़ने की क्रिया अनुसन्धान कहलाती है। पी.एच.डी./डी.फिल या डी.लिट्/डी.एस.सी.जैसी शोध उपाधियाँ इसी उपलब्धि के लिए दी जाती हैं।

अनुसंधान के तरीके

प्रत्यक्षवादी सामाजिक वैज्ञानिक समाज को समझने के लिए उपकरण के रूप में प्राकृतिक विज्ञान में उपयोग की जाने वाली विधियों से मिलते-जुलते तरीकों का उपयोग करते हैं। आधुनिक शैक्षणिक अभ्यास में, शोधकर्ता अक्सर उदारवादी होते हैं, कई पद्धतियों का उपयोग करते हैं। शोध करने के लिए सबसे पहले किसी समस्या या प्रश्न की आवश्यकता होती है। हमारे सामने कोई समस्या या प्रश्न होता है जिसके समाधान के लिए हम शोध की दिशा में आगे बढ़ते हैं। इसके लिए शोधार्थी में जिज्ञासा की प्रवृत्ति का होना आवश्यक है।

अनुसंधान के प्रकार या अध्ययन के प्राथमिक लक्ष्य के बावजूद, शोधकर्ता आमतौर पर मात्रात्मक या गुणात्मक तरीकों का उपयोग करते हैं।

गुणात्मक : गुणात्मक शोध वर्णनात्मक जानकारी पर केंद्रित है। गुणात्मक डेटा इकट्ठा करने के लिए शोधकर्ता अक्सर फोकस समूहों, साक्षात्कार और सर्वेक्षणों का उपयोग करते हैं।

मात्रात्मक: मात्रात्मक अनुसंधान विधियाँ सांख्यिकी, समय की इकाइयों या प्रतिशत जैसे संख्यात्मक डेटा पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती हैं। शोधकर्ता ठोस चीजों को निर्धारित करने के लिए मात्रात्मक तरीकों का उपयोग करते हैं।

मिश्रित : किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने या किसी परिकल्पना का परीक्षण करने के लिए गुणात्मक और मात्रात्मक तरीकों के मिश्रण की आवश्यकता हो सकती है।

निम्नलिखित चरण आमतौर पर अधिकांश औपचारिक शोध का हिस्सा होते हैं :-

1. तथ्यों और उनकी व्याख्या की खोज
2. समस्या और उनके विश्लेषण के निदान
3. ज्ञान का व्यवस्थापन
4. सामाजिक घटना पर नियंत्रण
5. भविष्यवाणी
6. विकास योजना
7. सामाजिक कल्याण

अंत में कह सकते हैं कि एक शोधकर्ता को अत्यंत धैर्य और आत्म नियंत्रण होना आवश्यक है। वह व्यक्तिगत पसंद और अनुशासनहीन कल्पना और इच्छाधारी सोच से अभिभूत नहीं होना चाहिए। उसे अध्ययन के तहत घटना पूर्वाग्रह से बचने के लिए खुद को अनुशासित करना होगा।

आधुनिक अन्वेषण में संस्कृतसाहित्य : कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र में करव्यवस्था प्रसङ्ग

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अनुसंधान एक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें विशेष विषयों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न धार्मिक या वैज्ञानिक तरीकों का उपयोग किया जाता है। यह विशेष गवाही, प्रमाण, और तर्क को इकट्ठा करने के लिए विभिन्न मानक विधियों का अनुसरण करता है। अनुसंधान का मुख्य उद्देश्य नई जानकारी प्राप्त करना, समस्याओं के समाधान का ढूंढना, और ज्ञान को बढ़ावा देना होता है।

संस्कृत में "अनुसंधान" का समानार्थक शब्द "अन्वेषणम्" अथवा 'गवेषणा' भी है। यह शब्द विशेष विषयों या विचारों के अध्ययन को संदर्भित करता है। संस्कृत में अनुसंधान विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में किया जा सकता है, जैसे कि साहित्य, भाषा, धर्म, और विज्ञान। यह शब्द विशेष धार्मिक और दार्शनिक अध्ययन के लिए भी प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे कि वेदांत, योग, न्याय। अनुसंधान के द्वारा विद्वान् विशेष ज्ञान की प्राप्ति करते हैं और विषय के विकास में योगदान करते हैं।

समकालीन संस्कृत में अनुसंधान और विधियों के क्षेत्र में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विषय शामिल हैं। यहाँ कुछ उदाहरण हैं:-

1. **शास्त्रीय अध्ययन:** वेद, वेदांत, उपनिषद, पुराण, संस्कृत साहित्य के प्रमुख पाठ्यक्रमों के अध्ययन। धर्म, नीति, वेदांत, योग, सांख्य, न्याय, वैशेषिक, और मीमांसा जैसे दर्शनों आधुनिक विज्ञान के साथ इनके संबंध कैसे जोड़ा जाएं और उससे नई खोज क्या हो सकता है।

2. **भाषाविज्ञान:** संस्कृत भाषा की विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन, वाक्य रचना, और शब्द संरचना। भाषा की उत्पत्ति कैसे हुई है? यह एक बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न है?

ये विषय विविधता को दर्शाते हैं जो समकालीन संस्कृत अनुसंधान में किया जा रहा है।

उसमें से आज महान कूटनीतिविद आचार्य चाणक्य रचित अर्थशास्त्र के बारे चर्चा करने का जरूरत है। जब विश्व में अर्थविषयक चर्चा में भारत एक प्रमुख रूप में ऊभर कर आया है। तो इस विषयक विस्तारित चर्चा को प्रयोजन है।

कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र में करव्यवस्था -

अर्थ विषयक शास्त्र अर्थशास्त्र। अर्थशास्त्र का केंद्र बिंदु राज्य प्रबंधन और लोक कल्याण के बीच सही संतुलन बनाए रखना है। चाणक्य की परिभाषा है "अर्थशास्त्र सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है क्योंकि यह मानव अस्तित्व और अस्तित्व के लिए आधार प्रदान करता है"।

राज्य की भूमिका चाणक्य का दृढ़ विचार था कि अर्थशास्त्र का अंतिम उद्देश्य राजा की प्रजा के कल्याण को बढ़ाना है और कहते हैं, "राजा, मंत्री, देश, गढ़वाले शहर, खजाना, सेना और सहयोगी हैं।" राज्य के घटक तत्व।" उन्होंने राजकोष एवं कराधान की परीक्षा से पूर्व राजा की अर्थव्यवस्था के उद्देश्य एवं कार्यों पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत किये हैं। कौटिल्य एक आदर्श ग्रामीण को इस प्रकार परिभाषित करते हैं "वह व्यक्ति जो लोगों की समृद्धि और कल्याण में हमेशा सक्रिय रहता है और जो लोगों को समृद्ध करके और उनके लिए अच्छा काम करके खुद को प्रिय बनाता है"।

Academic Achievement Among Elementary Students in Tribals in Odisha

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Abstract

Indian constitution has an objective to guarantee social, political and economic justice to all regardless of caste, creed and religion. When it was framed, it was visualized that, development in education along with other allied sectors will play a vital role in bringing about desirable changes in the country, where in opportunity is provided to develop critical thinking and self-determination. Thus the programmes in India intended to bring in equalization of educational opportunities face specific and unique problems. Lack of access to government schools, lower political participation and representation of underprivileged groups in governance structure, under representation in mainstream economic activities and inequalities in access to credit are possible reasons for educational backwardness. Education represents one way to split out of cycles of poverty and distress, but it is also a by-product of such economic conditions prevails among Tribal than Non-Tribal children counterparts. This study is intense to understand the relationship between Tribal than Non-Tribal children in accordance with Income and Academic Achievement in elementary level of education in Odisha. As education is an important agent of change; it is worth knowing academic achievement among Tribal communities. This study and region specific data will provide an important data base for understanding the educational achievements and challenges.

Keywords: *Tribal, Academic Achievement, and Elementary Education*

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING WITH SIMULATION IN CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Mathematical modelling and simulation correspond to a significant part of quantitative modelling efforts in the field of construction supply chain management. A space exists in considerate the current research status of mathematical and simulation modelling in this ground. This paper provides a systematic literature review from many journal articles to produce these modelling techniques that are functional to construction supply chain management. Three study questions, focusing on features of construction supply chains captured, model applications, and construction supply chain problems modelled are planned. A framework comprising three structural dimensions is residential to answer formulated research questions. Findings suggest mathematical modelling dominates current study in construction supply chain modelling. Ten future research trends are also planned. This paper successfully outlines how mathematical, simulation and hybrid models can contribute to construction supply chain management.

Key words: *Construction, Supply chain management, Mathematical modelling, Simulation, Literature review.*

UNDERSTANDING “AUTOETHNOGRAPHY”: EXPLORING PERSONAL NARRATIVES IN CULTURAL RESEARCH

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Abstract

Autoethnography is a qualitative research method in social sciences that interweaves personal experiences with cultural analysis. This approach involves the researcher's self-reflection and introspection to explore and understand cultural phenomena. By blending autobiography and ethnography, autoethnography provides a unique lens to examine how individuals navigate and interpret their own experiences within larger socio-cultural contexts. Beginning in the middle of nineteenth century, autoethnography is a simple, observational, participatory, and reflexive research method that uses the writing about the self in contact with others to enlighten the many layers of human social, emotional, theoretical, political and cultural praxis (action, performance, and accomplishment). Here is a very common question arise that how autoethnography differs from ethnography; the key difference lies in the researcher's role: autoethnography places the researcher as a participant and subject of the study, while ethnography maintains a more detached observational stance. Autoethnography often delves into the emotional and subjective aspects of the researcher's experiences, providing a more personalized understanding of the cultural context. In aggregate, autoethnography is a qualitative research method often used by the researcher interested in social, cultural, political, and psychological narrative descriptions with a lived experience. This abstract highlights the origin, usage, potential of autoethnography which emphasis on personal narrative, reflexivity, and the potential to uncover deeper insights into the complexities of human behaviour and social dynamics in social science research.

Key Words: *Autoethnography, Qualitative Research Method, Cultural Research*

THE USE OF ETHNOGRAPHY IN COMMUNICATION RESEARCH-A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITY RADIO

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Abstract

Ethnography is a conventional and prolific research methodology in social science research. It presents a combination of research methods, tools and techniques that supports collection & analysis of in depth data from a place, its people and culture. Communication Research provides scope to focus on the functioning of a particular media, preparation of its content and the impact of the content on a particular audience. The cultural factor is integral to the communication research especially when it is centered round a specific community. This is where Ethnography finds utility in communication research as it enables the researcher to explore the community, its culture and its reflection in media. The present paper is a narrative of how ethnography is used for a study on Radio Dhimsa, a community radio station in the Koraput district of Odisha.

Keywords: Ethnography, Communication Research, Community Radio, Radio Dhimsa, SOVA, Koraput

BIFURCATION ANALYSIS OF PREDATOR EFFECT OVER MODIFIED LESLIE-GOWER MODEL WITH HOLLING TYPE-IV FUNCTIONAL RESPONSE AND NON-LINEAR PREY HARVESTING

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Abstract

A modified Leslie-Gower model with nonlinear harvesting and a Holling type-IV functional response is examined in this paper to comprehend its dynamics. Using qualitative analysis, bifurcation theory, and singular optimum control, we investigate the model system. We demonstrate that the system experiences a hopf bifurcation about the ratio of the intrinsic growth of the predator and prey populations as the bifurcation parameter and that the interior equilibrium point is locally asymptotically stable. The pontryag in maximal concept is used to analyze the possibility of bionomic equilibria and characterize the single best control approach.

THE USE OF SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS IN AUDIO VISUAL MEDIA RESEARCH-A STUDY OF CINEMA

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Abstract

Semiotics refers to the science of signs and symbols. The origin of semiotics can be traced back to the genesis of the world and human civilization. In fact, communication started with semiotics way before the development of language. Gradually, with the development of language, grammar, linguistics and literature, various media became the avenues of communication. However, semiotics continued to remain an integral part of the communication structure. The inception of cultural studies and exploration of representation added a new relevance to semiotics. Semiotic Analysis has become an effective tool of communication research especially with respect to audio visual media. The present paper is a narrative on the use of semiotic analysis in research on cinema.

Keyword: Semiotics, Representation, Cinema

EXPLORING HEALTH COMMUNICATION DYNAMICS: A MIXED-METHODS STUDY AMONG THE KOYA TRIBES OF TELANGANA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

This paper explores the health communication strategies employed by the Telangana government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) during the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on the Koya tribes. The study utilizes a mixed-methods approach, blending quantitative and qualitative components, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the communication dynamics.

The first phase involves a cross-sectional Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (K.A.P.) study, employing a systematic approach to collect numerical data. This quantitative exploration aims to gauge the Koya tribes' awareness, attitudes, and behaviors concerning COVID-19. By adopting a cross-sectional design, the study captures a snapshot of the community's health practices, enabling the identification of patterns and trends. This component serves as a quantitative foundation for the broader research endeavor.

The qualitative phase supplements the quantitative findings through individual semi-structured interviews with health communication specialists, health officials, and ASHA workers (frontline workers) during COVID-19 and focus-group discussions. This approach provides a deeper exploration into the intricacies of the Koya Tribes' perspectives, experiences, and the contextual factors influencing their responses. It uses Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) as a theoretical lens to better understand the health communication strategies employed for Koya tribes by the Telangana government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) during the COVID-19 pandemic. By delving into the qualitative realm, the study aims to uncover the nuances that quantitative data might overlook. This includes an exploration of indigenous knowledge, cultural factors, and motivations that shape health-related behaviors within the Koya community.

The integration of both quantitative and qualitative data allows for a more robust and nuanced interpretation of the health communication landscape among the Koya tribes. The qualitative insights enrich the quantitative results by offering a cultural context and understanding of the community's responses. Through this mixed-methods approach, the study strives to bridge the gap between numerical trends and the human experiences that underpin them.

This research holds significance in the broader context of health communication, especially in marginalized tribal communities. By focusing on the Koya tribes of Telangana, the study contributes to the discourse on tailoring communication strategies for diverse cultural contexts. The findings aim to inform future health communication initiatives, emphasizing the need for culturally sensitive approaches that integrate indigenous knowledge.

In navigating the multifaceted landscape of health communication during the COVID-19 pandemic, this mixed-methods study sheds light on the Koya tribes' unique experiences. The integration of quantitative and qualitative components ensures a holistic understanding of the communication strategies employed and their impact on the community. Ultimately, the research strives to pave the way for more effective and culturally resonant health communication interventions in similar contexts.

THE ASSOCIATED FACTORS AND ITS IMPACT ON SUICIDE IN INDIA: A STATISTICAL EVIDENCE

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Abstract

The aim of this study to analyses factors influencing suicide rates and trends in suicide density in India. It identifies the top risk factors for suicide, including bankruptcy, marriage issues, and mental illness. Conversely, factors like divorce and impotency/infertility have low suicide density. The study examines the relationship between suicide density and variables like population size using regression analysis. Findings show that smaller regions tend to have higher suicide densities. The study also explores gender disparity, finding a linear increase in the male-to-female suicide ratio over time. Overall, targeted interventions based on identified risk factors and changing patterns are crucial for effective suicide prevention.

“VISUAL ART: INTEGRATED LEARNING IN SOCIAL SCIENCE”

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Abstract

Humans and societies have been formed in echelon over many ages. Some parts of this sequence of development are illuminated by history and some are shrouded in the darkness of prehistoric times. For example we can find cave paintings in various caves. Primitive man expressed his thoughts, feelings, emotions and desires through the language which was created on cave walls as pictures. Their figurative language was not in vain. They used to paint for worldly needs. Difficulty in living life was expressed in the language of pictures as a form of people's perception and future plans. Visually, one can see attempts to depict nature, animals, birds, contemporary events etc. on the walls of the cave. These were pictorial languages which are the primitive language of humans. Primitive painting had more to do with human struggle for survival than with pure aesthetic enjoyment. In front of the primitive man there was a hostile nature and situation. They had to fight against this hostile nature to protect them, so their objective was to somehow subjugate the hostile nature. During the Vedic period, human dominance over nature increased a lot compared to the primitive period, the production system was improved and there was a lot of relief in the society, so the improvement and development of the painting during this period was much more than the primitive period. Art and society are inextricably linked and images change and develop in keeping with the changes in society. Since ancient times there have been different genres of paintings - natural, social, political and centered around the experience of various disasters, fires, floods, famines, state-revolutions, social disputes, social oppression, lawlessness, personal or group, happiness-sadness, pain, i.e. the entire nation's overall and all-round manifestation of that time is revealed through the art form.

Visual Art Integrated Learning is a teaching-learning approach focused on learning 'through the arts' and 'with the arts': it is a process in which art becomes the medium of teaching-learning, a key to grasping themes across the curriculum. Learners use many art mediums to explore creatively while making connections between diverse themes. Art experiences, Visual Arts-Drawing and Painting, Clay modelling, Sculpture, Pottery, Paper crafts, Mask and Puppet making, crafts, Heritage and so on and contribute to a greater comprehension and creation of knowledge about various topics.

EXPLORING THE NEXUS BETWEEN DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITIONAL HEALTH

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Abstract

This study contributes to the dialogue on addressing malnutrition in marginalized regions, emphasizing the crucial role of diversified agriculture in enhancing nutritional well-being. This paper attempts to explore the nutritional status of Koraput district, Odisha and examines the potential pathways connecting diversified agriculture with nutritional health. Utilizing secondary data sources including Annual Reports of NITI Aayog, GoI, Reports of District Nutrition Profile (Koraput), FAO, and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, GoI, this study employs descriptive statistical techniques to interpret the results. Given the variability of nutrition within Koraput, an ex post facto analysis is employed to elucidate its nutritional landscape. The findings underscore the vulnerability of Koraput's nutritional health across various parameters, with significant gaps observed in areas such as hygiene, food supplementation, and nutrition education within the public domain. In light of these findings, urgent and comprehensive measures are warranted from the policy makers to combat malnutrition. Recommendations include the establishment of necessary infrastructure, strengthening the value chain of nutritious food, and enhancing the dissemination of nutritional knowledge to achieve better nutritional outcomes. Additionally, restructuring agronomy practices and expanding the food basket are proposed as strategies to augment nutritional health in Koraput.

Keywords: *Diversified agriculture, Nutritional knowledge, Nutritional health, Dietary diversity, Nutritional outcome*

USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES AND ITS INFLUENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH OF THE ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

From past two decades, Social Networking Sites beheld a sporadic enhancement in quantity, quality and utility. As the body of an individual is nourished by the intake of necessary mineral elements obtained through nutrition, likewise human mind is nurtured by the availability of nutrition for thoughts. Social networking sites have become an important part of modern life. They are generally defined as web-based platforms that allow individuals to create their own personal profile and build a network of connections with other users. From the dawn of internet and social networking sites, human resources of contemporary world have become more social virtually but less practically. The virtual life is isolating present generation from their other fellow beings there by affecting their health both physically as well as mentally and overall balance. Increased usage of social networking sites particularly among adolescents in the present scenario is a matter of concern for the parents, society and researchers as there are always two sides (positive and negative) of every innovation. The aim of the present research study was to explore the influence of social networking sites on mental health of the adolescents of three government secondary school of Koraput district, Odisha. For the present study, an ex-post facto research method was employed. The stratified random sampling technology was employed to select the sample where total of 150 adolescent boys and girls from class -X (50 from each school) were purposively selected. The data was collected by administering a standardized tool based on mental health scale upon the students and the collected data was analysed by using several statistical techniques like- Mean, SD and t-test. This, the findings showed that there was significant difference between the mental health conditions of social networking users and non-users. The findings also showed that there was also significant difference between social networking users' mental health in terms of gender and locality.

RESILIENCE IN THE FACADE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic represents the most significant global humanitarian challenge since the Second World War. Economies worldwide, including India's, have been disrupted by the pandemic. The struggle to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic continues in many countries. In response to the crisis, the Indian government initiated a nationwide lockdown on March 25, 2020. This lockdown was implemented in various stages. The pandemic-led crisis wrinkled India's overall economy, but the agriculture sector of India shows positive signs of growth irrespective of pandemic. The agriculture sector shows resilience and performs better than other sectors. India is an agrarian economy with about 45.8 percent of the workforce and about 59.4 per cent of the rural population engaged in agriculture (PLFS report, 2022-23). As per the second advancement of national income in 2022-23, the share of Gross value added (GVA) of agriculture and allied sectors in the Indian economy is 18.3 percent at current prices (MoSPI, March 2023). People re-migrated from urban to rural areas to their origin from the destination places during the pandemic. According to a government estimate, about 50 million migrant labourers returned to their native place on March 24, 2020 (World Bank, 2020). These migrant labourers engage themselves mainly in agriculture and allied sectors. There has been a significant increase in agricultural production, which enables India to be self-reliant on food after the introduction of green revolution and liberalization (1991). The export of agricultural commodities increased during and after pandemic period. COVID-19 again showed policy-makers the importance of agriculture and the farmers expect that the government will redefine policies to redesign and enhance agricultural productivity. This paper is primarily descriptive in nature and based on the secondary data collected from various public and private reports, newspaper articles, books, journals and existing literature to analyses the agriculture sector performance and understand the country's economic scenario during and after the pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Workforce, agriculture, Gross Value Added, labour Reverse Migration

POST REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROCESS: ORGANIZATIONAL PREPAREDNESS TOWARDS SUSTAINING THE LIVELIHOOD OF DISPLACED PEOPLE

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Abstract

Large scale industrialization induces large scale displacement of the indigenous people from their place of habitat. People displaced are at great risk in terms of social, psychological, economic and cultural. The women members are affected most in the displacement as they have to accommodate in a new environment. With the shattered livelihood, they search for various avenues to begin with a fresh lease of lives and livelihood. Hence, any displacement must be coupled up with integrated rehabilitation and resettlement plan. In this context, this research study is been carried out in Kalinga Nagar, where, TATA Steel has established 8 million ton steel plant. The establishment of plant has displaced 1195 numbers derived from 562 core families consisting of both tribal and non-tribal people. The case organization's R&R process does not include only providing compensation to the displaced families, but, it includes providing houses in resettlement colonies and initiated many activities to revive their livelihood. In consideration to this background, this study has made an attempt to assess the effectiveness of the initiatives extended to the community members in the resettlement colonies and measuring the changes observed in their social and economic status.

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN MINING AND NON-MINING REGIONS OF KORAPUT DISTRICT

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Abstract

The mining sector plays a significant role in the economy. It provides employment opportunities directly or indirectly along with income to a greater proportion of the local population. The Koraput district of Odisha has been gifted with Asia's largest bauxite mine which has been the major driver of economic growth in this region. Additionally, mining activities has an adverse effect on human health leading to various diseases among the nearby population like asthma, eye problems, hearing problems, skin diseases, respiratory diseases etc. Hence an attempt has been made in the present study to analyse the human capital in mining and non-mining regions of Koraput district as it is an essential component to have a sustainable livelihood. A comparative analysis (with & without mining) has been used. The study is based on primary data collected from the mining and non-mining regions of the district. Variables like the average years of schooling of the household and the literacy rate of both regions were analysed to study the educational status of the households. The frequency of disease occurrence, frequency of visits to the hospital by the households and annual health expenditure were considered to study the health status of the households of both regions. Although there was no significant difference found in the educational status of the households of both the regions, the health status of the individuals varied significantly. The people of the mining region faced more health issues than the people of the non-mining region.

SAMPLING METHODS COMMONLY USED FOR QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF FISH DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EASTERN GHATS

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Biodiversity measures enhance understanding of complex components like association of diversity of fishes with their habitat, which can vary between seasons, ontogeny as well as on the diurnal basis. The effective management of fisheries resources requires knowledge of fish population, communities as well as their habitat. Fishes are bio- indicator species and their study helps understanding the health of any aquatic ecosystem, more over they play an important role in food chain. Information about fish population and communities is acquired by means of sampling, which constitutes fish capturing by using different gears. Fishes are ectothermic in nature, thus are most active during the morning hours after sunrise (8:00 hrs- 10:00 hrs) and in some conditions, night time sampling is also done where an artificial source of light is used for attracting the fishes. Apprehension of fish assemblage i.e. diversity and abundance, is rather challenging as the aquatic habitats vary in size, topology etc. and thereby the sampling is usually taken up in group rather than single, which has constraints like covering the stretch alone is very challenging. Multiple sampling of identical sampling sites is required for minimizing the natural and temporal variation due to their motility or habitat patterns. For understanding the relation of the fishes with their habitat, as well as their abundance, various micro- habitat parameters like depth, channel width, in stream cover etc. are taken into account along with the integrated assessment of water quality conditions. Characterisation of fish community structure in different water bodies as part of the assessment of the health of water bodies takes into consideration the relation of fish community with physical, chemical and biological factors. Changes in fish community can be elucidated through changes in size components of the community, species diversity, evenness and relative abundance. In today's world the aquatic ecosystem are at greater threat of pollution owing to the anthropogenic activities, causing degradation of the water quality of these natural ecosystems. This degradation is posing threat to the diversity and distribution of the native species while enhancing the prolific breeding of the opportunistic alien species. Thereby in order to conserve these natural aquatic ecosystems, the health assessment of these ecosystems is need of the hour, which in turn can be achieved by the fish community and population structure study.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE MILLET PRODUCING FARMERS: A STUDY OF THE KORAPUT DISTRICT IN ODISHA, INDIA

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Abstract

Most of the rural and tribal livelihood are depends on the cultivation of locally cultivated crops and cereals. But the cultivation of such unrecognised and un-popular crops helps to a great extent to boost their livelihood. One such hidden gem to boost tribal economies and rural livelihood with excellent food and nutritional security is millet. Millet is one of the oldest cultivated crops which provide food for human consumption, and animal food along with its nutritional and health benefits. It is also a pro-environment crop which can grow and sustain with extreme environmental conditions, low water requirements and less requirements of soil fertility, nutrients and moisture. It also plays an important role in the livelihood promotion among the tribal communities. With these backdrops, this paper intended to examine the socio-economic condition of the millet farmers and the role of the Odisha Millet Mission to improve tribal livelihood based on primary data collected from 300 farmers in the study area. The study found out that the majority of the millet farmers are poor, marginalized tribal people and it is one of the sole crop cultivated for mainly self-consumption purposes. It is also found that the role of the Odisha Millet Mission is significant for encouraging the farmers for more production and consumption.

Keywords: *Millet, Tribal, Livelihood, Cultivation*

POINT COUNT METHOD: SAMPLING PROCEDURE FOR BIRD SURVEY

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Avifaunal diversity plays a very important role in determining the health of an ecosystem. Studies on bird diversity and distribution are important in understanding the diversity of habitats as well as the health of the habitats and ecosystems in which they live. The phenomenon of climate change along with LULC changes all over the world requires a better understanding of the change through an indicator species. Birds stand as one of the best indicators of environmental change. Studying birds in any habitat requires a standard sampling procedure.

The bird count has been started by selecting the study site and drawing a study area map. The bird survey have been carried out by different methods among which line transect along with point count method is mostly followed. The survey has been done during early morning (0600 hrs -0900hrs) and in evening (1600 hrs – 1800hrs) because at that time birds are more active than the other time. Birds heard and seen in the radius of 50m from the count station has been recorded and identified using binoculars and field guide book. The unknown birds have been later identified using photographs taken during field work. The diversity of birds are vary in every habitat according to their different feeding habit. Birds Feeding habit are recorded by observing which plants they prefer for breeding and feeding. Bird-environment relationship has been recorded by taking environmental parameter such as Temperature, Humidity, Wind flow and UV. Diversity indices have been calculated by following Shannon- Weiner Diversity Index, Avian richness and abundance has been compared for the significance using Student's t-test. General Linear Model has been used to asses association of avian richness/abundance with environmental variable. The statistical analyses have been done by PAST Software.

NUTRITIONAL DIVERSITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN LOCAL NIGER ACCESSIONS FROM KORAPUT REGIONS OF EASTERN GHATS OF INDIA.

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the potential of local Niger accessions to drought stress and as a source of human nutrition. For this study, diverse Niger accessions from different locations of the Koraput region were collected and evaluated for their variability in nutrient composition. Along with the nutrition study, a pot experiment was conducted to assess drought tolerance responses in local Niger accessions originated from the Koraput region of Eastern Ghats along with three improved varieties. Significant variability was observed in proximate composition, TPC, TFC and TAC across the accessions. High heritability in vitamin C, ash content, TPC, TFC and TAC suggests these quality traits may be necessary for the Niger breeding programme. Some local Niger accessions such as Mangardora, Ganjeipadar, Kolab Nagar, Manahar, Badapada and Saitipadar had high amounts of oil content, protein, energy, vitamin C, TFC and TAC. Similarly, significant variations in growth and physiological traits were recorded in Niger accessions under drought stress. According to drought tolerance ranking, some local Niger accessions such as Dayanidhiguda, Manahar, Sungar and Saitipadar recorded high DTI and showed more adaptive response to drought. These results demonstrated that two accessions, Manahar and Saitipadar, have superior nutritional quality and showed more adaptive response to drought stress. Hence these identified drought tolerant and nutrition rich local accessions may be utilized for future crop improvement programmes to mitigate drought stress and food security caused by climate change.

NUTRITIONAL DIVERSITY OF UNDERUTILIZED WILD EDIBLE FRUITS USED BY TRIBAL PEOPLE OF KORAPUT, INDIA FOR HEALTH BENEFIT

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Abstract

Wild edible fruits used as indigenous food and contribute significantly to nutritional security of several tribal people of Koraput. For tribal people and forest dwelling community the wild fruit plants are the important livelihood and are prime sources of food and nutrition during the period of food scarcity. However, systematic investigation on nutritional and nutraceutical potential of these wild edible fruits are merger. Present study evaluated the proximate compositions, vitamins, phenol, flavonoid and antioxidant capacity in selected wild fruits of Koraput. The protein, carbohydrates and fat content in the wild fruits are varied from 5.54% to 19.51% and 25.54% to 66.52% and 0.7% to 8.11%, respectively. The wild fruits are rich in energy content which varied from 156.51 to 352.47 kcal 100g⁻¹. The energy content was highest in *Semecarpus anacardium* followed by *Aegle marmelos* and *Averrhoa carambola*. The phenol, flavonoid and antioxidant capacity of the wild fruits were varied from 12.07 to 64.8 mg 100 g⁻¹ dry weight, 1.07 to 6.25 µg 100g⁻¹ dry weight and 10.98 to 97.56%, respectively. Based on the results, some wild fruits are rich in antioxidants should be promoted for the sources of natural antioxidants and beneficial for health.

ADAPTATION AND COPING MECHANISMS OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS FOR REDUCING VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN ODISHA

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Abstract

Climate change events like cyclone, flood, drought and heat waves possesses significant challenges to vulnerable communities , particularly in regions like Odisha ,which are prone to extreme weather conditions .The outlooks for the vulnerable regions are not good unless on-farm contingency plans ,both short and long term ,are adopted. Therefore present study has assessed the adaptation and coping mechanisms of the farm households in coastal districts such as Balasore, Khurda etc. Farmers from the above districts have shown a strongly positive response towards adaptation of technological innovations to cope up and mitigate the climate change scenario . Adoption of drought mitigating strategies is prominent in Khurda district while drainage and flood mitigation methods are prominent in Balasore district. The adaptation and preparedness to reducing vulnerability are influenced by existing institutional arrangements at local level which include prevalence of seed bank, custom hiring centre, community nursery, weather based agro-advisory etc in the study areas.

EMPIRICISM AND TRUTH: A SOCIOLOGICAL GAZE

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Abstract

The current research paper attempts to underscore the intricate relationship between empiricism and truth construction within the framework of sociology. Empiricism, as a methodological approach grounded in observation and evidence, plays a central role in shaping our understanding of truth in sociological inquiry. Through a sociological lens, this investigation aims to elucidate the mechanisms by which empirical methods contribute to the construction and validation of truth claims within the discipline. Drawing upon a diverse array of theoretical perspectives and empirical studies, this inquiry explores how sociologists utilize empirical evidence to uncover and interpret social realities. It examines the ways in which empirical research methods inform the formulation and refinement of sociological theories, as well as their application in understanding complex social phenomena. Moreover, this paper critically analyzes the role of subjectivity, bias, and social context in the empirical process, acknowledging the challenges inherent in the pursuit of objective truth within a sociological framework. By adopting a sociological gaze especially on the interplay between empiricism and truth construction, this paper seeks to deepen our understanding of how empirical evidence shapes sociological knowledge and informs our understanding of the social world. Ultimately, it underscores the importance of empiricism as a foundational tool for truth construction within sociology, while also highlighting the need for reflexivity and critical engagement in the empirical research process. Through this sociological exploration, we gain insight into the dynamic and nuanced relationship between empiricism and truth within the discipline.

Keywords: Empiricism, Epistemology, Knowledge, Sociology, and Truth



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