

CASE ANALYSIS

Neolithic Sites in South India: A Case Study of Edakkal and Thovari

Study prepared by

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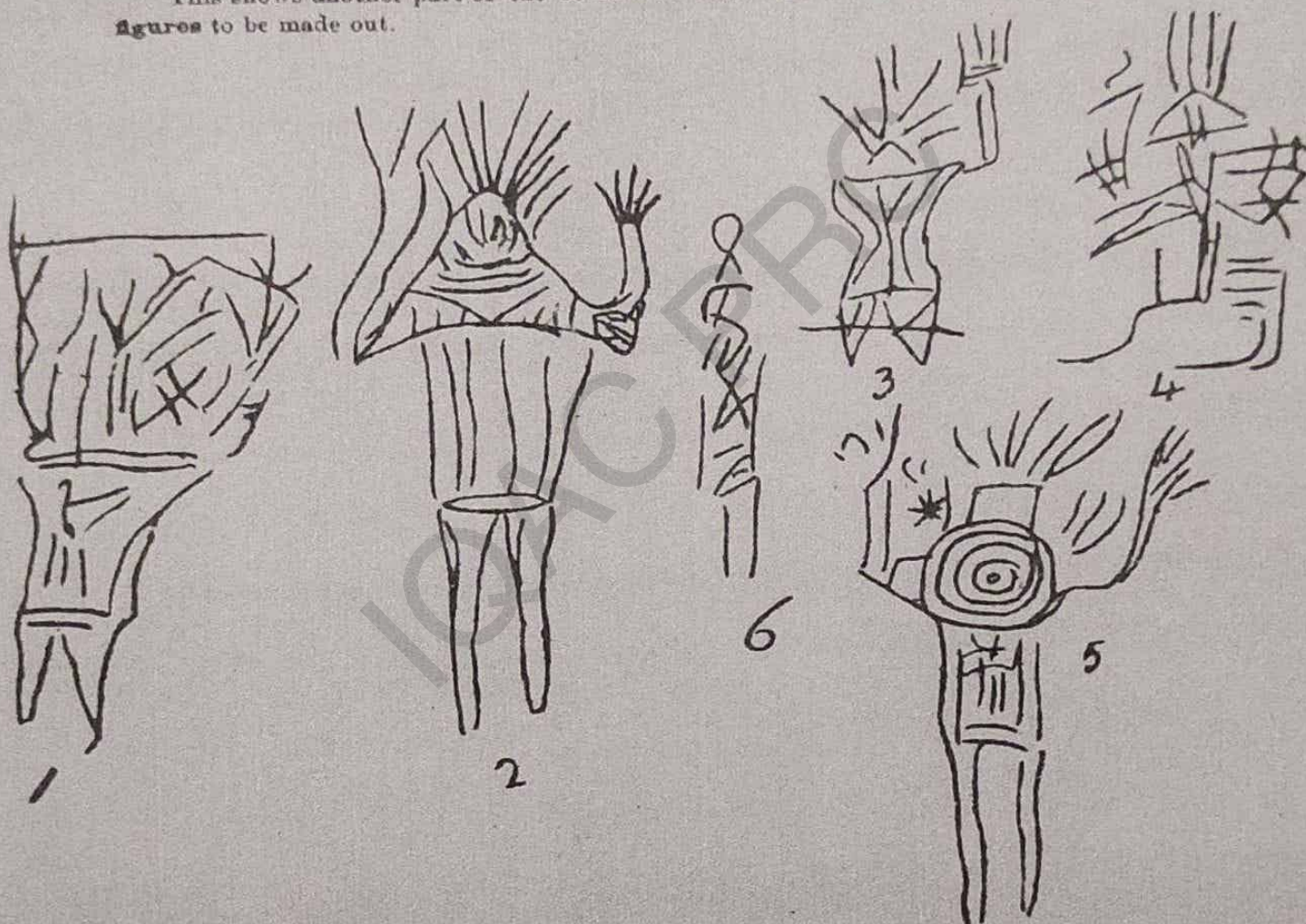
2017-19

Appendix I

Talukas of the neighbouring Districts to the Northward,¹³ and throughout Southern India, but especially in Tinnevely. All this gives force to another conjecture as to the identity of the cave carvers that may well be made. A conjecture that is supported by the distinct cincture round the loins of the female figure and its very narrow waist. In fact the carvings may be merely the work of any one of the "devil"-worshipping castes or tribes of the neighbourhood in a past more or less — probably more — remote.

Plate III., Fig. 2.

This shows another part of the South wall after the excavations. There are six human figures to be made out.



No. 1 is a man dancing in a masked head-dress. Nos. 2 and 5 are also dancing figures. Nos. 3 and 4 I take to be seated figures. No. 6 is a woman in a long garment.

There are also seven specimens of the "sun-symbol" type:—

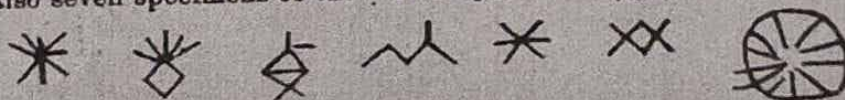


Plate IV., Fig. 1.

This is a photograph of the darkest part of the Cave. It represents part of the Southern wall. The photograph has been taken too close for making out the figures. The human

¹³ Vide *Ind. Ant.* Vols. XXIII., XXIV., XXV. and XXVI. and especially the Plates facing Vol. XXIII. pp. 19, 20, 186; Vol. XXIV. p. 220.

CASE ANALYSIS 4

As part of the course, **B.Voc. Agriculture**, to provide more practical knowledge to the students of 2018 and 2019 batch (semester I and semester III), regarding the cultivation of crops at field level, they were taken for a case analysis with a progressive farmer on 13th August, 2019. Sri. Joseph Pallan was chosen for the study who has been a farmer for the past 28 years. In 1993, he retired from Indian Army and started betel cultivation in 40 cents. From 1994-2006 he was following conventional method of cultivation and in 2007 he was recognized as a progressive farmer. From 2008-2011 he concentrated more on open precision farming (Micro irrigation, plastic mulching) and in 2012 he started relay and open precision farming. He has prepared a crop calendar of his own based on which the cultivation practices are carried out. Besides, various innovative ideas of Mr. Pallan are relay cropping (six crops are cultivated), two in one trap (pheromone trap and yellow sticky trap), Bhindi planted in rows are slanted one over the other and cow pea trailed over it, prevents wind break. He has a total of 40 acres of land but owned land is only 3 acres which includes home and garden in 6 cents and farmstead in 2.94 acres. Rest 37 acres are leased land.

Cropping pattern

Sl. No.	Crops/Trees	Area under cultivation (acres)	Percentage of total land (%)	Yield	Expenditure /annum (Rs.)
1.	Paddy	3	7.5	3000kg	57000
2.	Banana	10	25	1,20,000 kg	16,00,000
3.	Tapioca	5	12.5	15,000 kg	-
4.	Other tubers (Coleus, Amorphophallus, Yams)	2	5	-	-
5.	Ginger + Turmeric	3	7.5	-	-
6.	Vegetables	17	42.5	-	-

Sri. Joseph Pallan has also learned better management of resources which is acquired through his own experience. Credit is provided by Union Bank of India @ 7% interest. He is also well

connected to KVK, KAU, ATMA, VFPC and Krishi Bhavan which provides him with all the information and help. Nutrient management followed by Mr. Pallan are Soil test based N:P₂O₅:K₂O application, micronutrient application (B, Mg), crop residues left in the field are incorporated, application of Panchagavyam and Jeevamrutham, application of lime, *Trichoderma* and other organic manures. Various plant protection measures adopted by him are, pheromone traps for the control of fruit fly-placed throughout the crop, yellow sticky trap for the control of sucking pest @ 4 nos./acre, if severe, new generation chemicals (green labelled) are used, neem based pesticides are used (*Azadirachtin* 2%) against sucking pests, fish amino acid is used for the control of sucking pest, trap crop like marigold is planted along the sides of bunds, rice is cultivated in a row in the field in order to attract bird pests. Considering the water management, drip irrigation is given on a daily basis for 1 hour (Inline drips are established) and the irrigation is scheduled according to the type of soil. For moisture conservation, mulching is carried out where the beds are covered with mulching sheets of 30μ thickness (silver color outside and black inside).

His future plans are establishment of a vermicompost unit and aquaponics. According to him, soil must be given foremost importance while starting any farming activity. The farmer should have genuine interest in farming. Plants need to be given proper care. Farming can be made profitable only with constant hard work and dedication.



Cultivation of Banana



Cultivation of Coleus



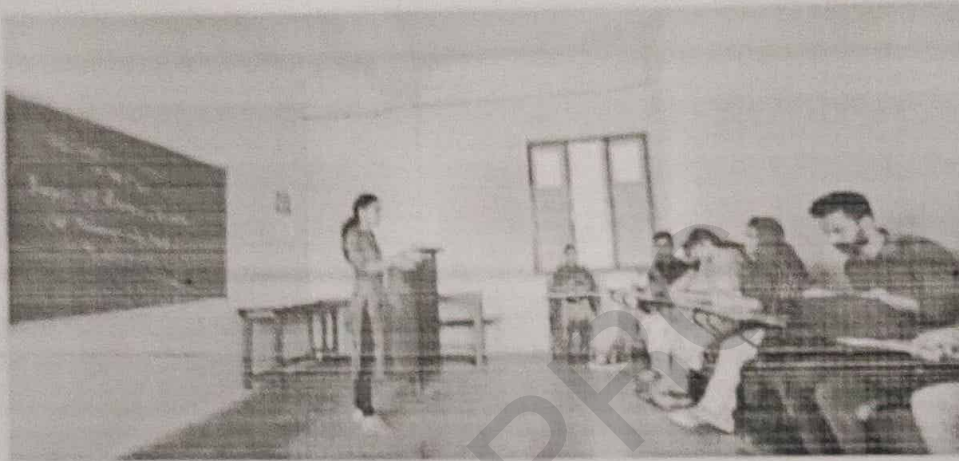
Cultivation of Cucumber

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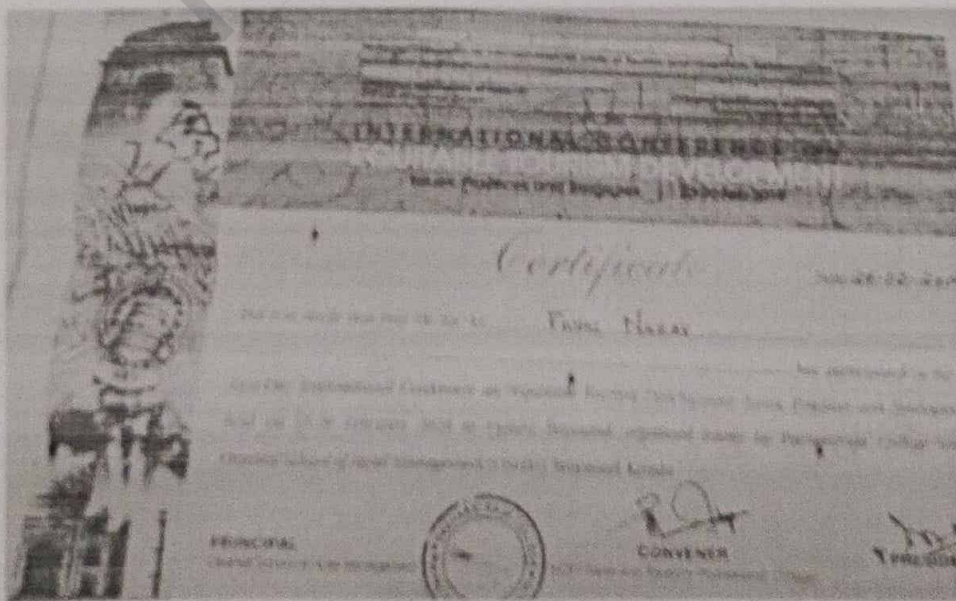
Sulim
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Research colloquia

M. Com student Ms. Adithya O G revealing about the conference topic Equitable Tourism Development, which was conducted on 25th, 26th of Feb 2019



It was very informative and clear the issues, practices and strategies of tourism development and management



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CASE STUDY - Personality

Urmila Sen was stumped. Sitting in her office at the plant, she pondered the same questions she had been facing for months: how to get her company's employees to work harder and produce more. No matter what she did, it didn't seem to help much.

Urmila had inherited the business three years ago when her father, Madhav Sen, passed away unexpectedly. Bowers Machine Parts was founded four decades ago by Madhu and had grown into a moderate-size corporation. Bowers makes replacement parts for large-scale manufacturing machines such as lathes and mills. The firm is headquartered in Kanpur City and has three plants scattered throughout state.

Although Urmila grew up in the family business, she never understood her father's approach. Madhu had treated his employees like part of his family. In Urmila's view, however, he paid them more than he had to, asked their advice far more often than he should have, and spent too much time listening to their ideas and complaints. When Urmila took over, she vowed to change how things were done. In particular, she resolved to stop handling employees with kid gloves and to treat them like what they were: the hired help.

In addition to changing the way employees were treated, Urmila had another goal for Bowers. She wanted to meet the challenge of international competition. Japanese firms had moved aggressively into the market for heavy industrial equipment. She saw this as both a threat and an opportunity. On the one hand, if she could get a toehold as a parts

work here continues to be outstanding, you'll be headed for a much better place than Topeka."

Embarrassed, Radhika looked at Sharp, who shrugged and said, "You want to go get some coffee?"

Over coffee, Radhika told Sharp what she had been thinking for the past month and apologized for treating him unfairly. Sharp explained that what she saw as aloofness was actually respect and something akin to fear. He viewed her as brilliant and efficient. Consequently, he was very cautious, trying not to offend her.

The next day, the office was almost back to normal. But a new ritual had been established: Radhika and Sharp took a coffee break together every day at ten. Soon their teasing and friendly competition loosened up everyone they worked with.

Case Questions

1. What might have happened had Joseph not intervened?
2. Are the sources of misunderstanding between Radhika and Sharp common or unusual?