

# FROM THEORY TO IMPACT: NEW VISIONS ACROSS DISCIPLINES

**FIRST EDITION  
2025**

Editor-in-Chief  
**Daniel James**



# ASDF UK

ISBN 978-81-951337-7-2



9

788195

133772



# **From Theory to Impact: New Visions Across Disciplines 2025**

---

**FTI 2025**

**FIRST EDITION 2025**



# **From Theory to Impact: New Visions Across Disciplines 2025**

**FIRST EDITION FTI 2025**

**By  
ASDF, UK**

**Financially Sponsored By  
Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties, India**

*Editor-in-Chief*

**Daniel James**

**Editors:**

Anbuoli Parthasarathy and Katsuo Shichirou

*Published by*

**Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties**

Address: 483 Green Lanes, London N13 4BS. England. United Kingdom.

Email: [admin@asdf.res.in](mailto:admin@asdf.res.in) | [www.asdf.international](http://www.asdf.international)

## **From Theory to Impact: New Visions Across Disciplines 2025 (FTI 2025)**

### **First Edition**

Editor-in-Chief: **Daniel James**

Editors: **Anbuoli Parthasarathy and Katsuo Shichirou**

Cover Design: **Saravanan Velayudham**

Copyright © 2025 – ASDF International. All rights Reserved

This book, or parts thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage and retrieval system now known or to be invented, without written permission from the Publisher.

### **Disclaimer:**

No responsibility is assumed by the FTI 2025 Publisher for any injury and/ or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products or ideas contained in the material herein. Contents, used in the articles and how it is submitted and approved by the contributors after changes in the formatting. Whilst every attempt made to ensure that all aspects of the article are uniform in style, the FTI 2025 Publisher or the Editor(s) will not be responsible whatsoever for the accuracy, correctness or representation of any statements or documents presented in the articles.

ISBN-13: 978-81-951337-7-2

ISBN-10: 81-951337-7-0

## Table of Contents

Paper	PP
Innovative Technology for Sustainable Development: Contemporary Pedagogical Approaches for High-Quality Learning and Teaching <i>V. A. Ragavendran</i>	1-8
Exploring the Theoretical Dimensions of Artificial Intelligence Integration: Unleashing the Impact in the Service Sector <i>R. Kajapriya</i>	9-13
Impact of Social Media Marketing on Customers of FMCG Products in Madurai District <i>M. Sakthivel</i>	14-19
Empowering Rural Women: Strategies for Entrepreneurial Success in Agricultural Ventures in Tamilnadu <i>S. Vishnu Suba</i>	20-27
MIC-Wgr $\alpha$ -I-Closed Sets in Micro Ideal Topological Space <i>R. Bhavani</i>	28-36
The Growth of Digital Marketing: An Overview <i>R. Ratheka, M. Anitha</i>	37-43
Emerging Trends in Unified Payments Interface in India <i>P. Anbuoli Parthasarathy</i>	44-49
Climate-Smart Agriculture: Economic Strategies for Resilience and Adaptation <i>R. Alagesani</i>	50-55
Automatic Water Tank Cleaner <i>G. Pandeewari, M. Velmurugan</i>	56-63
Organic Farming for Sustainable Development <i>A. Bhavatharani</i>	64-69
Machine Learning and Deep Learning <i>S. Madhu Prattika</i>	70-77
Carbon Farming and the Green Economy: Emerging Incentives and Trade-Offs <i>P. Poongodi</i>	78-83
Exploring Virtual Reality in Social Media Marketing: Unlocking New Opportunities for Brand Engagement <i>G. Sai Mohana</i>	84-89
A Study on Artificial Intelligence Regulation in Financial Markets: Organizational Reactions and Legislative Obstacles <i>R. Venkatesa Narasimma Pandian</i>	90-99
A Theoretical Investigation into Management in the Indian Educational System <i>D. Niranjani</i>	100-106
Cyber Security in Financial Institutions: A Focus on India <i>S. Vigneswaran</i>	107-113

# EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN: STRATEGIES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS IN AGRICULTURAL VENTURES IN TAMILNADU

S VISHNU SUBA

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Mannar Thirumalai Naicker College (Autonomous), Madurai.*

## ABSTRACT

The study explores strategies to empower rural women entrepreneurs in agricultural ventures, focusing on enhancing financial inclusion, access to education and training, market access, and addressing socio-cultural barriers. Through a comprehensive review of literature and analysis of existing research, the study identifies key challenges and opportunities for rural women entrepreneurs. It highlights the importance of tailored interventions that address the unique needs and constraints faced by rural women, including gender disparities in access to resources and socio-cultural norms that hinder their economic participation. Promoting gender equality, improving access to education and resources, and creating an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship, this study aims to develop inclusive economic development and empower rural women to become agents of change in their communities. Through targeted strategies and collaborative efforts, it can unlock the full potential of rural women entrepreneurs and drive sustainable growth in rural economies.

**Keywords:** Strategies, Entrepreneurship, Women Entrepreneurs, Rural Women, Empowerment, Agricultural Ventures.

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Empowering rural women through entrepreneurial success in agricultural ventures is a multifaceted endeavor that addresses significant socio-economic challenges. In many parts of the world, rural women play a crucial role in agriculture, yet they often face systemic barriers that hinder their potential for success. These barriers include limited access to resources such as land, credit, and education, as well as socio-cultural constraints that restrict their participation in decision-making processes. Overcoming these obstacles requires targeted strategies that not only enhance women's capabilities but also transform the agricultural sector into a more inclusive and equitable setting (Maayoufi et al., 2020). The primary strategies for empowering rural women in agricultural entrepreneurship is improving access to financial resources. Women in rural areas frequently struggle to secure loans and investments due to lack of collateral and gender-biased lending practices. Developing gender-sensitive financial products and services, and establishing microfinance institutions focused on women, the government can create a more supportive financial environment. These initiatives can help women start and expand their agricultural businesses, thereby increasing their economic independence and contributing to community development.

Education and training are equally critical in empowering rural women. Tailored training programs that focus on modern agricultural practices, business management, and technological skills can significantly enhance women's productivity and entrepreneurial capabilities. Providing access to continuous learning opportunities ensures that women can adapt to evolving market demands and innovations in agriculture. Additionally, mentorship programs and networks that connect experienced women entrepreneurs with novices can develop knowledge sharing and collaboration, further strengthening the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Access to markets is another crucial factor for the success of rural women in agricultural

ventures (Ehsanifar et al., 2024). Facilitating better market access through the development of infrastructure, such as roads and communication networks, and creating platforms for women to sell their products can help them reach a broader customer base. Cooperative models and women's producer groups can also be instrumental in enhancing bargaining power and ensuring fair prices for agricultural products.

Moreover, addressing socio-cultural barriers through community sensitization and advocacy is essential. Promoting gender equality and women's rights within rural communities can change perceptions and reduce discriminatory practices. Engaging men and community leaders in these efforts ensures that the entire community supports the empowerment of women. Empowering rural women in agricultural entrepreneurship requires a holistic approach that includes financial inclusion, education, market access, and socio-cultural transformation. Implementing these strategies, the nation can unlock the full potential of rural women, leading to sustainable agricultural development and overall economic growth. This empowerment not only benefits women but also strengthens rural communities and contributes to the broader goal of gender equality and poverty reduction.

**Objectives:** The study is started with the motive to enhance financial inclusion, improve access to education and training, facilitate market access and infrastructure development, and address socio-cultural barriers and promote gender equality.

**Significance:** The study highlights the critical role of rural women in agricultural entrepreneurship and addresses the barriers they face. Identifying effective empowerment strategies, the study contributes to policy development, economic growth, and gender equality. It aims to develop sustainable development and improve the livelihoods of rural communities through enhanced women's participation in agriculture.

**Scope:** The scope of this research encompasses rural regions with diverse agricultural practices, aiming on women-led ventures. It includes evaluating financial inclusion, education, market access, and socio-cultural factors. The study aims to identify successful strategies and provide actionable recommendations to enhance entrepreneurial opportunities for rural women in agriculture.

**Methodology:** This study employs a theoretical study, showing various information relating to entrepreneurial success of rural women. Synthesizing data from academic articles, policy reports, and case studies, the study identifies key strategies, evaluates their effectiveness, and proposes a framework for successful implementation in diverse rural settings.

## 2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Rural women, despite being integral to agricultural production, face significant barriers that impede their entrepreneurial success. These barriers include limited access to financial services, inadequate education and training, restricted market access, and entrenched socio-cultural norms that marginalize their economic activities. Consequently, these women often struggle to establish and expand their agricultural ventures, resulting in underutilized potential and stunted economic growth in rural areas. Addressing these challenges is essential to empower rural women, enhance their entrepreneurial capabilities, and ensure their full participation in the agricultural sector. The study seeks to identify and analyze strategies that can effectively overcome these barriers and promote sustainable entrepreneurial success for rural women in agriculture.



### **3. NEED FOR THE STUDY**

The study on empowering rural women in agricultural entrepreneurship is of paramount importance for several reasons. Firstly, it addresses the significant gender disparities that hinder women's full participation in the agricultural sector, thereby contributing to gender equality and social justice. Identifying and promoting effective empowerment strategies, the study supports the economic advancement of rural women, leading to enhanced household incomes and improved livelihoods. Secondly, empowering women in agriculture can boost productivity and innovation, developing sustainable agricultural practices and food security. Furthermore, the insights gained from this study can inform policy development and the design of targeted interventions, ensuring that resources and support are effectively directed towards empowering rural women. Ultimately, the study contributes to broader economic growth and the resilience of rural communities by unlocking the entrepreneurial potential of rural women in agriculture.

### **4. STRATEGIES FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS IN AGRICULTURAL VENTURES**

#### **4.1. Enhance Financial Inclusion**

Enhancing financial inclusion for rural women entrepreneurs is a critical step towards developing economic development and reducing poverty in rural areas. Financial inclusion involves providing access to affordable and reliable financial services such as savings accounts, credit, insurance, and payment systems. For rural women, who are often marginalized and face systemic barriers, improving financial inclusion can significantly transform their entrepreneurial ventures and overall economic well-being. The key obstacles that rural women entrepreneurs face is limited access to credit. Traditional banking systems often require collateral and credit histories, which many rural women lack. To address this, microfinance institutions (MFIs) have emerged as vital players in promoting financial inclusion. MFIs offer small loans with minimal collateral requirements, specifically targeting low-income individuals, including women. These loans enable women to invest in agricultural inputs, purchase equipment, and expand their businesses. However, it is crucial to ensure that these loans come with reasonable interest rates to prevent over-indebtedness (Rao, 2020).

Additionally, developing gender-sensitive financial products can further enhance financial inclusion. Financial institutions should tailor their services to meet the unique needs of rural women. For example, offering flexible repayment schedules that align with agricultural cycles can help women manage their cash flows better. Savings products that allow women to deposit small amounts regularly can encourage a culture of savings and financial planning. Mobile banking and digital financial services are also transformative, providing rural women with easier access to banking services without the need to travel long distances to physical branches. Financial literacy programs are essential in complementing these financial services. Many rural women may not have prior experience with formal financial systems, making it imperative to educate them on managing finances, understanding loan terms, and the importance of savings (Gupta et al., 2019). Training programs can be conducted in local languages and through community-based organizations to ensure they are accessible and relevant. Empowering women with financial knowledge not only helps them make informed decisions but also builds their confidence in engaging with financial institutions.

Another effective strategy is forming and supporting women's savings and credit groups. These groups, often called self-help groups (SHGs), pool resources and provide loans to their members. SHGs have proven to be successful in many regions, developing a sense of community and mutual support among women. They also serve as platforms for collective bargaining and advocacy, giving women a stronger voice in financial and economic matters. Public-private

partnerships can play a significant role in enhancing financial inclusion for rural women entrepreneurs. Governments, in collaboration with financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, can create policies and programs that incentivize lending to women and provide guarantees to reduce the risk for lenders. Additionally, investing in infrastructure such as internet connectivity and mobile networks can facilitate the spread of digital financial services to remote areas. Enhancing financial inclusion for rural women entrepreneurs requires a multifaceted approach that addresses access to credit, the development of gender-sensitive financial products, financial literacy, community-based financial groups, and supportive policies. Empowering rural women with the financial tools and knowledge they need, it can unlock their entrepreneurial potential, driving economic growth and developing resilient rural communities.

### **4.2. Improve Access to Education and Training**

Improving access to education and training for rural women entrepreneurs is pivotal for developing sustainable economic development and social equity. Education and training equip women with the skills, knowledge, and confidence needed to initiate and expand their entrepreneurial ventures, ultimately enhancing their economic independence and the prosperity of their communities. Traditional gender roles and socio-cultural norms often prioritize men's education, leaving women with limited opportunities for learning. To counteract this, targeted educational programs tailored specifically for rural women are essential. These programs should focus not only on basic literacy and numeracy but also on more advanced subjects such as business management, financial literacy, marketing, and digital skills. Establishing community learning centers in rural areas can provide a conducive environment for women to engage in continuous learning without needing to travel far from their homes (Mishra and Sahoo, 2020).

Vocational training is another crucial component. Practical skills in agriculture, crafts, and other trades can significantly enhance the productivity and profitability of women-led businesses. For instance, training in modern agricultural techniques can lead to higher yields and better-quality produce. Similarly, learning about value-added processing can enable women to turn raw agricultural products into marketable goods, increasing their income potential. Collaborating with agricultural extension services, NGOs, and private sector partners can ensure that these training programs are relevant, up-to-date, and aligned with market needs. In addition to formal education and vocational training, mentorship and peer learning opportunities are invaluable. Experienced entrepreneurs can provide guidance, share insights, and offer support to aspiring women entrepreneurs. Establishing mentorship networks and peer learning groups can develop a culture of collaboration and mutual support. These networks can be facilitated through local women's groups, cooperatives, and online platforms, enabling women to connect, share experiences, and learn from one another.

Access to digital education and e-learning platforms is increasingly important. Mobile phones and internet access can bring educational resources to even the most remote areas. Online courses, webinars, and digital libraries can provide rural women with a wealth of information and training opportunities. Ensuring that these digital tools are accessible and user-friendly is crucial, and efforts should be made to improve digital literacy among rural women. Government policies and initiatives play a vital role in improving access to education and training. Governments should invest in infrastructure, such as schools, training centers, and internet connectivity, to facilitate learning. Policies that promote gender equality in education, provide scholarships, and support adult education programs can significantly enhance opportunities for rural women. Partnerships between government agencies, non-profits, and the private sector can amplify these efforts and ensure a broader reach (Kumar, 2024). Improving access to education and training for rural women entrepreneurs involves a multi-pronged approach that addresses formal education, vocational training, mentorship, digital learning, and supportive policies.

Investing in these areas, it can empower rural women with the knowledge and skills needed to thrive as entrepreneurs, thereby driving economic growth and developing more equitable and resilient rural communities.

### 4.3. Facilitate Market Access and Infrastructure Development

Facilitating market access and infrastructure development for rural women entrepreneurs is crucial for enhancing their economic opportunities and ensuring the sustainability of their ventures. Access to markets and robust infrastructure enables these entrepreneurs to sell their products more efficiently, achieve better pricing, and expand their businesses beyond local boundaries. The significant challenge rural women face is the physical distance from markets. Poor infrastructure, such as inadequate roads and transportation, limits their ability to reach larger markets where they can sell their products at higher prices. Improving rural infrastructure, including building and maintaining roads, bridges, and transportation networks, is essential. Enhanced infrastructure not only reduces travel time and costs but also minimizes product spoilage, especially for perishable goods like fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. Governments and development organizations should prioritize investments in rural infrastructure to ensure that women entrepreneurs can access markets more easily and efficiently.

In addition to physical infrastructure, digital infrastructure is becoming increasingly vital. Internet connectivity and mobile networks can bridge the gap between rural women and broader markets. E-commerce platforms and online marketplaces provide opportunities for rural women to sell their products beyond their immediate geographic area. Training women in digital literacy and e-commerce can empower them to leverage these platforms effectively. For instance, learning to use social media for marketing and understanding online payment systems can significantly boost their sales and customer base. Governments and private sector partners should work together to improve internet access in rural areas and offer training programs to enhance digital skills. Market information is another critical aspect of facilitating market access. Rural women often lack timely and accurate information about market prices, demand trends, and buyer preferences. Establishing information hubs and using mobile technology to disseminate market data can help women make informed decisions about what to produce, when to sell, and where to market their products. Agricultural extension services, cooperatives, and non-governmental organizations can play a significant role in providing this information (Moghtadaie and Jamshidian, 2021).

Creating and supporting women's cooperatives and producer groups can also enhance market access. These groups can aggregate products from multiple women entrepreneurs, increasing their bargaining power and enabling them to negotiate better prices and terms with buyers. Cooperatives can also invest in shared resources such as storage facilities, processing equipment, and transportation, reducing individual costs and risks. Moreover, being part of a cooperative provides women with a support network and opportunities for peer learning and collaboration. Government policies and programs are crucial in facilitating market access and infrastructure development. Policies that promote fair trade practices, reduce market entry barriers, and provide financial incentives for infrastructure investments can create a more favorable environment for rural women entrepreneurs. Additionally, public-private partnerships can mobilize resources and expertise to develop innovative solutions tailored to the needs of rural women. Facilitating market access and infrastructure development for rural women entrepreneurs involves improving physical and digital infrastructure, providing market information, supporting cooperatives, and implementing supportive policies.

## 4.4. Address Socio-Cultural Barriers and Promote Gender Equality

Addressing socio-cultural barriers and promoting gender equality is paramount for empowering rural women entrepreneurs and developing inclusive economic development in rural communities. Socio-cultural norms and traditions often perpetuate gender inequalities, limiting women's access to resources, decision-making opportunities, and entrepreneurship. The key socio-cultural barriers faced by rural women entrepreneurs is the unequal distribution of household and caregiving responsibilities. Traditional gender roles assign women primary responsibility for domestic chores and childcare, leaving them with limited time and energy to pursue entrepreneurial activities. Additionally, patriarchal norms may discourage women from engaging in business ventures outside the home or from taking on leadership roles within their communities. To address these barriers, efforts should focus on challenging and transforming gender norms and stereotypes. Community awareness campaigns, educational programs, and advocacy initiatives can help challenge harmful gender stereotypes and promote more equitable division of labor within households. Men and boys should be engaged as allies in this process, emphasizing the importance of shared responsibilities and respecting women's autonomy and agency in decision-making.

Access to education is another critical factor in addressing socio-cultural barriers and promoting gender equality for rural women entrepreneurs. Education empowers women with knowledge, skills, and confidence, enabling them to challenge discriminatory practices and pursue economic opportunities. Investing in girls' education, particularly at the secondary and tertiary levels, can significantly enhance their prospects for entrepreneurship and economic independence. Furthermore, education programs should incorporate gender-sensitive curricula that challenge stereotypes and promote gender equality values. Supporting women's leadership and participation in decision-making processes is essential for promoting gender equality in rural communities (Etuah et al., 2020). Women's voices and perspectives are often marginalized in decision-making forums, including community meetings, local government bodies, and business associations. Efforts to increase women's representation and leadership roles in these forums can help ensure that their interests and concerns are adequately addressed. Providing training and capacity-building programs for women in leadership and governance can also empower them to advocate for their rights and contribute to community development initiatives.

Access to resources, including land, credit, and technology, is another area where socio-cultural barriers often hinder women's entrepreneurship. In many rural communities, women have limited access to land ownership and control, which can restrict their ability to engage in agricultural activities or start their businesses. Addressing legal and policy barriers to women's land rights is crucial for promoting gender equality and empowering rural women entrepreneurs. Furthermore, providing access to financial services tailored to women's needs, such as microfinance loans and savings accounts, can enable women to invest in their businesses and overcome financial barriers. Promoting women's entrepreneurship also requires creating an enabling environment that supports women's economic participation and empowerment. This includes addressing discriminatory practices in the workplace, ensuring equal pay for equal work, and providing access to childcare and other support services that enable women to balance their work and family responsibilities. Additionally, promoting women's access to markets, training, and mentorship opportunities can help build their skills and capacity to succeed as entrepreneurs.

Addressing socio-cultural barriers and promoting gender equality is essential for empowering rural women entrepreneurs and developing inclusive economic development. Efforts to challenge harmful gender norms, increase access to education and resources, support women's leadership, and create an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship

are crucial for achieving gender equality and building more resilient and prosperous rural communities. By investing in women's empowerment, it can unlock their full potential as entrepreneurs and agents of change in their communities.

### 5. CONCLUSION

Empowering rural women entrepreneurs is not just a matter of economic development; it is a fundamental step towards achieving gender equality and creating more resilient and inclusive rural communities. Addressing socio-cultural barriers, promoting access to education and resources, and developing an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship are critical components of this empowerment process. Challenging harmful gender norms and stereotypes, promoting women's education, and supporting their leadership and participation in decision-making processes, it can create a more equitable society where women have equal opportunities to thrive as entrepreneurs and contribute to community development. Additionally, improving access to resources such as land, credit, and technology, and providing tailored support services, can help overcome the structural barriers that hinder women's entrepreneurship.

Furthermore, facilitating market access, developing infrastructure, and promoting digital connectivity can expand economic opportunities for rural women entrepreneurs, enabling them to reach broader markets, increase their incomes, and build more sustainable businesses. In essence, empowering rural women entrepreneurs requires a holistic approach that addresses socio-cultural, economic, and institutional barriers. Investing in women's empowerment, it not only unlocks their potential as entrepreneurs but also catalyze broader social and economic development in rural areas. Therefore, it is imperative for governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector to collaborate and prioritize initiatives that promote gender equality and create an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship in rural communities. Through collective action and sustained efforts, it can build a more inclusive and prosperous future for all entrepreneurs.

### REFERENCES

1. Ehsanifar, T., Elyasi, G.M. and Shahmoradi, M. (2024). Empowering rural women through entrepreneurship education: A systematic review. *Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Research*, 1(1), 11-27.
2. Etuah, S., Ohene-Yankyera, K., Aidoo, R., Haleegoah, J., Wiggins, S. and Henley, G. (2020). Impact of oil palm-related activities on women's empowerment in Ghana. *World Development*, 1-14.
3. Gupta, S., Vemireddy, V., Singh, D. and Pingali, P. (2019). Adapting the women's empowerment in agriculture index to specific country context: Insights and critiques from fieldwork in India. *Global Food Security Journal*, 23, 242-255.
4. Kumar, K.P.P. (2024). A study on rural women's economic empowerment through entrepreneurship: Exploring opportunities, challenges and impacts. *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, 5(6), 1003-1008.
5. Maayoufi, D., Farkas, T. and Prihoda, E. (2020). Empowerment through entrepreneurship: Rural women in Tunisia. *Studia Mundi – Economica*, 7, 125-131.
6. Mishra, R. and Sahoo, D. (2020). Women empowerment and education: A socio- cultural study. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 25(6), 1-6.
7. Moghtadaie, L. and Jamshidian, A. (2021). The effect of entrepreneurship education on the entrepreneurial attitude, ability and aspiration of rural women: A quasi-experimental study. *Journal of Entrepreneurship Education*, 24(2), 1-22.

8. Rao, P.V. (2020). An empirical study on empowerment of rural women through entrepreneurship. *Asian Journal of Management and Commerce*, 2(1), 97-101.

This article is prepared exclusively for **From Theory to Impact: New Visions Across Disciplines 2025** (ISBN: 978-81-951337-7-2) which is published by ASDF International, registered in London, United Kingdom under the directions of the Editor-in-Chief Dr Daniel James and others of the Editorial Team. Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage, and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the owner/author(s). Copyright Holder can be reached at [copy@asdf.international](mailto:copy@asdf.international) for distribution.

2025 © Reserved by Association of Scientists, Developers and Faculties [[www.asdf.international](http://www.asdf.international)]



**ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTISTS, DEVELOPERS AND FACULTIES**

**483 GREEN LANES, LONDON N13 4BS**

**INDIA | THAILAND | SOUTH KOREA | UNITED KINGDOM**

**+44 20 81445548 | ASDF@ASDF.INTERNATIONAL | WWW.ASDF.INTERNATIONAL**



**£ 99**

ISBN 978-81-951337-7-2



9

788195

133772



/ASDFInt



/ASDFInt



/ASDFInt



/ASDFInt



/ASDFInternational



/ASDFInt



/ASDFInt