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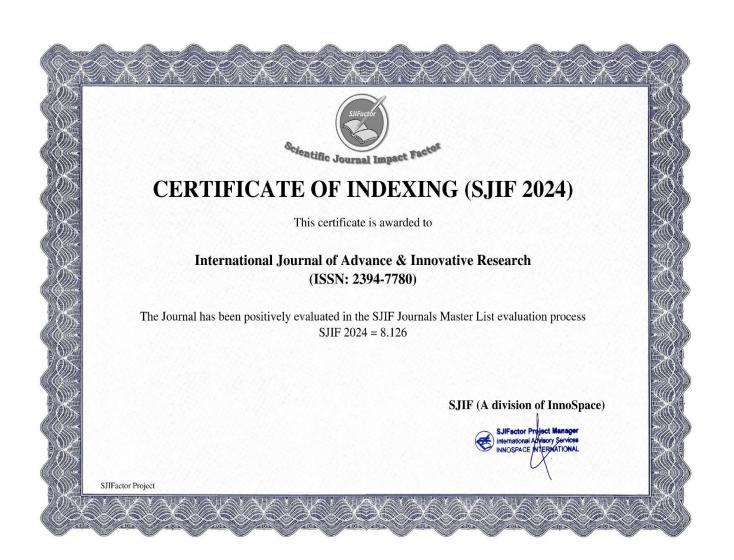
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EFFECT OF SOHAM SADHANA ON ANXIETY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

This is the era of research, due to this lack of awareness suffers from many emotional disturbances like mood swings, lack of confidence, anxiety disorder, lack of concentration, OCD, and many other psychotic problems. In this way, everyone hurts their self-esteem, self-awareness, self-development, and self-actualization. One who suffers all this emotional narrowness cannot get the inner peace of mind So, this is important to study the effect of Soham sadhana that how much it is helpful and effective to deal with mental imbalances and emotional instability. Soham sadhana is not only a breathing practice but spiritual practice also. So, Soham sadhana is the path to experience meditation. The famous psychologists Carson and Butcher said that: - pathological expression of any inherited vulnerability to disease is a person's psycho-social life. The study was designed to examine whether the practice of "Soham Sadhana" has a positive effect on the "Anxiety level". The sample consists of 10 people. The main objective of the study was to see the effect of Soham sadhana on anxiety levels. A meditation training program was designed, and the subjects were exposed to it for four weeks periods. The data were analysed in terms of mean, S.D, and t-test. The result indicates that Soham sadhana is one of the most effective meditating processes, which realizes one's presence. The study has its implications for school administrators, parents, teachers, rehabilitation workers, and someone who wants to know himself.

Keywords: - Soham Sadhana, Anxiety, Mental Health, Social Life, Confidence.

INTRODUCTION

Psychological well-being alludes to our intellectual social and passionate prosperity, it is about how we think, feel, and carry on. Emotional well-being likewise incorporates an individual's capacity to appreciate life to accomplish a harmony between life exercises and endeavours to accomplish mental versatility.

Mental issue is a typical event among individuals causing a wellbeing risk, apathy, and absence of physical and mental essentialness. Mental awfulness in rudimentary from may not be perilous however its prolongation causes stress, strain, tension, stress, and loss of enthusiasm forever.

Albeit clinical science has advanced, yet it has neglected to treat individuals experiencing mental and profound issues. Numerous individuals continually go to specialists without giving any indications of physical issue. The greater part of the specialists tries not to analyse their issues and just manage rest including drugs, which are at last destructive.

I think that medication cannot cure mental situations because a medicine cannot give purity of mind and peace of mind. We also find the opening of many gyms, religious institute, training institutions for health management. Which is also not a right approach. Until and unless we purify our minds, there can be no mental peace. We must be aware and careful of our mind state.

The method of Soham Sadhana is a basic method of training to know the genuine sound of nature and to accomplish genuine true serenity and has a cheerful existence. In this way, it is a consistent procedure of mental cleansing through perception and focus.

Soham Sadhana brings the brainwave design into an Alpha express that advances recuperating. The brain turns out to be new, sensitive, and delightful with the standard act of contemplation. This training assists with diminishing uneasiness, improves enthusiastic soundness, increment imagination, and endless satisfaction. It likewise builds up the instinct, gains lucidity, and genuine feelings of serenity. Contemplation hones the psyche by picking up the centre and extends through unwinding and an extended cognizance brings flawlessness. It is a comprehensive way that prompts a feeling of harmony and prosperity. Contemplation makes the specialist mindful of his internal identity. It incorporates the development of the right mentalities and reconditioning of the sensory system. Reflection causes the entire body to empower it to withstand more noteworthy anxiety. Reflection focuses on coordinated and amicable advancement of the considerable number of possibilities of individuals.

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REVIEW LITERATURE

A few investigations have demonstrated that the act of contemplation has an unequivocal job in the advancement of positive wellbeing, including mental health. Studies conducted by Ganguly, S.K. (2005) found significant improvement in concentration power & reduction stressful condition.

A study of Gambhir, Prakash, Sandeep, and Jyoti (2006) effect of meditation on stress and its related problems. They found significantly lowered level of stress related problems and positive effect on mental health.

Bhogal, R.S. Kulkarni D.D & Bera T.K (2002) took 10 yoga certificate students for meditation for 20 weeks. The results showed that their WBC and cholesterol level become normal.

Emotional wellness portrays a degree of mental prosperity or a nonappearance of a psychological issue. From the point of view of 'positive brain science' or 'comprehensive quality', emotional well-being may incorporate a person's capacity to appreciate life and make a harmony between life exercises and endeavours to accomplish mental versatility. Psychological well-being can likewise be characterized as an outflow of feelings, and as connoting an effective adjustment to a scope of requests. The World Health Organization (WHO) characterizes psychological well-being as "a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community." There are various sorts of emotional wellness issues, some of which are normal, for example, sorrow and tension issues, and some not normal, for example, schizophrenia and bipolar issues.

Psychological well-being is a unique condition of interior balance that empowers a person to utilize their capacities in amicability with all-inclusive estimations of society. Essential intellectual and social aptitudes; capacity to perceive, communicate and tweak one's own feelings, just as understand others; adaptability and capacity to adapt to unfriendly life occasions and capacity in social jobs; and amicable connection among body and brain speaks to significant parts of emotional well-being which contribute, to shifting degrees, to the condition of inward harmony

Mental health incorporates a few measurements: confidence, the acknowledgment of one is likely the capacity to keep up satisfying significant connections, and mental prosperity. It is an alteration of individuals to the world and to one another with a limit of adequacy and joy. Psychological wellness is close to a portrayal of scholarly conduct that is socially versatile and permits people to adapt sufficiently to life.

Sample

The sample comprised 10 people drawn from Dev sanskriti vishawavidyalaya. The age group of 30 purposively chose participant was 20-22 years.

Tool

Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test (SCAT) standardized & created by A.K.P Sinha, L.N.K Sinha. It was utilized for the evaluation of uneasiness levels. The scale comprises of 90 things in Hindi of five regions. The scale according to the author is highly valid. Every item has two alternative responses 'yes' and 'no', the subject must close only one alternative response. The scheme of scoring is 1 mark for 'yes', 0 marks for 'no'. The total of the whole positive or yes reaction would be the absolute tension score of the person.

Scoring table: -

	Total score	Interpretation
1.	29-71	Extremely high anxiety
2.	26-28	High anxiety
3.	17-25	Normal anxiety
4.	14-16	Low anxiety
5.	9-13	Extremely low anxiety

Method and Design of the study

The investigation led under the semi trial one gathering pre-test post-test structure. The structure associated with three operational stages. The primary stage included the pre-testing of subjects about their uneasiness level. The subsequent stage included the introduction of subjects to contemplation. The examiner took the assistance of a specific teacher for directing the contemplation classes for 30 days every day for 20 minutes toward the beginning of the day and 20 minutes at night. The third stage included post-testing of a similar gathering utilizing a similar instrument.

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Results

The acquired information was breaking down as far as mean, SD, and 't' is introduced in the table as follows:

GROUP	N	MEAN	S. D	SED	t-value	Level of significant
Pre test	10	49.10	10.20	2.40	4.53	P<0.01
Post test	10	23.60	6.61	2.90		

Df=58

DISCUSSION

Results uncover that there was a noteworthy distinction in the pre-test and post-test scores. Consequently, we can say that the Directional Hypothesis is acknowledged at 0.01 level of certainty or there is a huge improvement in decreasing nervousness by rehearing Soham Sadhana.

By the above discussion, we can say that reflection can help in expanding psychological wellness, deal with the everyday life, make a mind-blowing most utilize their vitality the correct way, the acknowledgment of their capacities, adapting to typical worries of life, they have dignity. They feel ready to manage most circumstances. They can enjoy basic, regular things, beneficial work, and commitment to their locale and society. They are not overpowered by their own feeling's apprehensions, outrage, love, envy, blame, or stresses. Contemplation is a centuries-old procedure that associates people with themselves, the universe, and the soul. Emotional well-being looking vibrations of the individual rehearsing and an outcome, individuals who looking feel invigorated, quiet, and focused.

Soaham yoga is kundalini yoga, straightforward as can be. "this cosmic shakti exits in the individual bodies of all breathing creatures in the form of kundalini" (Arther Avalon, the garland of letters, p,113). Kundalini is not vitality, however, awareness. Nonetheless, when cognizance moves it shows up as vitality. The basic sound from vachak; the mantra of kundalini is SOHAM.

Soham Sadhana is one of the most effective meditating process which realises one's presence. When we know and feel our real presence, we can work on our concept and our self. After practicing Soham Sadhana we really feel positive and develop our inner self. All the negative thoughts would be reduced, and all the stress and anxiety are less than before,

The entitled of the present study is "to study the effect of Soham sadhana on Anxiety" it concludes that 'Soham Sadhana' significantly decrease the level of Anxiety. By the statistical analysis of the pre and post scores, the result out that there is positive effect on Anxiety by Soham Sadhana daily. The significant level of the study is 0.01 that conclude that research is positive additionally and the directional hypothesis is accepted.

LIMITATIONS

The current study has certain impediments. Initially, the constrained size of the example blocks the speculation of the discoveries of the investigation. On the off chance that the scientists need to duplicate the investigation, they may choose an enormous example. Also, the current examination embraced a pre-test structure that is not holding a serious extent of acknowledgment among the scientist as it neglects to give the proportionality to the gathering and arbitrary choice of the example. In this manner, a genuine trial configuration is executed to address this issue.

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FOOD EXPENDITURE AND THE DIGITAL SHIFT: THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN AURANGABAD'S HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates how technology, particularly online ordering systems, influenced household food expenditure in Aurangabad during the months of March 2019, 2020, and 2021. The objective is to explore how technology facilitated consumption during the COVID-19 pandemic, enabling households to maintain food expenditure amidst mobility restrictions and economic disruptions. The analysis draws on data from the CMIE Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS), employing descriptive statistics, Chi-Square tests, and ANOVA to examine relationships between socioeconomic factors and food expenditure during these three critical periods.

The study reveals that Adjusted Total Income, Household Size, Education, and Occupation were key determinants of food expenditure, particularly in 2020 and 2021. These findings suggest that technology, especially online ordering systems, allowed households with higher incomes, larger family sizes, and greater educational attainment to maintain stable food consumption during the pandemic. The ability to adapt to digital solutions emerged as a crucial factor in ensuring food security and economic resilience during times of crisis.

Keywords: Food Expenditure, Online Ordering Systems, Technology and Consumption, Socioeconomic Factors

INTRODUCTION

The role of technology in consumption has never been more evident than during the COVID-19 pandemic. With traditional means of purchasing disrupted by lockdowns and social distancing measures, online ordering systems became essential for maintaining household food consumption. This study examines the determinants of food expenditure in Aurangabad during March 2019, 2020, and 2021, with a focus on how technology enabled households to adapt and continue their consumption patterns despite significant external shocks.

Aurangabad, with its mix of urban and rural characteristics, serves as a representative case for understanding how households across different socioeconomic strata responded to the challenges of the pandemic. By leveraging data from the Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS), this study explores the role of technology, such as online food delivery and e-commerce, in sustaining consumption.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The role of technology in shaping household consumption, particularly during crises, has been explored in various studies, emphasizing how digital platforms and e-commerce can support continued spending on essential goods like food.

Emilia et al. (2024) examined household size and its effect on consumer spending in Slovakia, noting how larger households exhibited distinct food consumption behaviors. This study highlights the influence of socioeconomic factors on food expenditure and draws attention to the role of technology in making food consumption convenient through online platforms during crises.

Bartendu (2020) investigated how urbanization affects food consumption in India, concluding that income and infrastructure—rather than mere urbanization—are the primary drivers of variations in food expenditure. The study noted that access to technology and market infrastructure influences consumption diversity, making digital tools like online ordering systems a vital component in regions with better access to these resources.

Anirban et al. (2023) analyzed the impact of COVID-19 on household consumption in Punjab, India, using data from the CMIE Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS). They found that the pandemic led to a significant reduction in consumption, particularly in urban areas. However, households with access to digital technologies were able to maintain food spending by shifting towards online purchasing, highlighting the essential role of technology in supporting consumption during crises.

Pandey et al. (2020) explored how urbanization and technology influenced food consumption patterns across India, noting that factors like infrastructure and digital access were more important than demographic shifts. This study emphasizes the importance of technology in enabling access to food markets and supporting consumption in urban areas, aligning with the current study's findings on how online ordering systems maintained household consumption during the pandemic

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses CPHS data to examine food expenditure patterns across three key periods: pre-pandemic (March 2019), pandemic onset (March 2020), and post-pandemic (March 2021). The study uses descriptive statistics, Chi-Square tests, and ANOVA to analyze the relationships between food expenditure and variables such as Adjusted Total Income, Household Size, Education, Occupation, and Age Group. These factors are analyzed to understand how technology, particularly online ordering systems, played a role in maintaining consumption.

Key Variables

- **Dependent Variable**: Consumption expenditure on food.
- **Independent Variables**: Adjusted Total Income, Age Group, Gender Group, Occupation Group, Education Group, Household Size.
- **Technology Factor**: The study assumes that access to online ordering systems for food delivery significantly impacted consumption during the pandemic.

Results and discussions

Table no. 1

Period	Hypotheses	Significant Predictor	Role of Technology
March 2019	H0: No significant relationship between food expenditure and socioeconomic factors. H1: Significant relationship exists.	- Adjusted Total Income - Household Size	No significant role of technology as food purchases were primarily in-person.
March 2020	H0: No significant relationship between food expenditure and socioeconomic factors. H1: Significant relationship exists.	-Adjusted Total Income - Household Size	Online ordering systems became crucial due to lockdowns, enabling households with higher incomes to maintain consumption.
March 2021	H0: No significant relationship between food expenditure and socioeconomic factors. H1: Significant relationship exists.	- Adjusted Total Income - Household Size - Occupation Group - Education Group	Households with higher education and income adapted to digital platforms, sustaining consumption through online food ordering systems.

(Source: Analyses based on data from CPHs)

This table captures the hypotheses tested in each period and summarizes the results, highlighting the role of technology in influencing food expenditure during and after the pandemic.

The analysis of household food expenditure in Aurangabad across March 2019, 2020, and 2021 revealed several important insights into the determinants of consumption and the role of technology in maintaining food security.

March 2019 (Pre-Pandemic): Adjusted Total Income and Household Size were significant predictors of food expenditure (p < 0.05), suggesting that households with higher incomes and larger sizes spent more on food. Other factors such as Education Group, Age Group, Gender Group, and Occupation Group were not significant.

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During this period, technology played a minimal role, as households relied predominantly on traditional inperson shopping methods for food (Emilia & Corejova, 2024).

March 2020 (Pandemic Onset): The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic brought lockdowns and movement restrictions that drastically changed consumption behavior. Adjusted Total Income and Household Size remained significant predictors of food expenditure (p < 0.05). However, the emergence of online ordering systems for food delivery became critical for maintaining food consumption, particularly for higher-income households, who were better equipped to use these digital tools. This aligns with findings by Anirban et al. (2023), who noted that households with better access to technology could mitigate the pandemic's adverse effects on consumption.

March 2021 (Post-Pandemic Adaptation): By March 2021, households had adapted to using online grocery platforms, showing greater resilience in their food expenditure patterns. Adjusted Total Income, Household Size, Occupation Group, and Education Group were significant predictors of food expenditure (p < 0.05), reflecting the increased importance of education and occupation in enabling households to utilize technology and maintain food consumption. This finding is consistent with studies by Bartendu (2020) and Pandey et al. (2020), which emphasize the role of infrastructure and digital access in sustaining consumption during crises.

Summary: Across the three periods, Adjusted Total Income and Household Size consistently influenced food expenditure. By 2021, Occupation Group and Education Group also became significant predictors, highlighting the growing importance of digital literacy and economic status in maintaining food consumption post-pandemic. Households with access to online ordering systems and greater technological adaptability were better equipped to sustain food consumption during the pandemic, underscoring the crucial role of technology in household consumption decisions during economic upheaval.

CONCLUSION

The findings from this study underscore the critical role that technology, particularly online ordering systems, played in maintaining household food consumption during the pandemic. While income and household size remained consistent predictors of food expenditure, the ability to utilize online platforms emerged as a new, unmeasured but crucial factor in 2020 and 2021. Households with higher incomes, larger family sizes, and greater educational attainment were better positioned to leverage technology, ensuring stable food consumption even during periods of crisis.

Policymakers and stakeholders should recognize the importance of digital infrastructure in supporting household consumption, especially during economic disruptions. Enhancing access to online ordering systems and improving digital literacy could help bridge gaps in food security and consumption resilience in the future.

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Fox, S. (1984). Empowerment as a catalyst for change: an example for the food industry. *Supply Chain Management*, 2(3), 29–33.

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• Multiple author journal article:

Khan, M. R., Islam, A. F. M. M., & Das, D. (1886). A Factor Analytic Study on the Validity of a Union Commitment Scale. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 12(1), 129-136.

Liu, W.B, Wongcha A, & Peng, K.C. (2012), "Adopting Super-Efficiency And Tobit Model On Analyzing the Efficiency of Teacher's Colleges In Thailand", International Journal on New Trends In Education and Their Implications, Vol.3.3, 108 – 114.

• Text Book:

Simchi-Levi, D., Kaminsky, P., & Simchi-Levi, E. (2007). *Designing and Managing the Supply Chain: Concepts, Strategies and Case Studies* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

S. Neelamegham," Marketing in India, Cases and Reading, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, III Edition, 2000.

• Edited book having one editor:

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• Edited book having more than one editor:

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• Electronic sources should include the URL of the website at which they may be found, as shown:

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• Unpublished dissertation/ paper:

Uddin, K. (2000). A Study of Corporate Governance in a Developing Country: A Case of Bangladesh (Unpublished Dissertation). Lingnan University, Hong Kong.

• Article in newspaper:

Yunus, M. (2005, March 23). Micro Credit and Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh. *The Bangladesh Observer*, p. 9.

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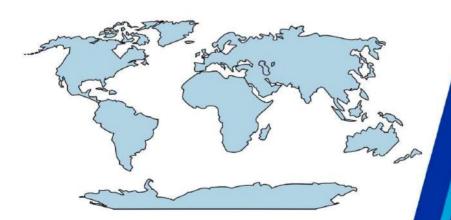
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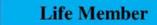
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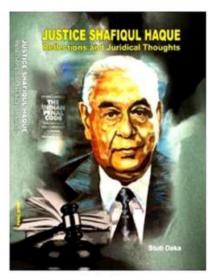


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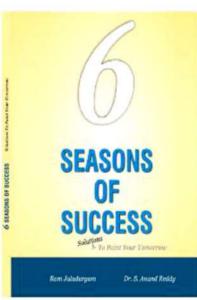
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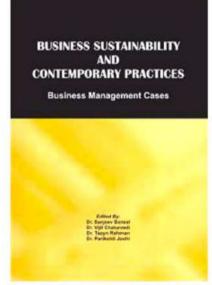


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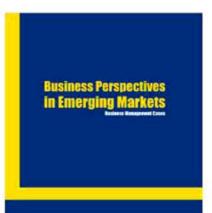
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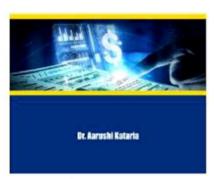


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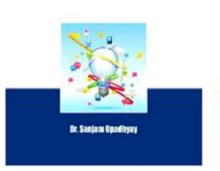
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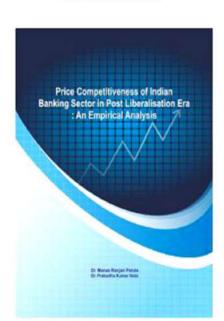
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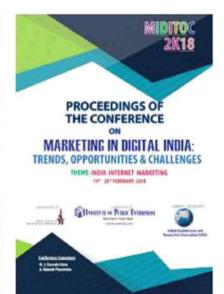
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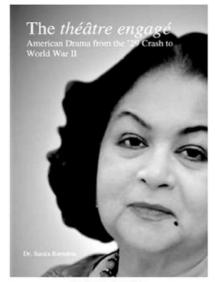
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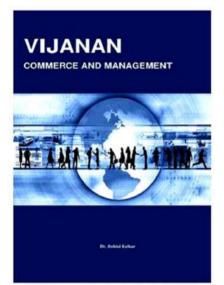


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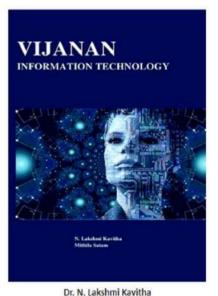
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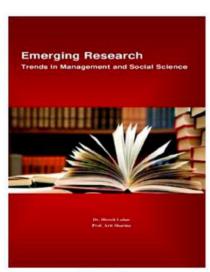
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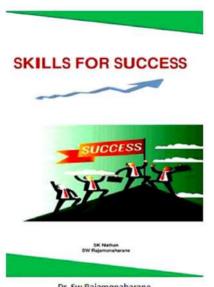


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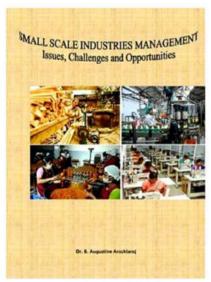
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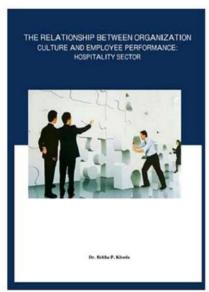
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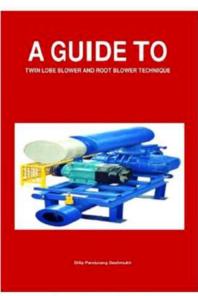




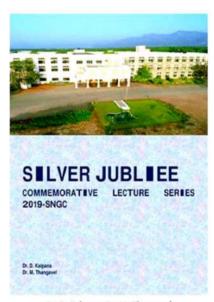
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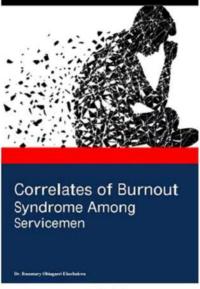
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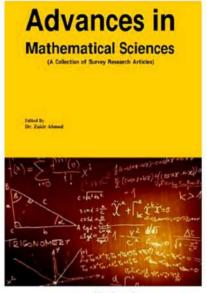
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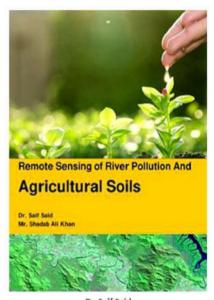
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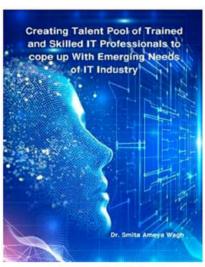
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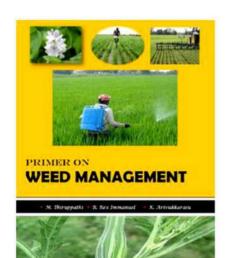
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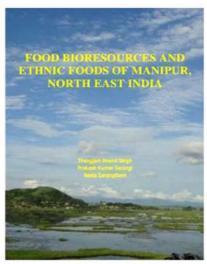
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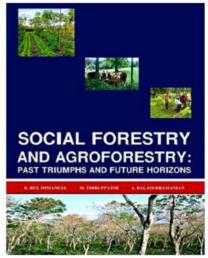
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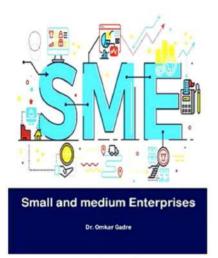
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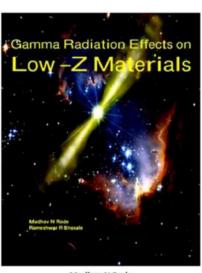
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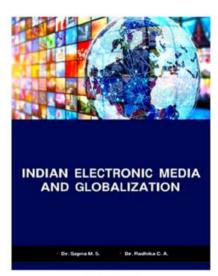
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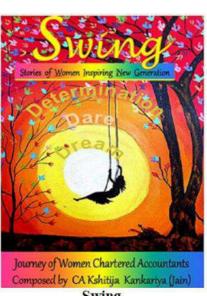
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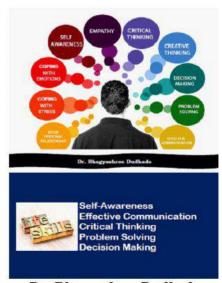
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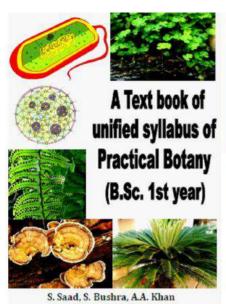
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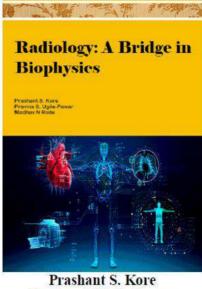
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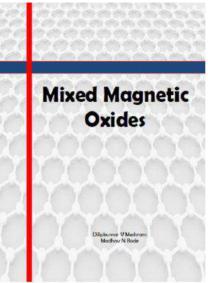
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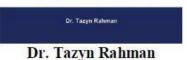
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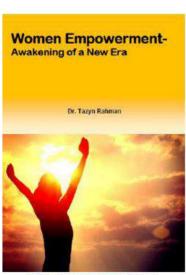
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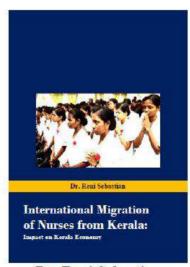
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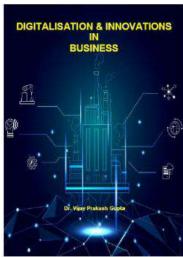
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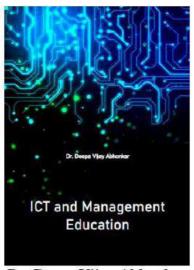
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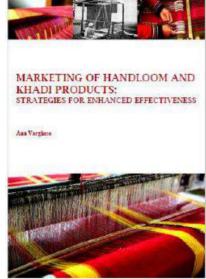
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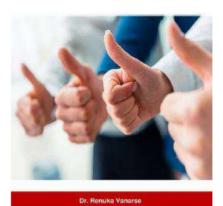
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