

A Public Opinion on Performance of Local-Self Government in Chennai

Meena Shree G.S¹ and Dr. Marimuthu. U²

BA LLB(HONS)¹

Assistant Professor²

Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS), Chennai
smeena2001sree@gmail.com and marimuthu.ssl@saveetha.com

Abstract: *The local self government means residence in town, village and the rural settlements are hosted in their hometown. The people elected the councils and their heads authorising them to solve the most important issues. The State Election Commission is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering elections to the 3rd tier of governance i.e. the Local Self Government, which includes the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Urban Local Bodies. Article 243 of Indian constitution says the definition Panchayat and 243p says the definition of municipality and in the absence of any Panchayats or Municipalities, institutions of self-government. At present TamilNadu has 38 districts. The study is Empirical in nature, and is used to study the perspective of the research. Questionnaires were used and sent to people via google forms and the sample size is 202. Convenience sampling method is being adopted in the study to collect the data. Samples were collected from General public specifically from the Chennai region. The Independent variables are Gender, Age, Educational Qualification, Marital Status, Occupation. The researcher used graphs to analyze the data collected. The Dependent variables are: The local self government properly supplies pure drinking water to the people and The local self government is properly cleaning the public streets, place and sewers. The local bodies are responsible for the pre-schools, primary Health care, street lights, roads, cleaning etc.. The local bodies are not doing their work properly and they do not care about the problems faced by people. The candidates who are eligible to elect the local bodies, think twice and register your vote. The government should create more awareness about schemes and policies in rural areas. The government should conduct a legal camp regarding the legal rights of a person*

Keywords: Government, Legal, Rights, Rural, Policies

I. INTRODUCTION

The history of local self governance and tax decentralisation in India dates back to ancient times. But it changed its nature with the passage of time. The present research intends to underline the nature of changes in local governance which took place over the ages with special reference to Tamil Nadu. The main finding is that the nature of village administration in ancient periods was mainly ritual oriented.

The Tamil region under the reigns of Cholas, Pandiyas and Pallavas have shaped local governance differently. The Pallav rulers resumed the traditional indigenous institutions of local governance. In the medieval period (mainly Moughal), the local governance was left to the King's nominee named Kotwal with all executive and judicial powers. In the post-independence period Tamil Nadu travelled from Panchayat Union to TN Panchayati Raj Act 1994 under the provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Panchayat Raj is a system of governance in which Gram Panchayats are the basic units of administration. It has 3 tiers: village, block and district. The term "Panchayat raj" is relatively new, having originated during the British administration. Raj literally means "governance or government".

Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayati Raj, a decentralised form of Government where each village is responsible for its own affairs, as the foundation of India's political system. The term for such a vision was Gram Swaraj. The 73rd constitution amendment provided the uniform pattern of three tier local self-government institutions throughout. According to the new system, the Panchayats are given wider powers and responsibilities and it ushered a new era in

the field of local governance. The Eleventh schedule of the constitution that was incorporated after the 73rd amendment identifies 29 areas over which local self-government institutions legally have authority.

Urban local bodies include 21 Municipal corporations, 148 Municipalities and 561 Town panchayats. Rural local bodies include 12,620 Village Panchayats, 385 Panchayat Unions, and 38 District Panchayats. There are 12,618 Village Panchayats, 385 Panchayat Unions (coterminous with Blocks) and 29 District Panchayats under the purview of the department. The main functions of local self-government are Local self-government bodies are responsible for school and pre-school education, primary healthcare (outpatient clinics, rural health posts), cultural institutions, amenities – street lighting, roads, cleaning, public order and many other important day-to-day issues.

The Role of Local Government: Planning and zoning bylaws. Taxation, Local business support, Collaborating between communities and in the larger region, Accessing and using programs offered by provincial and federal governments, Advocating for community economic development priorities with governments and industry. The problems faced by Local Self-government: Lack of clear demarcation of powers and functions of local bodies. Allocation of funds and needs assessment are not matched. Role of caste, class and religion in decision making at the local self governments. Poor accountability of elected members and officials at the grassroot levels of democracy.

OBJECTIVES:

- To know about the Village administration in Cennai
- To know the performance of local self government.
- To know about the functions of local self government and local self government bodies.
- To identify the problem faced by rural people .

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The author explains the Panchayati Raj Act came into existence in 1993 and it paved the way for a strong and effective decentralized administrative system in India. The Indian Constitution added an 11th schedule to it detailing 29 subjects which are devolved to the local self-government institutions [LSGIs]. Nearly two decades passed and still LSGIs are hesitant to adapt with their roles to develop them as self-sufficient administrating regions. This study reveals the real reasons behind the poor performance of LSGIs and coming up with a technological solution to overcome the problem through an interactive E-Governance system. **(Corvec 2021)**

The author says that Marketing is the process used to determine what products or services may be of interest to customers, and the strategy to use in sales, communications and business development. This moves them to the rural areas to create satisfaction and uplift the standard of living. Rural areas of the country or countryside are areas that are not urbanized, though when large areas are described country towns and smaller cities will be included. The purpose of this paper is to examine the effectiveness of rural marketing done by women in Theni district, Tamilnadu. **(VinodhKumar et al. 2021)**

The present study, to evaluate the effectiveness of local cold application on pain response during intravenous cannula insertion among children (6-12 years) admitted in Government District Headquarters Hospital, Namakkal, was conducted by Mrs. Aswathy Venugopal in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Science (Nursing) during the year 2013-2015. **(Aswathi et al.)**

The author says that India, the largest democratic country, is agrarian in character. Its 76 per cent population lives in villages and depends on agriculture for the development. Balwant Ray Mehta (1957) reported that development cannot progress without responsibility and power. The Mehta committee recommended the scheme of democratic decentralization. This idea was aimed at planning and implementation of rural development and welfare programs based on decentralization evolution and democratization of power from the state level to the lower tiers in a democratic way. This system as a whole was termed as Panchayati Raj. **(Sharma et al. 2022)**

The author says The First and Second World War, the entire world community had faced administrative problems. Few states felt that public administration does not give a sound solution for administration problems and community development could be needed which helps overall development of nations. Hence, the Indian government has admitted new dimensions like development administration and social development is one among branches of development administration. **(Chou et al. 2022)**

This article uses the expression ‘urban local bodies (ULBs)’ to connote the traditional municipal entities that have been historically engaged in provision of basic civic services as embodiments of “self-government”. Though provision of urban services and infrastructure constitutes the basic function of the diverse players engaged in urban service provision, representative character of municipal governments distinguishes them from others that are basically non-representative and apolitical entities. **(Jha and Jha 2022)**

The author explains Rural Development is viewed as a strategy to bring improvement in the economic, political and social life of the rural people. The participation of people in rural development is a must because the developmental activities have to be carried out by the government along with their cooperation. It includes the working up of a general public wherein women can inhale without the dread of abuse, misuse, worry, separation and the general sentiment of mistreatment which runs with being a woman in a customarily male commanded structure. **(Shanthi 2022)**

The author says, In India, an increasing trend towards urbanisation has been recorded from the very beginning of this present century. Pay revision influences the financial expenses of various sectors. Urban local bodies (ULB) have struggled to meet the expenses and hence the pay revision makes more burdens to them. There is a need to study how pay revision impacts financials of ULBs. The present study is a secondary data research collected from the ULBs of Thanjavur region from 2004-2014. **(Kalyanasundaram et al. 2017)**

The author describes the Delivery of public goods varies significantly across the Indian states. This article argues that differences in state government expenditures are largely the result of differences in their party systems. Using macroeconomic data from 1967 to 1997 as well as post election voter surveys, we demonstrate that states with two-party competition provide more public goods than states with multiparty competition, which, we argue, reflects differing mobilization strategies. **(Lewis et al. 2022)**

The author explains the Small Scale Industries (SSI) is a boom for new business entrepreneurs. In India many business leaders are stars of their business from small scale industries. In general, many people and committees have proved that small business policies are effective one. However, there is a need to find the effective type of support provided by the government. This paper is an attempt to identify the effectiveness of the policy in promotion and development of SSI, and its suitability to the enterprise. **(Sankar and Samkara 2007)**

The author explains Pudhu Vaazhvu Project is an empowerment and poverty alleviation project implemented by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department of Government of Tamilnadu with World Bank assistance. The project is implemented over a 6 year period extended upto September 2014 at an outlay of Rs 717 crores. The Project covers 2509 village panchayats in 70 Backward Blocks in 16 districts. Though the project was launched in November 2005, effective implementation has commenced only from August 2006. **(Balakrishnan 2021)**

The author explains the Green highway rating system is a proposed standard for quantifying sustainable practices associated with the design and construction of roadways. Various techniques and standards can be incorporated within green highways like natural resources, construction methods, operation & maintenance. An attempt is made to rate the existing National highway (NH) & State highway (SH) in Tamil Nadu using Green highway Rating System (GHRS) to implement the sustainability in highways in the future. **(García Vélez et al. 2022)**

The author explains the increasing calls for developing robust processes of community-based accountability as key components of health system strengthening. However, implementation of these processes have shown mixed results over time and geography. In this study we trace the implementation process of this project from its piloting, implementation and abrupt termination in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. **(Mohapatra 2006)**

The author says that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, was notified on 7 September 2005. The mandate of the Act is to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The study area was identified on the basis of secondary data and then primary data were collected from the field by the researcher. The findings shows that MGNREGA has a significant role in providing employment, creation of durable assets, reducing migration, women empowerment and strengthening of local self- governance. **(Khadilkar et al. 2022)**

The aim of this paper is to analyze the issues and challenges linked with fiscal decentralization to the local self governing institutions in India. Local self Governing Institutions in India have been playing a prominent role in implementing development programs. The 73rd amendment act and provisions of Panchayat Act (PESA) have

explicitly codified the role of such institutions with regard to implementation of development programs. **(Mohapatra 2006)**

The author says Four decades ago the Indian states of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu had identical scores on the human development index. Both states have since experienced similar rates of economic growth and Gujarat has received more foreign investment, but Tamil Nadu has witnessed much stronger advances in human development. Our findings suggest that a more egalitarian ideology and higher quality of public administration have been crucial to Tamil Nadu's success in simultaneously improving human and economic development. **(Joshi and Dhar 2022)**

The author explains the India has the second largest urban population in the world today. It has however seen a rapid increase in sanitation coverage in recent years. According to the statistics collected by the Unicef-WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), sanitation coverage rose from around 14% in 1990 to 33% in 2004. Urban sanitation coverage rose from 45% of the 1990 urban population of 220 million to 59% of the 2004 population of 304 million. In terms of actual numbers, this is a leap in coverage of about 80% from 99 to 179 million persons. **(Samateh et al. 2022)**

The author say this chapter focuses on cultural nationalism in Tamil Nadu to make several arguments about cultural nationalism in a competitive political environment. First, cultural pride is insufficient to produce a mass movement: to become a mass political movement, themes of cultural deprivation typically need to be plausibly linked to the career aspirations of a broader public. Second, even cultural nationalist movements with a mass following may not win elections: this may require championing bread-and butter issues that dilute cultural nationalism. **(Smith et al. 2022)**

The author has described the government is making all efforts to provide a conducive atmosphere, level playing ground and policy support to enable the SSIs sector to achieve higher levels of production, exports and employment. The small-scale industry evokes different meanings for different agencies and the financial institutions. The small-scale sector has been assigned an important role in the industrial economy of the country on account of some of its inherent advantages like low capital intensity, high employment generation capacity, regionally balanced development and even distribution of wealth and income. **(Selvaraj and Subramanian 2022)**

The author has explained that the government of the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu is plagued by a bloated workforce, low levels of transparency and accountability, high levels of corruption, and poor quality of public services. This study of the objectives, implementation, and funding of the project and a survey of the impact on the stakeholders reveals that key policy choices, and not merely the technology employed, determine the impact of e-govern- ment projects. **(Jiang et al. 2022)**

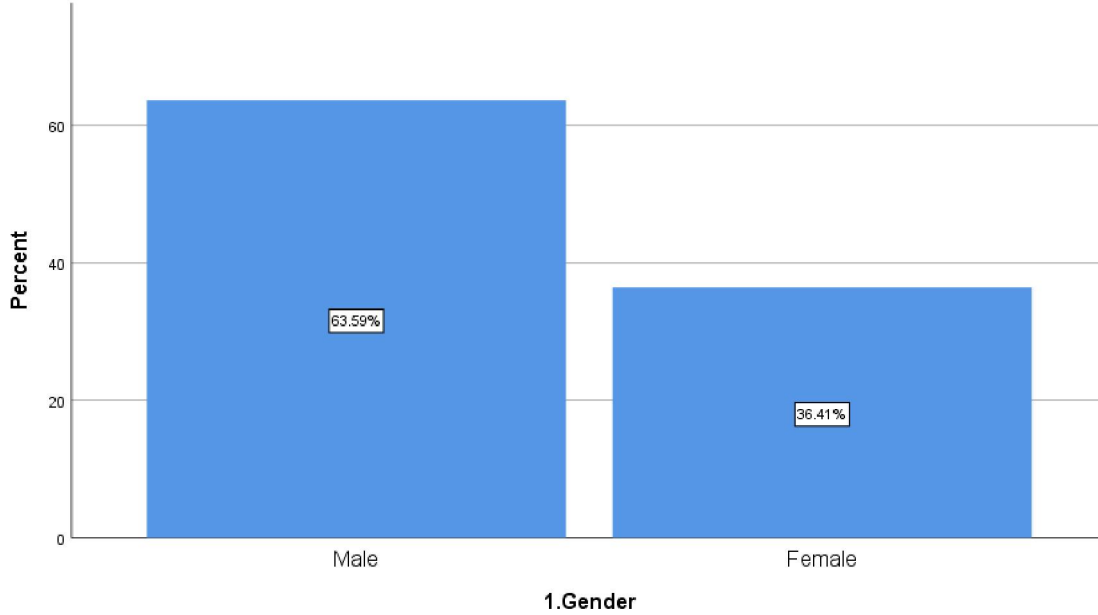
III. METHODOLOGY

The study is Empirical in nature , and is used to study the perspective of the research. Questionnaires were used and sent to people via google forms and the sample size is 202. Convenience sampling method is being adopted in the study to collect the data. Samples were collected from General public specifically from the Chennai region. The Independent variables are Gender, Age, Educational Qualification, Marital Status, Occupation. The researcher used graphs to analyze the data collected. The Dependent variables are: The local self government properly supplies pure drinking water to the people and The local self government is properly cleaning the public streets, place and sewers.

IV. ANALYSIS

Figure 1:

Simple Bar Percent of 1.Gender

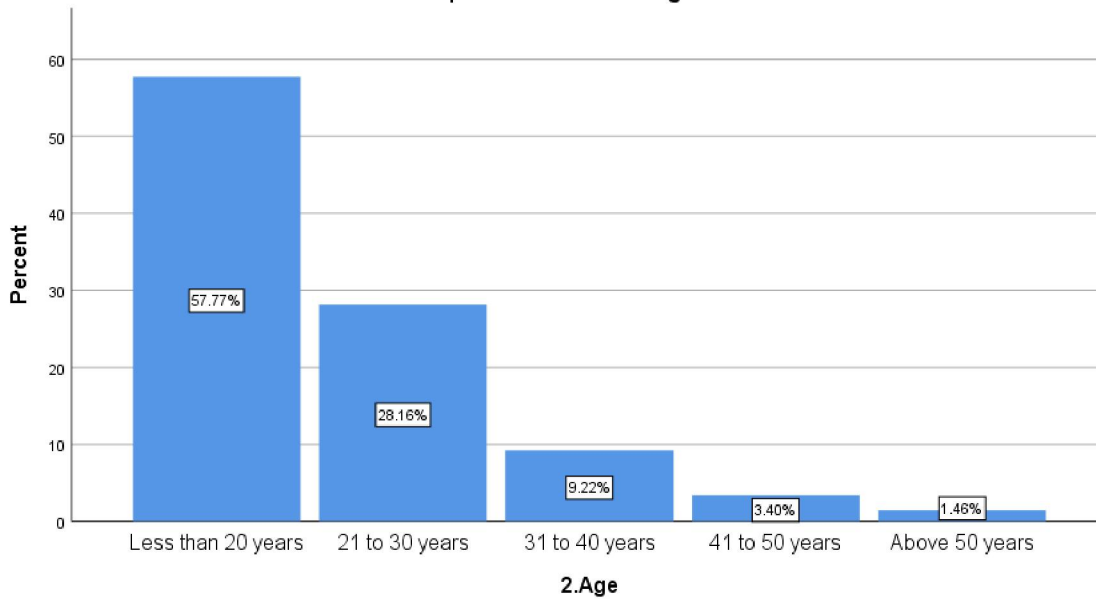


Legend:

Figure 1 , it shows the Gender of the respondents .

Figure 2:

Simple Bar Percent of 2.Age

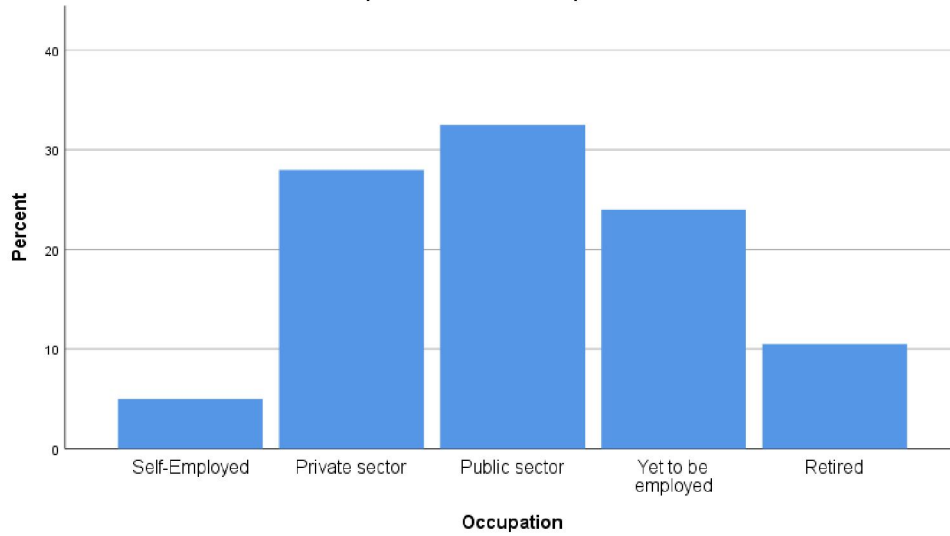


Legend:

Figure 2, it shows the Age of the respondents.

Figure 3:

Simple Bar Percent of Occupation

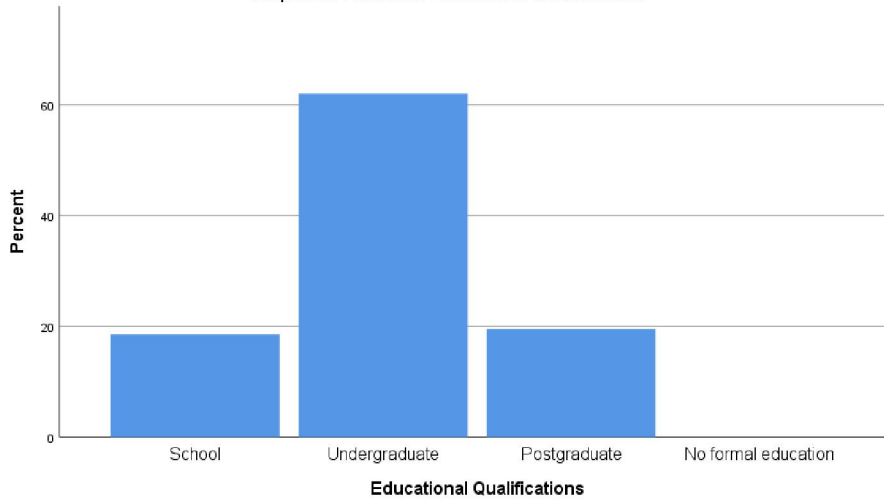


Legend:

Figure 3, it shows the Percentage of respondents by occupation.

Figure 4:

Simple Bar Percent of Educational Qualifications

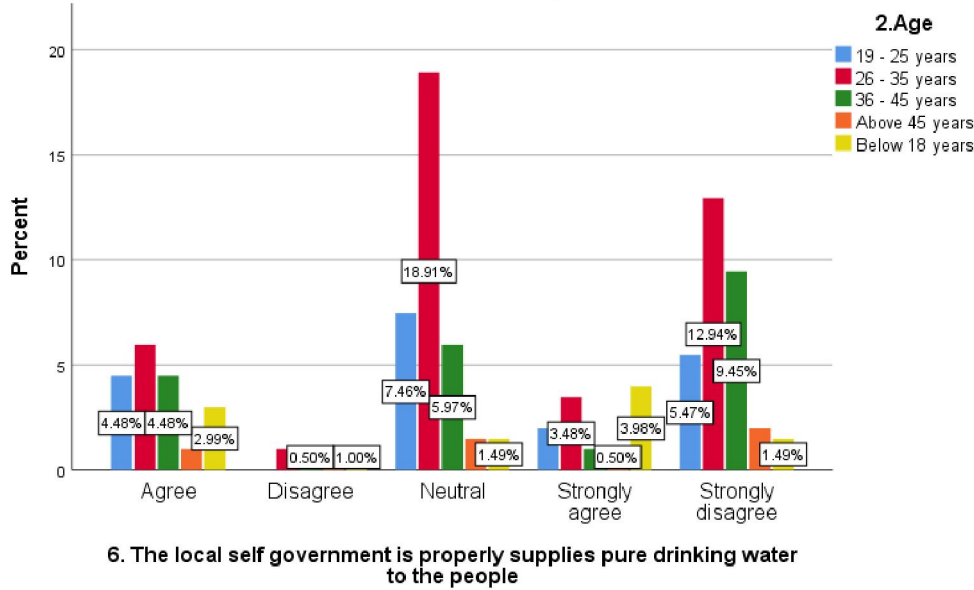


Legend :

Figure 4, it shows the Percentage of respondents by Educational qualification .

Figure 5:

Clustered Bar Percent of 6. The local self government is properly supplies pure drinking water to the people by 2.Age

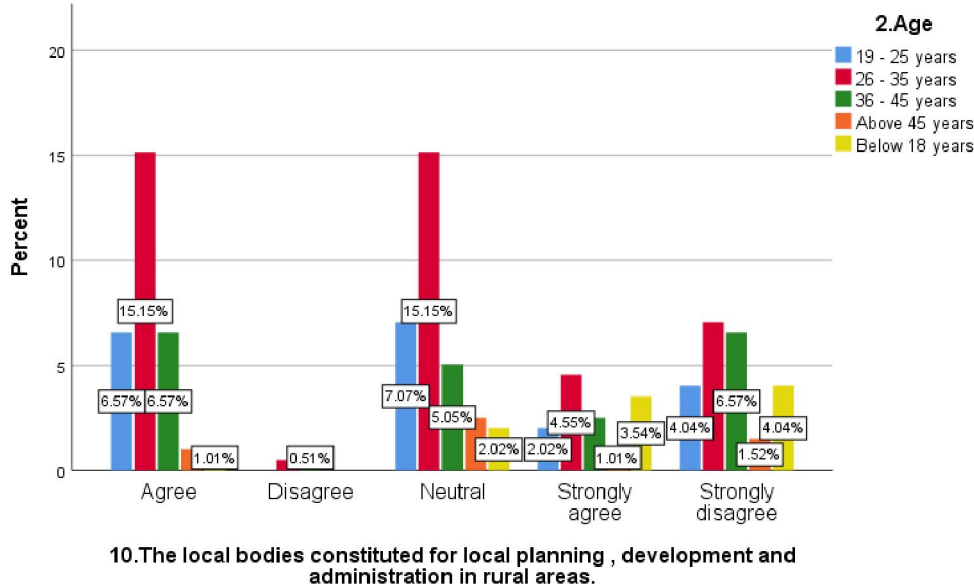


Legend:

Figure 5, it clearly shows that the Age is compared to local self government that properly supplies pure drinking water to the people.

Figure 6:

Clustered Bar Percent of 10. The local bodies constituted for local planning , development and administration in rural areas. by 2.Age

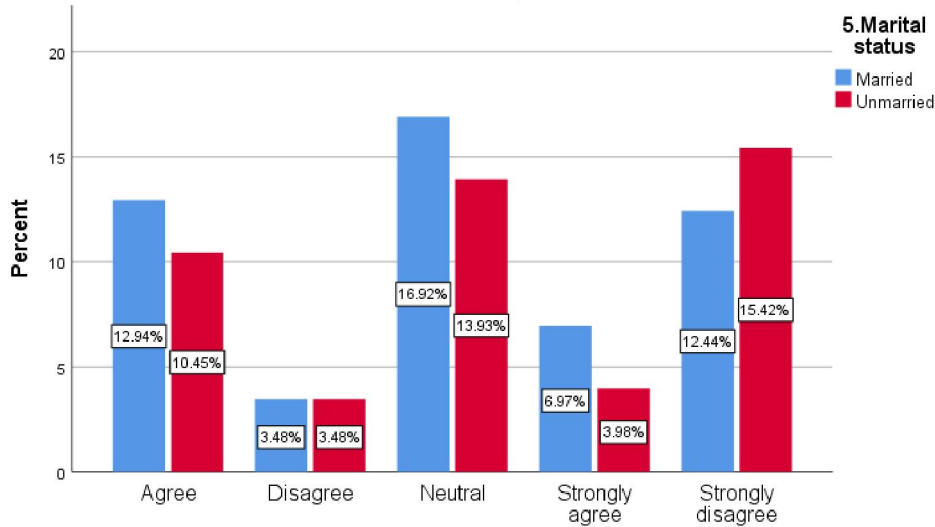


Legend:

Figure 6, it clearly shows that the Age is compared to the local bodies constituted for local planning, development and administration in rural areas.

Figure 7:

Clustered Bar Percent of 8. The local self government is properly cleaning the public streets, places and sewers. by 5.Marital status



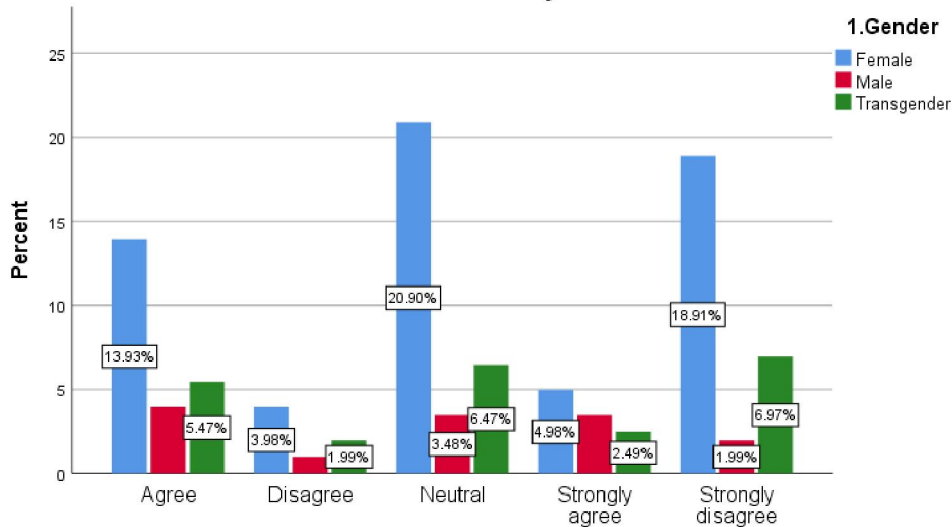
8. The local self government is properly cleaning the public streets, places and sewers.

Legend:

Figure 7 ,it clearly shows that the Marital status compared to the local self government is properly cleaning the public streets, place and sewers.

Figure 8:

Clustered Bar Percent of 8. The local self government is properly cleaning the public streets, places and sewers. by 1.Gender



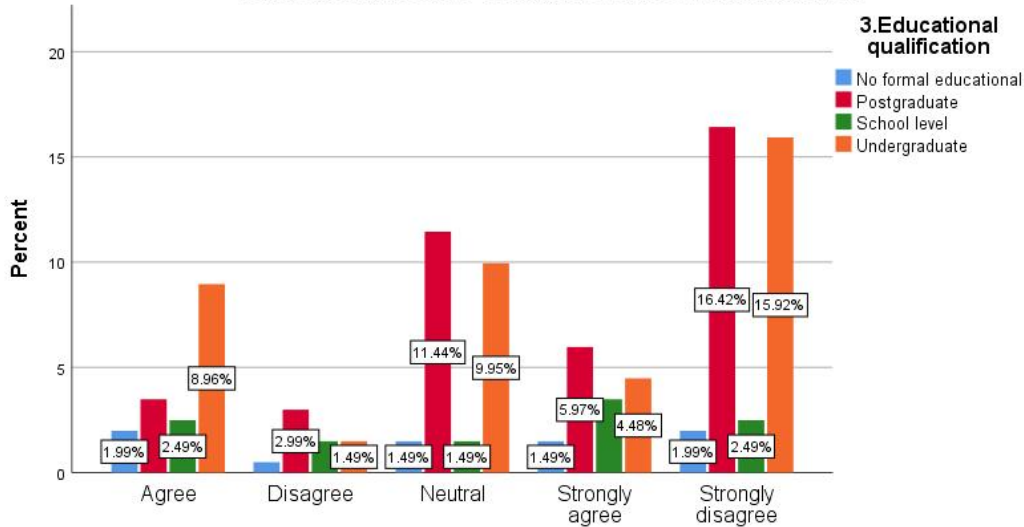
8. The local self government is properly cleaning the public streets, places and sewers.

Legend:

Figure 8 ,it clearly shows that the Gender is compared to the local self government is properly cleaning the public streets, place and sewers.

Figure 9:

Clustered Bar Percent of 9. Tamil Nadu has a well developed panchayat system and is also the first promoting town panchayats in the country by 3. Educational qualification



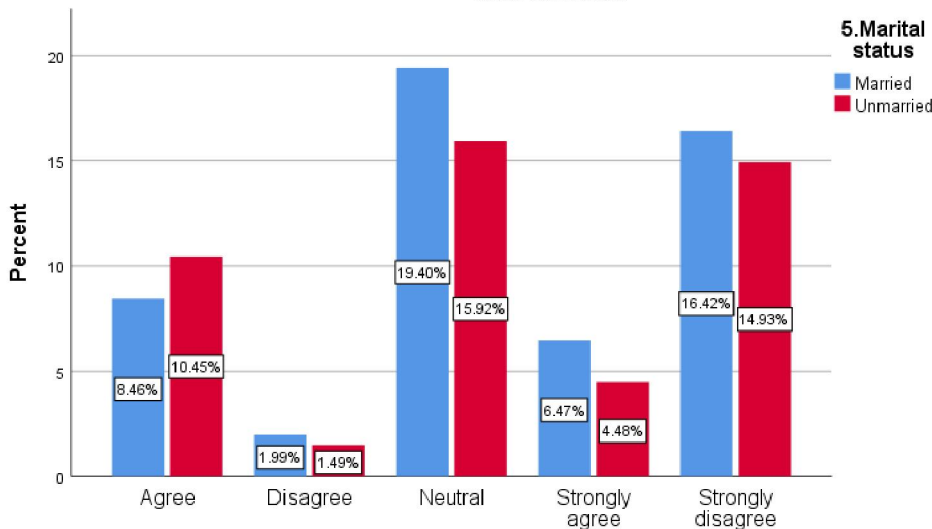
9. Tamil Nadu has a well developed panchayat system and is also the first promoting town panchayats in the country

Legend:

From Figure 9, it clearly shows that the Educational qualification compared to Tamil Nadu has a well developed system and is also the first promoting town panchayat in the country.

Figure 10:

Clustered Bar Percent of 6. The local self government is properly supplies pure drinking water to the people by 5. Marital status



6. The local self government is properly supplies pure drinking water to the people

Legend: Figure 10, it clearly shows that the Marital status compared to the local self government properly supplies pure drinking water to the people.

V. RESULTS

From the Figure, it clearly shows that the maximum of male respondents says 63.59% and the minimum of female respondents says 36.41% responses. **(Fig-1)**

From the Figure, it clearly shows that the maximum of less than 20 years respondents says 57.77% and the above 50 years of respondents says minimum responses 1.41% responses. From. **(Fig-2)**

From the Figure, the public sector people given maximum responses and self-employed people given minimum responses. **(Fig-3)**

From the figure, educational qualification is the maximum of undergraduate students and minimum supported by school students. **(Fig-4)**

From the Figure, it clearly shows that below 18 years people strongly agree, age 19-25yrs people are neutral to this statement, 36-45 years people strongly disagree and above 45 years people strongly agree to this statement. **(Fig-5)**

From the figure, it clearly shows that age 26-35 years strongly agree to this statement, age 36-45 years strongly agree to this statement, below 18 years people strongly disagree with this statement and 19-25 years people are neutral to this statement. **(Fig-6)**

From the Figure, it clearly shows that the Married people 16.98% neutral to this statement and Unmarried people 15.43% strongly agree to this statement. **(Fig-7)**

From the figure, it clearly shows that female respondents says 20.90% neutral, male respondents says 3.48% strongly agree, and transgender says 6.97% strongly disagree to this statement. **(Fig-8)**

From the figure, it clearly shows that postgraduate people 16.42% strongly disagree, school students 9.06% strongly agree and undergraduate people 15.67% strongly disagree with this statement. **(Fig-9)**

From the figure, it clearly shows that married respondents say 19.42% neutral and Unmarried respondents say 15.92% neutral to this statement. **(Fig-10)**

VI. DISCUSSIONS

It clearly shows that the maximum of male respondents are supported by this research. They might be more aware about it and the female respondents give minimum responses. They might be busy with their work or they are not aware of it. **(Fig-1)**

It clearly shows that the maximum of less than 20 years of people are supported by this research. They might be more aware about it and the above 50 years of people give minimal responses. They might be busy with their work or they are not aware of it. **(Fig-2)**

It clearly shows the maximum number of public sector people supporting this statement might be more aware about it and self employed given minimum responses they might be busy with their work. **(Fig-3)**

It clearly shows the maximum number of undergraduate students supported to this statement they might be more aware about and the No supported to this statement they might not be aware about it. **(Fig-4)**

It clearly shows that the maximum of people says neutral to this statement in which they might be think local self government properly supplies pure water to their local area and minimum of people says disagree to this statement they might be faced the problem the local self government is not properly supplies pure water drinking to their area. **(Fig-5)**

It clearly shows that the maximum of people agree to this statement they might be think local bodies constituted for local planning, development and administration in rural areas and minimum of people disagree to this statement they might be think that they are not constituted for local planning, development and administration in rural areas. **(Fig-6)**

It clearly shows that the maximum of married people says agree to this statement they may be saw the local government is properly cleaning the public streets, place and sewers and minimum of Unmarried people strongly disagree to this statement they might not be maintained cleaning properly the public street, place and sewers. **(Fig-7)**

It clearly shows that the maximum number of female respondents neutral to this statement might face the local government properly cleaning the public streets, place and sewers and the minimum of male respondents strongly agree to this statement. **(Fig-8)**

It clearly shows that maximum of people strongly disagree to this statement they might be not aware about it and minimum respondents agree to this statement they might be more aware about what happened in our society. **(Fig-9)**

It clearly shows that the maximum number of married respondents neutral to this statement they might see local self government properly supplying pure drinking water to people and Unmarried respondents are also neutral to this statement.(Fig-10)

VII. LIMITATIONS

One of the major limitations is the sample size .Which is very small in the research(202) as we know that higher sample groups will try to eliminate the sample error because smaller sample size might fail to explain the characteristics of the whole population of the state/country , which might lead to sample error (inaccurate results).

VIII. CONCLUSION

Urban local bodies include 21 Municipal corporations, 148 Municipalities and 561 Town panchayats. Rural local bodies include 12,620 Village Panchayats, 385 Panchayat Unions, and 38 District Panchayats. There are 12,618 Village Panchayats, 385 Panchayat Unions (coterminous with Blocks) and 29 District Panchayats under the purview of the department. The main functions of local self-government are Local self-government bodies are responsible for school and pre-school education, primary healthcare (outpatient clinics, rural health posts), cultural institutions, amenities – street lighting, roads, cleaning, public order and many other important day-to-day issues. Role of caste, class and religion in decision making at the local self governments.

One of the key benefits of local self-government is that it allows for tailored solutions to local challenges and needs. Communities vary in terms of demographics, resources, and priorities, and local self-government enables them to address these unique circumstances through customized policies and initiatives. This flexibility promotes efficient governance and ensures that the interests and aspirations of the local population are adequately represented and served. Furthermore, local self-government facilitates civic engagement and participation. By empowering citizens to actively contribute to the decision-making process, it strengthens the democratic fabric of society and fosters a sense of civic responsibility. Local governments provide platforms for individuals to voice their concerns, offer suggestions, and collaborate with others to improve their communities. This bottom-up approach encourages grassroots initiatives, community development, and social cohesion.

Local self-government also plays a crucial role in promoting effective service delivery. Local authorities are better equipped to understand the needs of their communities and can provide essential services such as education, healthcare, transportation, and infrastructure development more efficiently. Decentralized decision-making allows for quicker response times, localized solutions, and a better allocation of resources.

Despite its advantages, local self-government also faces challenges. There may be disparities in resources and capacity among different localities, leading to unequal service provision and development. Issues of corruption, bureaucracy, and inefficiency can hinder the smooth functioning of local governments. However, these challenges can be mitigated through effective governance structures, transparency, and citizen participation.

In summary, local self-government is a cornerstone of democracy, fostering active citizenship, tailored solutions, and effective service delivery. It empowers communities to shape their own destinies and work towards the betterment of their localities. By recognizing the importance of local self-government and investing in its development, societies can cultivate vibrant, inclusive, and resilient communities.

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