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Studies on Diversity of Cypriniformes Fishes in Gharni Reservoir Dist-Latur, Maharashtra (India)

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7943457

Abstract

The present scientific work deals with the studies on diversity of cypriniformes fishes in Gharni reservoir Dist Latur Maharashtra. The work was carried out during the year 2022 (January to December). The Gharni reservoir is the main source of irrigation, agricultural and fish culture purpose. Total 14 species of 10 different genera which belongs to family cyprinidae. The present study reveals that the gharni reservoir having rich Ichthiofauna (Cypriniformes fishes).

Key Words:- Cypriniformes fish diversity, Gharni reservoir Dist Latur

Introduction

The study of biodiversity is essential for the knowledge of existing and extinct species of the organism. It is essential for stabilization of ecosystem, protection of environmental quality for understanding intrinsic worth of all species on the earth.

The study of fish diversity represents the abundance and variety of fish species. Fishes is a reach source of animal protein and has high nutritive value. Fishes are the stable item in the diet of many people. They constitute one half of total number of 54,711 vertebrate species there are 27,977 known species of fishes.

For the conservation of fish diversity of India water is essential to study of fish species, hence the present study was undertaken.

Material And Methods

The specimens were collected from the local fishermen and brought to the laboratory and preserved in 4% formalin for further study.

The collected specimens were identified up to species level with the help of standard texts i.e. Day 1967, Francis 1994, Qureshi and Qureshi 1983, Jhingran 1997, Guopta and Gupta 2006 etc.

Results And Discussion

During the period of present study different variety of fish species were observed hence the Gharni reservoir is rich in fish diversity.

The details about the fish diversity and their abundance in Gharni Reservoir are shown in table no I. In the present study, 14 species belongs to 10 different Genera of single Family from order cypriniformes.

The genus puntius is dominant and shows 5 species. The work has been concluded with future strategies for development of fish fauna conservation of Gharni reservoir.

Albriviations:-

+++ Most abundant
++ Abundant
+ Less abundant
- Rare

Table No I -: Cypriniformes Fishes in Gharni Reservoir Dist Latur (2022)

Sr No	Name of species	Status
1	Catla-Catla	+++
2	Labeo-rohita	+++
3	Labeo-Calbasu	+
4	Cirrhinus mrigala	+++
5	Rasbora daniconius	+
6	Cyprinus carpio	+++
7	Cyprinus bendelisit	+
8	Garra mullaya	++
9	Salmostoma bacaila	++
10	Barilius barna	+++
11	Puntius ticto	++
12	Puntius sophore	++
13	Puntius curcuma	++
14	Puntius amphibius	++

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Role of Library Media Centre in promotion of Reading Habits, ICT skills and creativity among its users: A study with reference to KV Bilaspur

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Abstract

This research paper examines the role of “Library Media Centre (LMC)” in the “Promotion of Reading Habits, ICT Skills and Creativity” among students and teachers with reference to Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur (KVS RO Raipur Region). The inculcation of reading habits, enhancement in ICT Skills and creativity among users have been analysed and presented in the form of diagram. The various online and offline activities of libraries have also been listed and explained.

The present study was conducted using class room interactions and telephonic method with the students. The instructional and interview pattern was designed for the purpose of data collection and the same were conducted personally on randomly basis to the students of Vidyalaya. A total 732 students were interacted and telephonically contacted; out of which 706 were answered back (96.44%). Results of the findings were interpreted using simple percentages and organized in tables, and charts for clarity and better comprehension.

The results of the findings revealed that students have good reading habits and further enhanced their ICT Skills and creativity. The suggestions on promotion of reading habits have also been incorporated.

Keywords: Reading habits, Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur, Library Media Centre, e-granthalaya, Information and Communication Technology, Wakelet Profile

Introduction

School Library is a key feature of a Vidyalaya and constitute a centre entity. It is indeed “Heart” of Vidyalaya, hence it should preferable be located at the centre of the Vidyalaya. A library indeed plays very vital role in “Promotion of Reading Habits among its users”. School library and its services help its users to enhance their creativity and ICT skills. Normally users of school library include students, teachers, other staff members, authorities of Vidyalaya. The sources and services of Vidyalaya library play significant role in the inculcation of reading habits among its users. Now a days school library also plays vital role in creation of learning space for its users as per their information demand. A proper Annual Library Activity Plan helps to execute the services of library throughout the academic session.

The library of Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur is a resourceful and executes its services in a hybrid way. It is fully automated using latest e-granthalaya 4.0 software of NIC New Delhi. During recent Pandemic library services played very vital role in

implementing online education in which students involved in teaching learning process from home. A survey was conducted to know the interest of different types of users of library. This survey helped to analyse the level of “promotion of reading habits, creativity, ICT skills” took place through the initiatives of e-library services of KV Bilaspur.

Reading is oftenly considered as a complex activity with various benefits and is the key for lifelong success and ensures development of children.

New format to promote reading: Digital way

New format i.e., digital way enables users to retrieve information very quickly, pinpointedly and comprehensively. A proper strategy is required in order to implement it. During the ongoing pandemic, academic institution pays much attention towards strengthening and allocating more funds in annual budget for digital acquisitions. In future the printed word will likely to be converted to electronic form and subsequently will be opening the new arena of promotional avenues for reading habits. There is a need to strengthen Audio-Visual and Computer-the based materials in order to facilitate the digital services.

Library Services and sources for the promotion of Reading Habits at KV Bilaspur

1	Detailed report of activities conducted to inculcate reading habits
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Library Services in a Hybrid Ways and through celebrations of National Library events such as 100 days Reading Campaign, Pustakophar, National Digital Reading Day-week-month in June-July every year, National Librarian's Day on 12th August in memory of Father of Library Science in India - Dr S R Ranganathan and National Library week from 14-20 November every year. Promotion of Reading Habits through users' requisitions, through Library 2.0 Services, Digital Library services such as Wakelet Profile, Web Blogs, Mobile Library, subscription of e-granthalaya 4.0, theme based virtual Libraries, certificate-based e-quizzes. Books and Magazine Reviews, importance of Newspaper reading. Student's Creativity – Book Mark, Book Jacket and Scrap Book and library note books by the students 2. Student's creativity such as book mark, theme based scrap books, book jacket <p>Quality Collection development during the academic session. Links enclosed https://100daysreadingcampaignkvbilaspur.blogspot.com/</p>

Here are some simple tips to attract you towards reading.

1. Regular reading a must. ...
2. Read before your groups, family as per your interest. ...
3. Frequent visit to offline and online library and read. ...
4. Create a reading space and library as a alternative learning class room
5. Reading as per his/her desire
6. Search for reading moments in everyday life. ...
7. Re-read liked books and/or magazines. ...
8. Learn more about methods of reading.

Objectives Of The Study

This study is intended to achieve the following objectives:

1. To examine the amount of time students, spend in reading.
2. To identify the quality collection development for school library
3. To examine the preference of library collection and activities by students.
4. To know the existing offline and online utilities are adequate.
5. To know the role of library resources and services in enhancing the Reading Habits among its users
6. To know the role of Library Media Centre in the enhancement and meaningful use of ICT skills along with creativity among the students

Research Questions

1. Have you been provided opportunity to visit library in a hybrid way?
2. Whether the orientation program was conducted?
3. Whether the requisitions of your choice were asked?
4. Whether the existing offline and online e-library materials are adequate?

5. What is the amount of time you spend in reading and purpose for reading?
6. What library collection do the students and teachers prefer?
7. Do you think that library sources and services helped you to enhance your reading habits?
8. The role of Library Media Centre in the enhancement and meaningful use of ICT skills and creativity among the students
9. Overall satisfaction with the existing library sources and services?

Hypothesis

There is a significant relationship with role of LMC and promotion of Reading Habits, ICT skills and Students creativity

Methodology adopted

The present study was conducted using class room interactions and telephonic method with the students. The instructional and interview pattern was designed for the purpose of data collection and the same were conducted personally on randomly basis to the students of Vidyalaya. A total 732 students were interacted and telephonically contacted; out of which 706 were answered back (96.44%). On the basis of mentioned methodology, the data has been analyzed and tabulated. All the results have been presented in the form of tables. For the data analysis percentage technique has been adopted.

The Survey Area

This study is a case study of a selected area. The study is limited to Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur under the jurisdiction of KVS RO Raipur. This study involves students and teachers of KV Bilaspur. The respondents were interacted during classes and interview technique was also utilized.

The Sample Population

To ensure a fair representative sample and effective handling, 732 users i.e students and teachers were

sampled for the study through simple random sampling technique with interactions during their library classes. The sample were taken from students

(classes 4 to 12) along with teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Bilaspur.

Data Analysis and Interpretations

1. opportunity to visit library in a hybrid way?

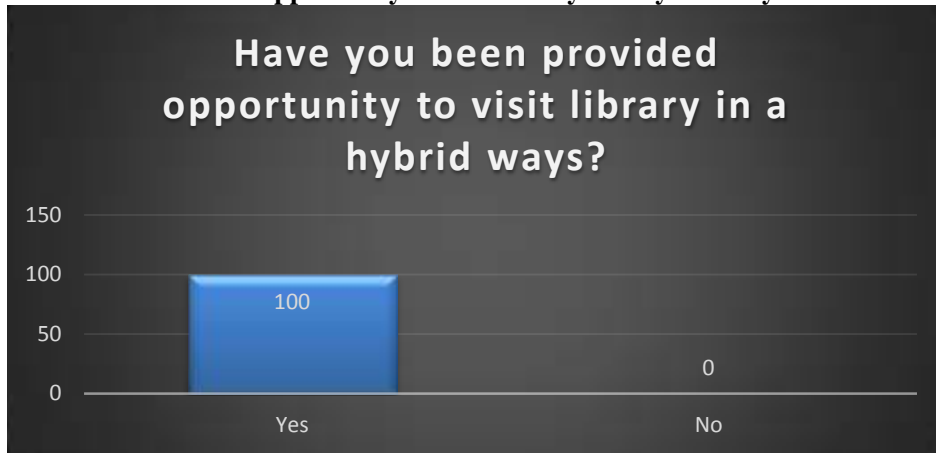


Fig 1. It shows the user getting opportunities to visit Library. Data analysis reveals 100% users agreed that they are getting opportunities to visit

library to satisfy their information desire and promotion of reading habits.

2. Conduction of Orientation Programme

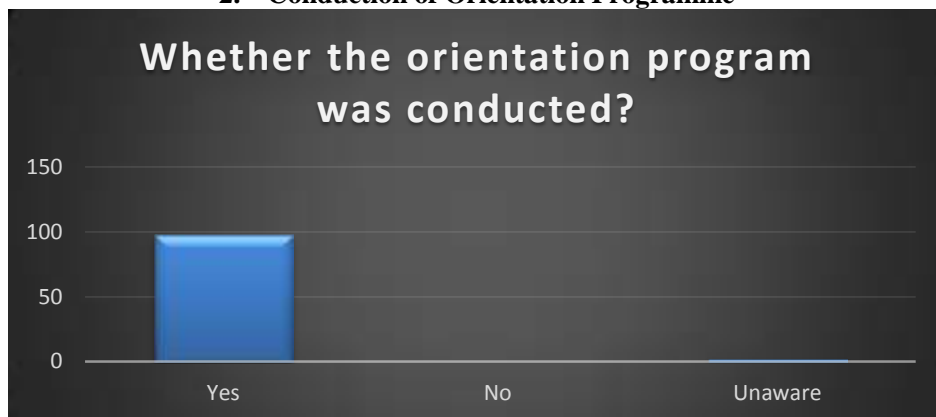


Fig. 2 indicates the conduction of orientation programme by the library teacher. The figure suggests the 98% users have gone through the

orientation programme about the functioning of library and only 2% of users are unaware about it.

3. Requisitions from students and teachers for the development of quality collection

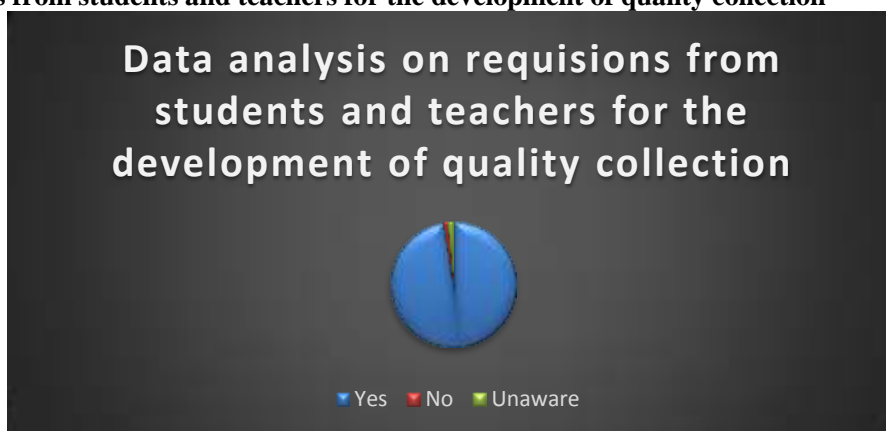


Fig. 3 indicates the data analysis on requisitions in order to develop quality collections. The 688 respondents (97.45%)

are agreed with giving their requisitions for the development of quality collections whereas rest of the users are unaware (2.5%)

about it.

4. Adequateness of Library resources

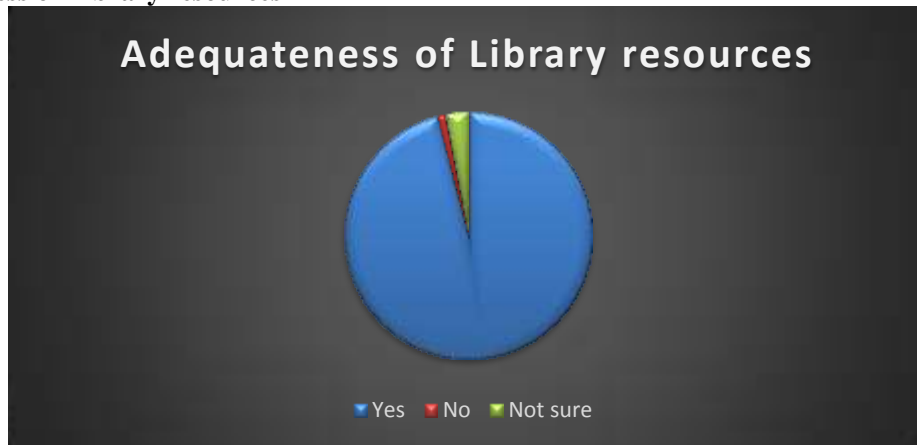


Fig. 4 indicates the adequateness of existing library resources. Respondents agreed on (677, 95.89%) and very few (29, 4%) not sure about it.

5. Amount of time users spend in reading

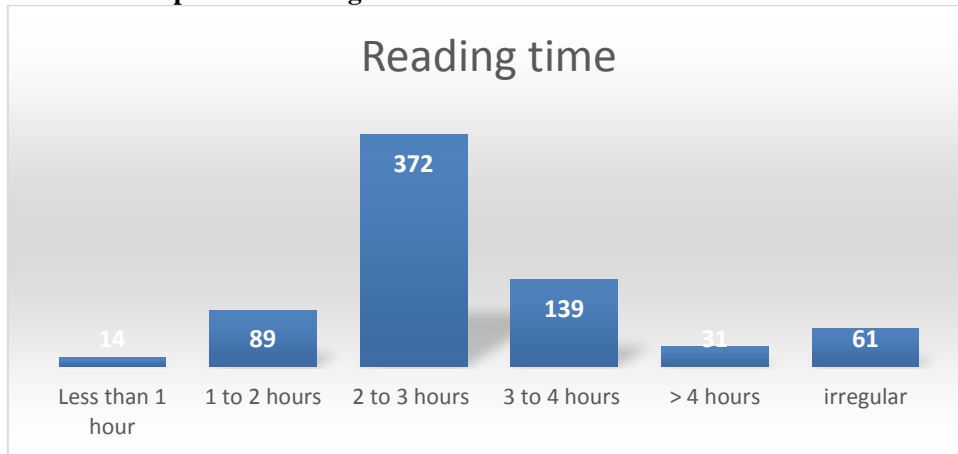


Fig. 5. It indicates the amount of time users of library spend in reading. It reveals most of the readers spend at least 2 to 3 hours daily (372,

52.6%), 3 to 4 hours (139, 20%) even >4 hours (31 users) where as preferred less than 1 hours (14 users), and some are irregular (61 users).

6. Library Collection and user's Preferences

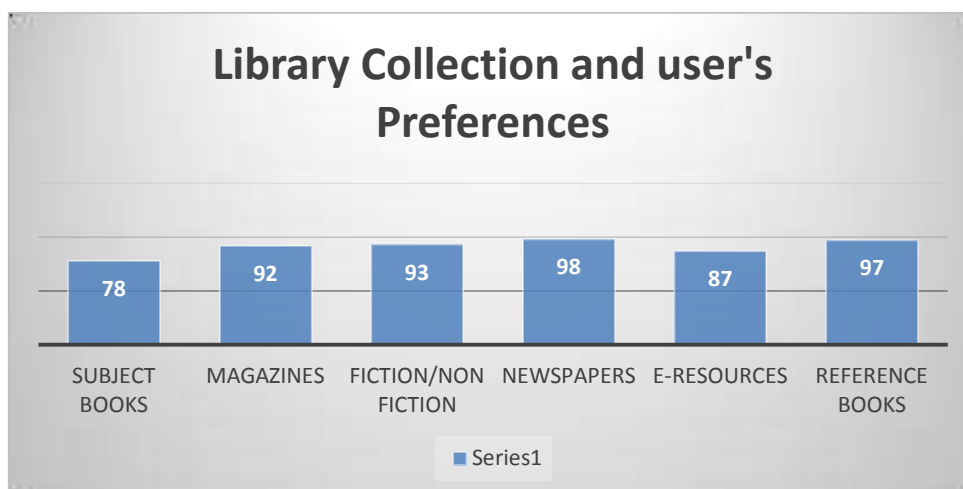


Fig. 6 refers the preference of Library Collection by the students and teachers. The respondents preferred use and retrieval of all types of resources. As

diagram depicts 97%-98% responses prefer Reference books, Newspapers whereas 92%-93% prefer Magazines, Fiction and Non-fictions. The

subject books, and e-resources are liked by 78%-87% respondents. It shows that the respondents

preferred story books, magazines, newspapers, reference books than e-resources.

7. Library Sources and Services enhancing Reading Habits

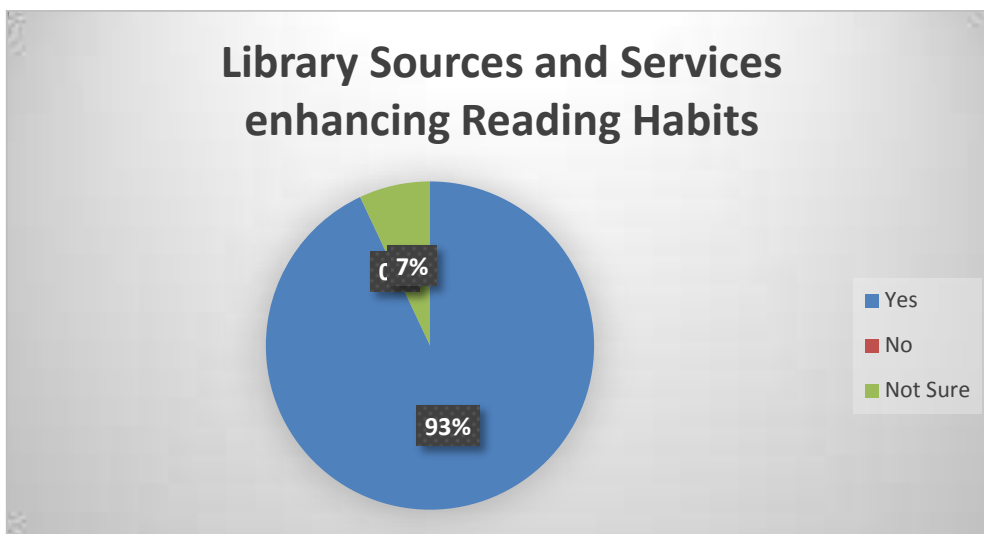


Fig. 7 shows that library sources and services helped in enhancing reading habits of users of library. The 657 (93%) of respondents are agreed that the existing library sources and services have enabled them to promote their reading habits. Whereas only 49 respondents (7%) are not sure

about it. Hence it depicts that library sources and services play vital role in uplifting the “Reading Habits” among users and it is proved that **there is a significant relationship with role of LMC and promotion of Reading Habits.**

8. The role of Library Media Centre in the enhancement and meaningful use of ICT skills Creativity, among the students

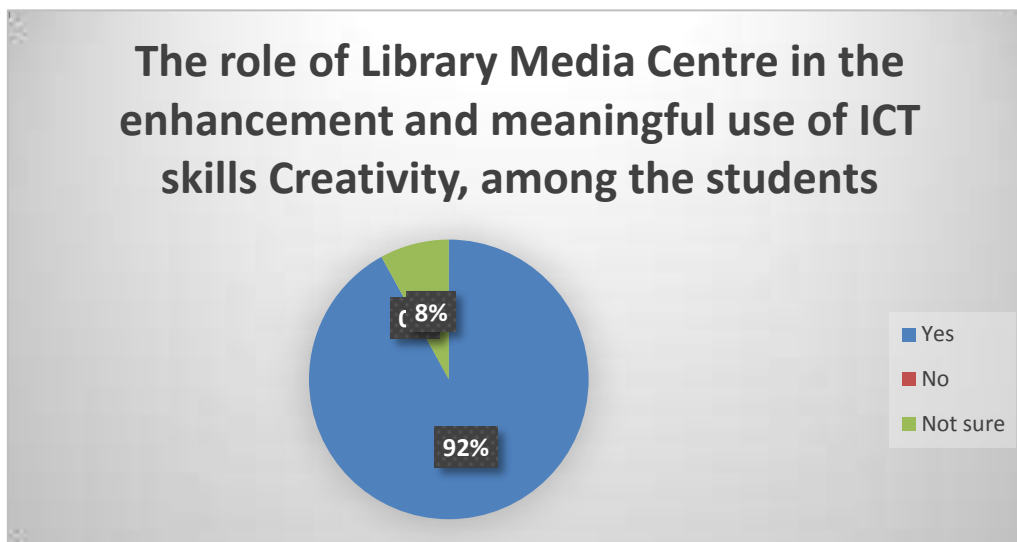


Fig. 8 shows the role of Library Media Centre in the enhancement and meaningful use of ICT skills among the students. Data analysis reveals that majority of the users of library 92% are agreed on enhancement and meaningful use of ICT devices

whereas only 08% of users are not sure about it hence it is satisfied that **there is a significant relationship with role of LMC and enhancement of ICT skills and Students creativity among the students.**

9. Overall satisfaction with the existing library sources and services

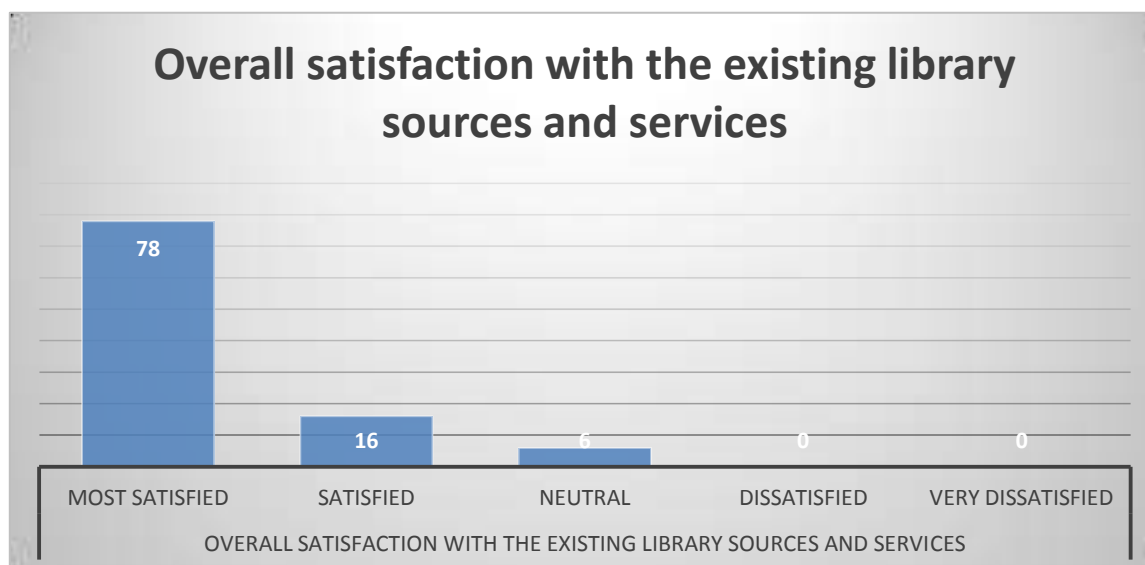


Fig. 9 shows Overall satisfaction with the existing library sources and services. The data analysis clearly indicates the (551, 78%) of users are mostly satisfied, (112, 16%) readers are satisfied whereas only (43, 6%) users are neutral.

Findings

The data analysis depicts that the existing library sources and services help immensely in “Uplifting the Reading Habits among Users”. The e-resources ensure meaningful use of ICT devices among the library users. They are also enhancing their ICT skills and creativity. They update and secure information very quickly. They spend quality time in reading and retrieving desired resources. These facilities help their readers to know and place their desired reading materials.

Suggestions

The users of library should attend orientation programme.

User’s feedback should be periodically taken.

Users should frequently share their requisitions in order to develop the quality resources of library media centre.

Network facilities should be strengthened.

Conclusion

The present research survey suggests that the effective collection development with the help of requisitions by the users of library help immensely in the promotion of reading habits. Students and teachers are also accessing e-library for promoting their reading habits and enhancing the creativity, ICT skills.. Users are accessing these services as per their convenient. It has also been seen that academic institution has been given emphasis to allocate more budget towards procuring digital accessories. It can be mentioned that the digital services of library of KV Bilaspur is playing a prominent role to inculcate the “Reading Habits”

among different types of users. It also ensured the meaningful use of these ICT devices by the users very effectively.

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Antibacterial screening of *Calatropis procera* and *Tribulus terresteris* against *Xanthomonas* sp., *E. coli* and *Salmonella* sp.

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Abstract

Calatropis procera and *Tribulus terresteris* plants were screened as comparative study of plant extracts against *Xanthomonas* sp., *Salmonella* sp., and *E.coli*. *In vitro* antibacterial activity was performed by well diffusion method in nutrient agar. The extract showed significant effect on the tested organisms. The extract of *Calatropis procera* showed maximum zone of inhibition against *Xanthomonas* sp. whereas, lowest against *Salmonella* and fruit extract of *Tribulus terresteris* maximum zone of inhibition against *E. coli* and *Xanthomonas* whereas, lowest against *Salmonella* sp. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) was measured by modified agar well method. *C. procera* extracts were diluted to concentrations for ranging from 100 to 0.56 mg/mL and *T. terrestris* extracts were diluted to concentrations ranging from 100 to 0.78 mg/mL. The definitive aspire of the research workers was to develop economically and technically effective antibacterial extract, which will be Bio-ecologically and eco-friendly for management of bacterial infection.

Keywords: *C. procera*; *Xanthomonas*, *E. coli*, *Salmonella*; Antibacterial

Introduction

Plants are a rich source of different types of medicines. Approximately 20% of the plants found in the world have been submitted to pharmaceutical or biological tests and a sustainable number of new antibiotics on the market are obtained from natural or semi-synthetic resources. It has been reported that between the years 1983 and 1994 the systematic screening of antibacterial plant extracts represents a continuous effort to find new compounds with the potential to act against multi-resistant bacteria (Crag *et al.*, 1999). *Calotropis procera* L. belonging to the family Asclepiadaceae grows widely throughout the Indian subcontinent and used as a traditional medicinal plant with its unique properties (Oudhia, 1999). *Calotropis procera* is a better known as milkweed, habitat of Asian countries that includes, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka and China. Tribal people were using this plant parts to cure several illnesses such as toothache, earache, sprain, anxiety, pain, epilepsy, diarrhoea and mental disorders. Plants are reported to have anticancer, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant properties (Gaurav Kumar *et al.*, 2010).

Tribulus terrestris L. (Zygophyllaceae) is an annual plant distributed in warm regions of Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Australia (Abeywickrama *et al.*, 1991; Kostova *et al.*, 2002). *T. terrestris* is used in folk medicine as tonic, aphrodisiac, analgesic, astringent, stomachic, antihypertensive, diuretic, lithon-triptic and urinary anti-infective (Ody, 2000).

Escherichia coli and *Salmonella* sp. is the major cause of many different infectious diseases in humans and animals and the most common bacteria isolated from animal infections (Arshad and Seed, 2015; Saltoglu *et al.*, 2015). *Xanthomonas*

axonopodis pv. *punicae* bacterium caused bacterial blight on pomegranate plant. Although the given study of antibacterial activities of *C. procera* (Stem) and *T. terrestris* (Fruit) extracts against bacteria were evaluated, the antibacterial activity of *C. procera* *T. terrestris* extract against clinical isolates of *E. coli* and *Salmonella* sp. and plant bacteria *X. axonopodis* pv. *punicae*

Material And Method

The experiment on antibacterial activities of *Calotropis procera* L. and *Tribulus terresteris* L. against three bacteria species was conducted at the plant pathological laboratory.

Extraction Of Plant Material

Dried plant material *Calotropis procera* (Stem) and *Tribulus terresteris* (Fruit) were extracted with 50% Ethanol solvent. The extraction was done for a period of 20-24 hrs continuously in Soxhlet apparatus. The unfiltered extracts were concentrated to dryness in hot air oven. These concentrated extracts were stored in glass bottles at 4°C temperature for future use. The sterilized discs of Whatmann filter paper no. 1 of 6 mm diameter were put into the extracts of each & every type viz., 50% ethanol extract-root, stem and leaf.

Bacteria Tested

All plant materials have tested against *Xanthomonas* Sp. (Plant Bacteria), *E. coli* and *Salmonella* Sp. (Human Bacteria) bacteria. The following strains used in present study were bought from NCMR Laboratory Pune.

Culture Media

The media used for antimicrobial test were Nutrient Agar, Nutrient Broth of hi media pvt.Ltd. Mumbai, India.

Inoculum Preparation

The test bacteria were inoculated into liquid medium i.e. Nutrient broth and suspensions were checked to provide approximately 10 CFU/ml.

Antibacterial Testing

The plant extract were tested for antibacterial activity in the agar well diffusion Assay using three bacterial strains. A diluted bacterial culture (0.5 ml) of respective strains poured over the base plants contain 10 ml of nutrient agar in sterile 9 cm petridishes and pour over nutrient agar. On cultured plate well formation by using cork-borer and each & every extracts were put on the center of petriplate contain solidified nutrient agar. Each plate was sealed with parafilm & incubated at 37⁰C temperature for 24 hrs, where after inhibition zone were recorded. Antibacterial activity was expressed as the ratios of the inhibition zone (mm) produced by extracts (Vander and Vlietnck, 1991).

Determination Of Minimum Inhibition Concentrations (Mic):

Table 1.: The Antibacterial activity of *C. procera* extracts

<i>C. procera</i> stem Extract against <i>Xanthomonas</i> Sp. (inhibition zone in mm)	A Well	B Well	C Well	Mean
	20.2	22.5	18.5	20.4±0.2

Following image shows antibacterial activity of *Calotropis procera* against *Xanthomonas* –



<i>C. procera</i> stem Extract against <i>E. Coli</i> (inhibition zone in mm)	C Well	E Well	F Well	Mean
	16	15.5	16.5	16±0.3

<i>C. procera</i> stem Extract against <i>Salmonella</i> Sp. (inhibition zone in mm)	C Well	E Well	F Well	Mean
	15	14.5	16	15.16±0.43

Following image shows antibacterial activity of *Calotropis procera* against *Salmonella sp.*-



The Antibacterial activity of *T. terrestris* extracts:
 The antibacterial activities of the plant extracts were

evaluated by measuring the inhibition zone observed around the tested materials.

Table 1.: The Antibacterial activity of *T. terrestris* extracts

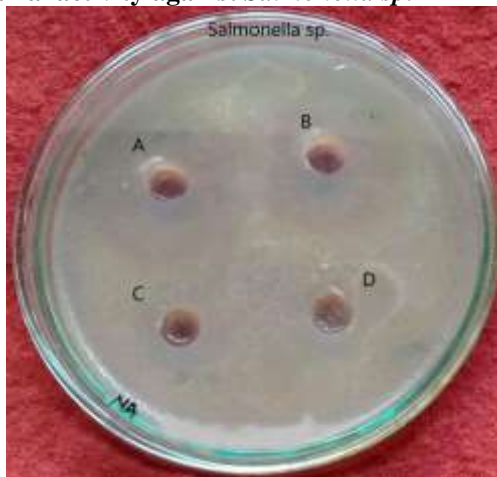
<i>T. terrestris</i> Fruit Extract against <i>Xanthomonas Sp.</i> (inhibition zone in mm)	D Well	E Well	F Well	Mean
	21.5	22	21	21.5±0.7

Following image shows antibacterial activity of *Tribulus terrestris* against *Xanthomonas sp.*



<i>T. terrestris</i> Fruit Extract against <i>E. Coli</i> (inhibition zone in mm)	A Well	B Well	C Well	D Well	Mean
	22.5	22	21.5	21	21.75±0.82

Following image shows antibacterial activity against *Salmonella sp.* –



<i>T. terrestris</i> Fruit Extract against <i>Salmonella</i> Sp. (inhibition zone in mm)	A Well	B Well	C Well	D Well	Mean
	20	21.5	20.5	21	20.75±0.45

According to study of Sharif *et al.* (2006) reported *Calotropis* extract were found inhibit growth of *E. coli* and *Salmonella sp.* Similar result were found the *T. terrestris* showed activity against *E. coli* and *Salmonella sp.* bacteria (Abbasoglu and Tosun, 1994).

The present investigation clearly reveals the antibacterial nature of this plant and suggests that this plant could be exploited in the management of diseases caused by these bacteria in human and plant systems and has same antibacterial activity as antibiotics shows. The phytochemical analysis

revealed that the active principle responsible for the activity is a phenolic compound. So the result established a good support for the use of *Calotropis procera* and *Tribulus terrestris* in traditional medicines. The results of our study have confirmed the uses of *C. procera* and *T. terrestris* should be formulated and more toxicological, pharmacological and clinical studies should be done for clarify the suitability of *T. terrestris* extract in control of *X. axonopodis* pv. *punicae*, *E. coli* and *Salmonella sp.* induced infections.



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A Paradigm Shift In Buying Behaviour Of College Students Towards Apparel In Haryana

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Abstract

Textile industry contributes about 2% to India's GDP and market size of this industry has reached \$172.3 Billion. Export of the industry crossed \$44 Billion and contributed 10.6% in India's total exports. This data clearly shows the importance of textile industry in the growth of India's economy. And to understand the customer is the success key of any business. So, this is a review paper which critically examines the work that is already published regarding the shift in the buying behavior of students towards apparel. This paper tries to evaluate the shifts in the buying behavior of college students towards apparel.

Introduction

Customers are the people who purchase goods and services from companies or from particular stores for the purpose of business or entrepreneurial activities. In this era of globalization, customers are considered the 'king of the market'. Due to globalization customers have a wide range of products and options so they can choose the alternative which is best from them. A free-market economy is used for the customer to be fully informed and educated which can influence the market with there are rational decisions. Therefore, the decision making of the customer is of great interest for business. Business want to collect more and more information regarding customer behavior in different situations and scenarios.

Textile industry contributes about 2% in the GDP of India and market size of this industry has reached \$172.3 Billion. Export of industry crossed \$44 Billion and contributed 10.6% in India's total exports. This data clearly shows the importance of textile industry in the growth of India's economy. And to understand the customer is the success key of any business. So, this study help the companies in this sector to understand its customers and grow further, which ultimately lead the economy to grow and reach the vision of becoming a \$ 5 trillion economy.

Customer behavior is related to the study of how individual customers, families and households make decisions on how to spend their available income on consumption-related items. This includes the study of what customers buy, when they buy it, from where they buy it, how often they buy it, how often they use it, how they evaluate it after purchase, the impact of such evaluations on future purchases.

According to five-stage model of customer buying process, customer undergo the following stages while purchasing any product

1. Need recognition
2. Information search
3. Evaluation of alternatives
4. Purchase decision

5. Post purchase behaviour

Need recognition: In this step, the customer recognizes need for a product or service. In this the customer starts facing the problem that can be sold by a product or services.

Information search: In this step, after recognizing the need, customer search for information of available products and service which can be used to satisfy his/her need. It involves making a list of products and services which can be used by the customer to fulfill the requirement.

Evaluation of alternatives: After collection of information all the alternatives available they are evaluated by the customer to select the best one out of all.

Purchase decision: This is the main step, as the customer makes his/her purchase decision after evaluation of all the alternatives.

Post purchase decision: This step is post purchase decision. It involves decisions which are made by customer after purchasing the product and evaluating its performance and usage. This step is very crucial as it influence the future purchase behavior.

From past few decades customers have been undergoing a lot of transformations from passive customers to active enhancers. Customer behavior is influenced by a lot of factors that includes:

1. Psychological factors
2. Social factors
3. Cultural factors
4. Personal factors
5. Economic factors

Psychological factors are mainly concerned with

1. Perception,
2. Learning,
3. Attitude, and
4. Belief of individual

Social factors are concerned with family reference groups and rules and status.

Cultural factors are related to this set of values and ideologies which includes culture, subculture and social class.

Personal factors differ from person to person and the main influential factor in buying behavior of individual. Personal factor includes age of a person occupation of a person income and lifestyle of a person.

Economic factor influences customer behavior as it includes family income, personal income, liquid assets, saving, etc.

Consumers are someone OR group of people who purchased goods from a particular store for self consumption or for their family for the purpose of use. The purpose of consumer to buy goods and services is not to earn income, manufacturing and for resale. Consumers are the 'king of market'.

Consumer Behavior Towards Online Shopping

Online Shopping is increased day-by-day due to spreading of internet facilities, convenience in shopping, availability of variety of products at low price, increasing income level and standard of living, changing in taste and preferences etc. The attitude of consumers change towards online shopping it is directly related with income level of consumers. If income of consumers increased the positive attitude of consumers towards online shopping also increased. On the otherside, if income level of consumers decreased the positive attitude of consumers towards online shopping also decreased. Consumers can buy product online at any time 24*7 very easily without incurred any transportation cost.

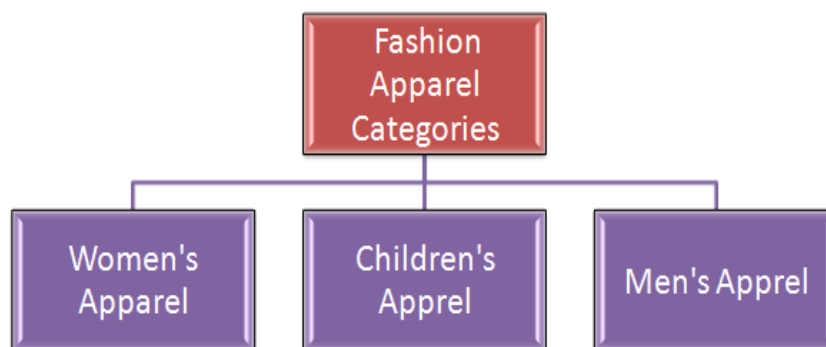
During Covid-19 Government imposed restrictions on travelling or in outdoor activities for decreasing the impact of spreading corona virus. At that time, consumers buy necessity products online due to fear of corona virus and several restrictions imposed by government.

In Online Shopping several retail stores provides return policy of goods to their consumers. So, interest of consumers increased towards online shopping. Companies can also conveys information to their buyers, timely takes feedback. Companies also gives timely several discount to their customers for increasing the demand of their products.

Online Shopping also increased due to cheap 4G network. Consumers use internet not only for buying products and services. Service includes Airline Ticket, Hotel Room etc. But they compare prices of product, features of product and after sale services which are to be provided by e- stores to their customers. Online shopping integrates the economy with rest of the world by expanding business globally. Due to globalization consumers have variety of products available for consumption.

Apparel

Apparel is the term which is used for clothing. Apparel includes readymade garments which are wear casually or on special occasion and it is further categorized according to Brand, Age Group, Price and Styles. Apparel also categorized into Men Apparel, Women Apparel and Kids Apparel.



Women's Apparel includes apparel which is worn by women. Types of Women Apparel

1. Bridal
2. Evening Wear
3. Active Wear includes jogging, running
4. Double ticket sizing
5. Dresses
6. T-Shirt
7. Sweater
8. Shorts
9. Jeans
10. Suit

Men's Apparel includes apparel which is worn by men. Types of Men Apparel

1. Sweater
2. Shirt
3. Jeans
4. Gloves
5. Cap
6. Blazer
7. Shorts
8. Lower
9. Coat
10. Indo western

Children's Apparel includes apparel which is worn by kids. Types of Kids Apparel

1. T-Shirts
2. Denim
3. Trousers
4. Skirts
5. Frock
6. Jeans
7. Jacket
8. Coat
9. Shirt

In today's era, consumer can demand affordable best branded product by comparing different brands products it is possible due to technological advancement. People can compare products on the basis of price, brand, trend etc.

Apparel includes stitched, semi-stitched and unstitched clothes. Examples- unstitched suits and shirts, t-shirts, jump suits, western dresses, coat etc. Many factors which influence the buying behavior of consumers specially Gender. Gender is one of the major influencing factors which change the buying behavior of men and women. The needs and the behavior of men and women are different.

Demand of any products depends upon income of consumer, if income of consumer high then they can demand branded products and if income of consumer is low, then they can demand those products whose range is nominal and according to their requirements.

Review Of Literature

1) Singh, Nirbhan And Sarvanan, R (2013) In His Research Paper Whose Headed Is "A Comprehensive Study On Female Buying Behaviour For Apparel Segment In Coimbatore" The objective of researcher is to know the buying behavior of females towards apparel, to find out those factors which affects the behavior of females while purchasing and knows the preference of females in clothing like fabric, fashion and brand etc. The research is based on primary data and data is collected through questionnaire and personal meeting of 300 female consumers of middle age group 15-45. The research is restricted only Coimbatore urban area women like college girls, working and non-working women. Researcher should found in his research there are lot of factors involves in buying behavior of women while they are shopping and its impact on its geographical area. Researcher should found women mostly purchase apparel on any festival & on special occasion for looking good and availability of many discounts and offers etc. Researcher also finds apparel is an important part of every women and it can enhance the confidence level and self-respect of women. Women puts all efforts in seeking their required product. Most of the women purchased branded clothes, clothes which are in trend and after seeking

many qualities in clothes. All these factors helps the women in choosing clothes according to their preference, tradition and culture.

2) Chakrapani, A.(2015) Tried To Study "The Consumer Behavior And Preferences Of Indian Consumers Towards Apparel Purchase In Retail Markets In India". The purpose of the study was to understand the drivers of consumer behavior in India, especially among 15-20 & 21-25 year olds. Also, to analyze the preference of Indian consumers towards branded, non-branded and western wears. The survey was conducted in 4 cities- Delhi NCR, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Noida. The Research was primary in nature and done through a designing questionnaire of 200 respondents- 100 males & 100 females. This questionnaire was communicated to respondents via social network, online links to consumer working in various companies. The study was revealed that the consumer whose age between 15-20 years purchase less product than the consumer whose age between 21-25 years because of financial independence of late stage respondents. Consumers of the age institution 15-20 who're the pioneers of subsequent technology have been inquisitive about western clothing and that has led to say no in conventional put on in India. The surveyed age institution of 15-20 turned into very precise approximately the manufacturers and that they judged manufacturers primarily based totally on perceived quality, fee for cash and availability of variety of apparels.

3) Kasuma, J, Et.Al (2015) Made A Study On "Finding Out The Determinants For The Purchase Of Luxury Handbags Amongst The Youth" The objective of the study was to finds relationship between determinants, mainly economic, functional, personal, social value and buyer's purchase intentions. The study population was Generation Y, aged 20-38, living in Kuching, Sarawak. A convenient sampling method was used for data collection of the 384 questionnaires distributed to the target group, only 200 were returned, most of them were female. Collected data were tested using methods of correlation and regression analysis via the Social Sciences version 20 statistical package. The study found that all the determinants considered in the hypothesis were strongly associated with Generation Y intention to purchase luxury handbags.

4) Reddy, N.H & Srinivas (2015) in their research studied that online shopping is increasing day-by-day in the field of e-business. E-business helps the people in buying product inside the world. Many entrepreneurs runs their on-line portals to enhance their product on-line by providing different services to buyers. On-line buying is famous inside the advanced countries, its enlargement inside the Indian marketplace. However, internet penetration is

very high degree in India because of cheaper tax, better bandwidth facilities and less expensive hardware. Researcher should use Qualitative and Quantitative research methods in their research to know the impact of Demographic factors (age, population, gender) etc. on Indian consumers buying behavior. After thorough study, researcher should find demographic factors like marital status, size of family, gender, age, level of income & education of consumers have substantially influencing online shopping. The Researcher may want to use the outcomes in their examine for carrying out destiny research on this area.

5) Dr. Paliwal, L.R And Bansal, Aishvarya (2017) In Their Research Paper “ **A Study Of Young Consumer Behaviour Towards Branded Apparel**” observed the behaviour of Delhi & NCR young consumer towards apparel and how much income they can spend on branded apparel. The research is descriptive in nature examined the behaviour of consumer towards apparel is positive or not. Researcher should collect information from both Primary as well as Secondary source by formulating Questionnaire using multiple grid, likert scale and MCQs of 200 young consumers including both males & females. These consumers are differentiated according to profession, job, business and age. Samples were taken randomly from area of Delhi & NCR and according to their convenience. The result of study is based on demographic profile of consumer. The market of young consumer are wide in range and rapidly increasing due to awareness of young consumers towards branded apparels. After thorough study, researcher should find and conclude that there is positive attitude of both male and female towards branded apparel and further they buy branded apparel fulfilling their want, need, for the purpose of gifting and for social status etc. Some of consumer purchased branded apparel followed by family and friends due to followed by family and friends many of consumer shifts another brand apparel and try some new and different brand apparel. Some of consumer don't buy branded apparel due to financial crisis so, income also plays a vital role in choosing branded apparel and some of students depends on their parental income for purchasing some branded goods so, family plays a significant role in purchasing some branded goods. Thus, marketer's should make a strategy bringing more loyalty among young consumer towards brand for avoiding brand shifting.

6) Dhiman, R., Chand, P. K., & Gupta, S. (2018) in their research article whose title is “**Behavioural Aspects Influencing Decision to Purchase Apparels amongst Young Indian Consumers**” The main purpose of researcher is to know the behavior of consumers towards apparel.

Researcher should create huge attempt to differentiate among variables which have an effect on the selection of apparel purchased amongst youth. The research is based on secondary data means data is collected through various journals, research paper, articles, magazines etc. those which are related to consumer buying behavior. Confirmatory issue evaluation is achieved to extract elements which have an effect on the purchaser shopping for behavior and sooner or later buy decision. Total of six influential elements extracted from 20 widely recognized indicators. After depth study researcher should find that client buy conduct in branded apparel along with occurrence buy conduct, a mean of the spending, desired keep class and desired logo particularly relies upon on plenty of demographic variables. The researcher should examine that every domestic and global manufacturers are selling their products in Indian market and are bought by the purchasers so long as the ones are determined to distribute fee to purchasers.

7) Kushwah, Vigg, Silky And Singh, Anjali (2019) was conduct a research paper. The purpose of conducting research paper to know the behavior of middle class educated consumers towards Online Shopping. In her study it consist a study of factorial. The researcher takes some objective to overcome their problem the objectives are- Develop and standardize measures to evaluate customer behavior with respect to Online shopping, To analyze the current purchasing pattern of middle class educated consumers of urban area, explore the main underlying factors induce customers to shop online, Open new research areas. For their study, Data collected by a sample of 400 educated middle class consumers from urban area. The paper consists a study of factorial and they select consumers according to the non-probability sampling OR using an intentional sampling technique. The study discovered that this consumer behavior is implemented by three main factors such as the image of the seller, the quality of the website and the worry of the seller for the customer. Researcher should find “We discover that the perception of the privacy protection factor was high for the websites most commonly used by consumers and emerged as the most important factor that led to online purchases. The study concludes that with the probability of change in shopping behavior from traditional to continuous virtual and accelerated virtual one, 2 Journal of General Management Research Marketers will have to withdraw them in their distribution and promotional models in order to face the new challenges changed behavior of the customer.

Conclusion

From the analysis of previous research work, it is concluded that most of the women consumer prefer branded product. The demographic profile of consumer also affects the buying behavior of consumer i.e, culture, tradition and preference. The research has also revealed that buying behavior of consumer is influenced by seller's image, quality of the website and sellers concern for their consumers. Research has been found out that income is an important factor which influences the consumer buying behavior. Age group between 15-20 purchase less product than the age of 21-25 because of financial dependence on their parents.

Thus, Sellers's should makes strategy bringing more loyalty among consumers towards brand and marketer also focus on the market profile and the brand loyalty so, the consumer do not shift on another brand.

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Setting Device In Mulk Raj Anand's Short Stories

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Abstract

As a writer Anand's avowed aim has been to relieve man of his burden—to help him evolve through his suffering to become the “whole man”. As “folklore is integral to the life-pattern of a people”, in it he finds answers to questions of human predicament arising from a variety of factors: a rigid pattern of relationships, widowhood, casteism, classism, faulty texture of education and man's petty foibles. Anand has been thoroughly acquainted with the folk tale form and despite its simplicity has found it highly communicative. This convinced him that the story form could serve well in his humanistic needs.

Anand follows the pattern of the folk tale to build up the plot of his own stories. He exercises utmost economy in the use of action, yet successfully deals with situations affecting his fellow brethren. To illustrate, he builds up the whole super-structure of *The Barber's Trade Union* on the mere hunch of a barber boy to dress like an English Sahib. As this invites censure from his high-caste Hindu customers the boy himself strikes down work and turns the tables on his tormentors.

Keywords: Indian fables, prototype, human psychology, illustration, anthologies

The two forms of short story that particularly influenced Anand are the folk tale and the fable. As every Indian during his childhood is nourished on the ancient tale, it is deeply rooted in Indian metabolism. Although the contemporary short story writer has been deeply influenced by the development of the genre in the West, for him the prototype remains to be his own epics and mythological stories.

I read it at an early age and was inspired by it to read and hear man of the folk tales told in my country I wanted to write stories as finished in form and as rich in content as the stories told among my people. In fact, the folk tale form had seemed to me the most perfect of short story, says Anand True to its name *Kathasaritsagar* (The Ocean of Stories) is the largest single collection of short stories in the world. Conceived as originally devised by Lord Shiva to entertain his consort, the authorship of the stories is attributed to Somadeva, to the latter half of the eleventh century. The stories included in the monumental work are the tales of adventure dealing with the romantic love against the background of the fantastic and the supernatural. Often the character depicted here face unusual situations and cross into the supernatural realms of the embodied voices, black magic demons and even gods. The virtuous, however, emerge triumphant and the stories end on a happy note.

A fine specimen of the *Kathasaritsagar* story is 'Which is the Wicked Sex? It is related by the parrot, Vidyachaudamani to prove to the maina, Somica, that the female sex is wicked. The story has for its central character Vasudatta who develops illicit relationship with a handsome bought and has

many clandestine meetings with him. Once as her paramour is waiting for her, the city guards mistake him for being a fugitive and put him to death. Soon afterwards a goblin takes possession of the dead body and bits off Vasudatta's nose when she is later sitting beside it. Vasudatta accuses her husband of having ill-treated her. For proof, she has her bitten nose to show to the king. But just when the man is about to be executed, a thief, the only witness to the whole sequence of events gives his testimony and secures his release. The course of events culminating in the climax is presented thus:

But the lover had been surprised by the city guards, taken for a runaway thief, and put to death. His body dangled from a tree and there was a halter round his neck. Vasudatta was distracted, but only for a while. She lowered her paramour's body and, hoping that he might still be alive, adorned it with flowers and perfumes. Even though she was senseless she embraced him, so completely was her mind blinded by passion. Meanwhile a goblin had taken possession of the corpse and he suddenly bit off Vasudatta's nose. Convinced that her lover was indeed dead, and suffering great pain, she slowly made her way to her own apartment. The thief who had watched the entire sequence of events was shocked, 'Will woman's wickedness admit no limit?' he reflected I wonder what she will do now.

This passage has all the characteristics of a typical *Kathasaritsagar* story. For theme, it has romantic love-affair, and for background, an invisible goblin who takes possession of the lover's dead body. The spirit advances the course of events as Vasudatta, on returning home, accuses her husband of having shown utmost cruelty to her. The

thief, a witness to the whole sequence of events, arouses the readers curiosity to know what the woman would do next.

However, what lends Kathasaritsagar a perennial appeal is a down-to-earth realistic portrayal of its characters. Characteristically, the supernatural background does not divest men and women of their essential human traits. Their powerful delineation bears evidence to the fact that its author had a firm grounding in reality and was well versed in human psychology. The men and women, inhabiting the authors world of fantasy, display such basic human aspirations and feelings as are the common lot of all persons. To illustrate:

There was a woman who had only one son, she desired to have another. A witch suggest that if she sacrificed the one son she had to the gods, she would be blessed with another. The woman was about to carry out the suggestion when an old woman chided her and asked her to be happy with the one existing son rather than desire the one who may not after all be born, meanwhile losing even the one she had.

Besides the folk or popular tale typified best Kathasaritsagar, Anand was influenced by another form of the ancient Indian tale, namely, the fable. Thought the term has been applied originally to every imaginative tale, it is confined in modern use to short stories, either in prose or verse, which inculcate a moral lesson in a pleasant grab. Dr. Samuel Johnson's definition of the term has a wide application in the context of the classical Sanskrit. For him, fable is: "a narrative in which beings irrational, and sometimes inanimate, are for the purpose of moral instruction feigned to act and speak worth human interests and passions." The introduction of irrational being for the purpose of moral edification is a skilful artistic device. A direct reference to man's merits and demerits may not be as palatable to man as it is through the agency of irrational beings veneered with common sense, human interests and passions. Moreover, the presence of simple delectation is rooted in human psychology itself. Man has ever delighted in his association with the animal and has watched his activities with keen interest. Besides, human passions, emotions, desired and ambitions are attributable to the lower worlds, even to the material as is stated in New Popular Encyclopedia:

The satisfaction which we derive from fables does not lies wholly in the pleasure that we receive from the symbolic representation but lies deeper in the feeling that the order of nature is the same in the spiritual and the material world. (Encyclopedia, p.291.)

The form is best illustrated by the Panchatantra which is universally acknowledged as a collection of the ancient Indian fables.

Designed to give lessons in practical wisdom, the Panchatantra presumes that the purpose of all life is to attain happiness with dogged effort, wit, wisdom and resourcefulness. Real life is not always edifying. The world is full of unscrupulous people. To deal with them, to encounter chicanery, artifice and pretence, one has to be shrewd realistic and free from sentimentality. The Crow and the Snake illustrates the point. Once, a black snake starts killing the chicks of a crow couple who have made their nest on a lower branch of a huge bunyan tree. After the couple has lost many of their young ones the crow seeks guidance from his clever friend, jackal. Then, acting on his friends advice, they steal a golden chain belonging to a woman of king's court and deposit it in the snake-pit. Later, as the kings men search the burrow with their sticks, the snake comes out. The soldiers kills the snake, recover the chain and return. The story shows that with wisdom and clever device a person can defeat even his formidable enemies.

As the objective of the Panchatantra fable is to give moral lessons, they incorporate passage containing philosophy, catchy verses and pithy sayings. Their introduction makes the moral maxims or practical truths palatable. Here is a sample from the The Rabbit Who outlived a Lion: "A cow must not be milked every hour, but only in morning. Remember that the loss of his subjects is also the kings loss. Here is yet another to emphasise that one should not create ill-will: "One must never make an enemy for nothing, even if he is harmless. After all, we do not take poison just because there is a doctor in the locality The plot of a typical Panchatantra tale emphasizes the use of suspense. To arouse the readers curiosity and to preserve it tale after tale, the writers makes use of racy narration, as in the following extract from 'The Servants Revenge':

When the banquet was over, he regaled them with gifts and escorted the king back to the palace. When the party reached the palace, the merchant discovered one of the kings domestics, a man called Vrishbha, comfortable seated at a prominent place. He hastened to catch hold of the impudent fellow and drove his out of the hall. From that moment Vrishbha vowed vengeance against the merchant.

The author of the Panchatantra also uses the device of telling a tale within a tale. The work consists of five books: The Loss of Friends, The Winning of Friends, Crows and Owls, Loss of Gains and III-Considered Action. Each volume has a framing story containing numerous others. The story 'Disruption of Friendship' included in Book 1 is a good illustration of this technique. The Jackal Kartaka, offers to bring to his masters presence, the bull, Sanjivaka, in who is loud bellowing, the lion, Pingalka, fears threat to his royal authority. To Sanjivaka, the clever jackal promises safe conduct

on the condition that they will both enjoy power and wealth at the king's cost. As a precaution against any future betrayal by the bull, he relates the tale of the merchant, Vajardanta. He thus suggests that one should not be arrogant towards royal retainers.

The fable form is also exemplified in the Aesop's fables and the Jataka Tales. The Aesopian fables too are stories of wisdom, though they are a little tragic in tenor. Didactic in nature, they usually have a double meaning. As they reflect the ideals or ordinary people about the conduct of life, they are a popular genre. The fable recommends social virtues which are meant to teach worldly wisdom. For example, in the story *The Fox and the Crow*, the crow that holds a piece of meat in his beak is told by the clever fox that he sings sweeter than a nightingale. No sooner does the crow open his mouth to sing than the piece falls down from his beak. The clever fox picks it up and goes away. The fable suggests that the stupid, the innocent and the credulous are devoured first, and even the kindest treatment cannot tame a savage nature. The fables teach us practical wisdom and the safest way to live in the world. They even teach us that we should not mind our failures. The fox who said, "Who cares for sour grapes?" will ever be quoted by those who choose to justify their failures in life.

The Jataka tales are more akin to the Panchatantra stories, for they too stress the need to be virtuous. The Buddha goes to enlightenment for the merit he attained through many past lives. Later, to facilitate the task of teaching his disciples, he related to them the episodes from his previous births. The obvious purpose here is moral edification. The collection of these episodes is *Jataka Tales*. The Jataka stories too are didactic in nature. The moral tone keeps on changing its pitch. Of the large treasure-house of the Jatakas, we have stories dealing exclusively with grave issues of right and wrong; stories serving as a warning against excessive talkativeness, or indulging in wordy disputes. A few of these deal with some ordinary problem of life.

The combined characteristics of the folk tale and the fable form are Anand's stick in trade to build up his own short stories. His reliance on them makes his contemporary stories "a tribute of the current to the source." He retells them in the two anthologies *Indian Fairy Tales* (1946), and *More Indian Fairy Tales* (1961). He acknowledges his deep gratitude to these tales by going back to which he could evolve a pattern for the contemporary short story.

Through this sample, native organisation of the story Anand denounces casteism. He brings to Chandu, the barber boy laurels of victory by caricaturing the orthodox Hinds with their shabby, long, unkempt beards. The fact that the protagonist is illiterate and is without any specific complexity

does not stop him from having a last laugh at the perpetrators of casteism. Here is the sorry state to which they are brought as a result of Chandu's strike. And it was said that at last the landlord's wife threatened to run away with somebody, because being younger than her husband by twenty years, she had borne with him as long as he kept himself in trim, but was now disgusted with him beyond the limits of reconciliation. (*The Barbers Trade Union*, p. 15.)

Likewise, in *The Price of Bananas* Anand satirizes a rich but miserly merchant who grudges even a few annas to the vendor who has retrieved his cap from the monkeys. Anand does this by getting a caricature of the Seth drawn by the narrator in which is shown supplicating to the monkey who had taken his cap away.

Built on the theme of casteism *A Cock and Bull Story* has even a simpler organisation. The story brings into focus two adversaries a Brahmin of the dhobi bull-caste, Amru, and a dhobi of the cock-caste, Chetu- by a stream in space. Amru wants to go across the wooden log first by dint of his superior caste but finds a strong adversary in Chetu who blocks his way. The result is a head-on collision and the fall of both of them into the stream. Amru dies, whereas Chetu is taken out and restored to life.

One, however, need not take the improbable situation in the story at its face value as Anand has merely devised it to denounce casteism to show the hazards of using force to remove untouchability. The outcome of the clash is even more than the head-on collision of the representatives of the two castes in significant. Though, the use of the force takes its toll from the low-caste. Chetu too, it results in the death of Amru alone. The ending of the story thus stresses the need for the use of non-violent means to put an end to casteism. It fully endorses Gandhi's view that right end must come through right means only.

Anand assimilates and retains the basic forms of the ancient folk tale and seeks to adapt it to the twentieth century. Knowing the modern readers' path to direct moralizing he places didacticism by a couple of modes constituting the folk idiom viz., generalizations of truth, theology and philosophy. In the *Lotterly*; for instance, he employs the old fable form to convey man's secret yearning to become rich overnight. He concludes it thus with a kind of universal generalisation:

Anand's experimentation with the ancient Indian folk form does not end with the retention or alternation of its essential features. It goes beyond to take in neo-psychology, the disintegration of the modern mind. The writer seeks to modernize, "to adapt to the twentieth century the rich Indian tradition of the bardic recital." His stories are, therefore, rooted in motivation and a psychological

analysis of his characters. Three of his stories are psycho-analytical studies of characters of a young expectant mother (The Tamarind Tree), a sexually frigid house wife (The Silver Bangles) and an infatuated youth (The Thief).

The authors employs several devices to present a psychological study. In *The Tamarind Tree*, Roopa, an expectant mother, has a highly potent stimulus in the ripe tamarind fruit to activate her mind, to start in it a chain reaction of associated ideas. Motivated by hunger she focuses her mind on the tamarind fruit and is filled with the desire "to put on the rich, ripe colour of the tamarind fruit on her lips." This brings to her mind the thought of her clever husband who does not miss a single opportunity of having physical contact with her. "Perhaps, 'They' would come home from the office and tease her..." At this juncture, the arrival of her husband, as if in answer to her thoughts gives her mind the expected push. An eager husband tells his wife, "Come hurry, not so many 'blandishments'." This naturally reminds her of the right when he had wanted her 'blandishments', as a result of which, she had become pregnant. Anands stock-in-trade for the mind probing of his characters is in their facial expressions, thoughts and speeches. Aunt Kesaros face, for instance, reveals her anxiety about the tamarind fruit, "...Her wrinkled face was a dry brown black with the anxiety to preserve the fruit of the precious tree against all poachers." Roopa expresses her hopes and aspirations about her child's future through her unvoiced thoughts:

"Will the lack of enough nourishment turn the boy into a robber? It may know somehow that it never had enough as a child; and it may wish to revenge itself on others. But, perhaps, if it was a robber it may be like Jagga, the bandit, who robbed the rich to feed the poor and sang in the loveliest words".(*The Lost Child*, p.71) The women who visit Roopas house reveal their mind through the words they employ in their greetings. "May he lives long! "Old Kesaro said." He will give me a tunic of velvet and a silk head cloth." May he not have to beg for food, Roopa's mother-in-law said to avert the evil eye. "May he survive? A neighbour said grudgingly, "And may my own daughter-in-law become green".(*The Lost Child*, p.72)

'The Silver Bangles' is also a psycho-analytical study in character. The sight of the bangles on the sweeper girl's wrist disturbs Shrimati Gopi Goel. She at once drifts away from the kitchen to the 'jallied' window to see her husband's reaction. This gives an inkling of the house-wives suspicions of a probable love-affair between the untouchable beauty and her husband. Mrs. Goel's doubts are soon brought to the surface: She had seen, passing on his face, the ghost of a mile every time he had seen Sajani arrive. Sometimes there had been a light in his eyes which

she could not mistake for a mischievous twinkle. (*The Lost Child*, p.37)

Thereafter, a number of suggestions highlight the strains on their married life. This is indicated through indirect jestures. Mr. Goel resents his wife spying on him in a made-up verse: "Ah, between me and this bird here, there stands the shadow of despair On her part, Mrs. Goel takes recourse to her caste superiority to express her anger. She first accuses the sweeper girl of having stolen the bangles from her jewellery-box and then admonishes her for wearing them and thereby breaking all social norms:

"Get up and go out and don't you come into this house again. You have raised your head to the sky-low people, wearing silver bangles!!! Don't you know that untouchable in the South are not supposed to wear silver at all..."(*The Lost Child*, p.45) The ending of the story is as effective as is its beginning: it reveals the working of a mind ridden with superstitions. Mrs. Goel suspects that she may lose her husband to Sajani. So, she refrains from uttering the dreaded words even in her most unguarded moments. She dared not finish her harsh words, because the acknowledgement of the loss of her husband to Sajani might turn out to be the confirmation of the fact and that would be inauspicious because if you say 'death', it often comes. (*The Lost Child*, p.46)

'The Thief' incorporate yet another psychological truth the change in the behavioural pattern of a person due to a deep-seated feeling of guilt in his subconscious mind Ganesh Prasad, the protagonist of the story, has an irresistible sexual attraction for a dirty beggar woman and traces the source of his passion in a past incident when he had unjustly accused an innocent beggar of theft and had him beaten up. Thus, the hangover of an unking act against one beggar had become an undertone beneath the lust for another. His concern for the beggar woman is, in fact, a kind of atonement for guilt complex.

If the sight of the beggar woman induces in him the desire for atonement, the change in the object of his own perceptions brings about a shift in his outlook, Ganesh Prasad repairs to the balcony of his house as he attracted towards the sharp contours of the beggar woman. Here the object of his perception is "the slippery pads of her buttocks" that sway before him as she moves from the rubbish bin to the steps of the statue. However, the scene changes and the protagonist finds the beggar woman hitting her child for she has no milk in her breasts to give it. This fills him with shame. His attitude towards her undergoes a drastic change. This change from passion to compassion is brought about by a slow psychological process.

The writer often concentrates on the individual and provides insights into the pattern of man's

behaviour, is thinking and feeling. He arranges and sets forth details so as to illuminate a character or a theme in a telling moment. His *The Terrorist*, for illustration, is not only a brief account of terrorist activities indulged in by Bir Sing, but also an important comment on the Sikh Youths desire for recognition whose plan is to die uttering brave words as the bomb explodes in Parliament. One finds undertone of his resolve to be a sacrifice for his mother land:

“I die for my motherland. I become a sacrifice for it. I have tried to avenge Bharat Mata against the delivery of the British? He exulted to think that tomorrow these words of his speech would form the headlines of all the newspapers in Hindustan”. Similarly, ‘Babu Bulaki Ram’ does not merely show the relationship between Colonel Pottinger and his head-clerk, Babu Bulaki Ram an English ruler and his Indian subject, it also has its psychological implications. The colonel’s changed attitude towards his subordinate is a surprise to the latter. He had been all right before. He had got him an increase in pay before he went and had said he would recommend him for promotion to the rank of Jamadar. The key to the relationship that develops between the colonel and the head-clerk lies in the past, in the Britishers, first setting foot on the Indian soil to take upon them “the Whitemans burden”. Their “burden”, however, became whitemans India with the passage of time in which even the native had no place for themselves. These were the last days of imperial hegemony, a time when imperialism was stripped of all its glory and whatever was base in the rulers, laid bare. It was a phase of the Imperialism which was an anti-thesis of the liberal approach.

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Self-Efficacy Of Xi Standard Students And Their Academic Achievement

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Abstract

The present investigation focuses on the study of Self-efficacy of XI standard students and their academic achievement. The survey method was adopted in this present study. In this study, 250 higher secondary students were taken as sample through the Stratified random sampling technique. Mean, standard deviation, 't'-test, F-test and Post ANOVA and correlational analysis were used to analyse the data. The results revealed that there is significant correlation between Self-efficacy and Academic Achievement of XI standard students.

Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacy is the belief of we have in our own abilities, specifically our ability to meet the challenges ahead of us and complete a task successfully refers to overall belief in our ability to succeed, but there are many more specific forms of self-efficacy as well.

Self-efficacy affects every area of human endeavor by determining the beliefs a person holds regarding their power to affect situations, it strongly influences both the power a person actually has to face challenges competently and the choices a person most is likely to make. These effects are particularly apparent, compelling, with regard to behaviors affecting health.

Definitions Of Self-Efficacy

According to **Albert Bandura** perceived self-efficacy as people's judgment of their capabilities to organize and execute courses of action required to attain designation performances. It is concerned not with the skills one has but with the judgments of what one can do with whatever skills one possesses.

According to **Pajares (1996)** defined self-efficacy in terms of individual's perceived capacities to attain designated type of performance and to achieve specific results.

Importance Of Self-Efficacy

The students with a strong sense of self-efficacy believe they can accomplish even difficult tasks. In the face of impending failure, these students increase and sustain their efforts to be successful. They are approach difficulty or threatening situations with confidence that they have control over them. Developing efficacy beliefs in the classroom is a great place to start. We all see our students struggle with motivation. Self-efficacy can be adrenaline for motivation. Student who are confident, free from stress show a greater propensity to be motivated. In class, allow students more self-observation, self-judgment and self-reaction time. Carefully, schedule proximal goals. The more distant the goal, the more students lose the benefit of

self-efficacy. Self-efficacy increases as students note progress, attain goals, and set new challenges.

Significance Of The Study

Self – efficacy should be emphasized by every individual to ensure things to do can be done steadily and confidently. It provide useful information for teachers. Students would be able to lay out specific learning strategies and verbalize them. would be able to exploit their capacities to execute behavior necessary to provide specific performance attainments and leverage on their ability to exert control over ones own motivation behavior and social environment. It is more attention to the self-efficacy. Present study stems from the fact that it explores. The correlation between self- efficacy and student's academic achievement.

Objectives Of The Study

1. To find out whether there is significant difference between male and female XI Standard Students in their Self-efficacy.
2. To find out whether there is significant difference between rural and urban XI Standard Students in their Self-efficacy.
3. To find out whether there is significant difference between Tamil and English medium XI Standard Students in their Self-efficacy.
4. To find out whether there is significant correlation between self-efficacy and academic achievement.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference between Male and Female XI Standard Students in their Self-efficacy.
2. There is no significant difference between Rural and Urban XI Standard Students in their Self-efficacy.
3. There is no significant difference between Tamil and English medium XI Standard Students in their Self-efficacy.
4. There is no significant correlation between Self-efficacy and Academic Achievement of XI Standard Students.

Methodology

Survey method was used by the investigator for this Study. Stratified random sampling technique is used for selecting samples for this study. The sample consists of 250, XI standard students studying in various Schools in Coimbatore

district. The tool used in this investigation was Self-efficacy inventory constructed and Standardized by the investigator.

Data Analysis Null hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between male and female of XI Standard students in their self-efficacy.

Table 1: Self-efficacy of XI Standard Students based on Gender

Gender	No. of students	Mean	Standard deviation	Calculated 't' value	Table value	Remark at 5% level of significance
Male	132	63.37	6.283	4.105	1.96	Significant
Female	118	67.27	8.438			

From the above table 4.3 evidence that the 't' value of self-efficacy score of male and female XI standard students is 4.105 which is significant at 5% level. It indicates male and female students differ significantly on the level of self-efficacy. Further the mean scores reveal that male students (6.283) and female students (8.438) does not show significant difference Hence null hypothesis, "There

is significant difference between male and female XI standard students in their self-efficacy" is rejected. It may, therefore, be concluded that the male and female students show statistically significance of difference in their self-efficacy.

Null hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between rural and urban XI standard students in their Self-efficacy.

Table 2: Self-efficacy of XI Standard Students based on Locality

Locality of the school	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Table value	Remark at 5% level
Rural	132	65.82	6.437	1.311	1.96	Not significant
Urban	118	64.53	8.731			

From the above table 4.4 evidence that the 't' value of self-efficacy score of rural and urban XI standard students is 1.311 which is not significant at 5% level. The Mean score of rural students is 65.82 and urban students are 64.53 which shows that there is a slight difference in their mean scores. Hence null hypothesis is accepted "There is no significant

difference between rural and urban XI standard students in their self-efficacy".

Null hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference between Tamil and English medium XI standard students in their self-efficacy.

Table 3: Self-efficacy of XI Standard Students based on Medium

Medium of instruction	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated 't' value	Table value	Remark at 5% level
Tamil	130	64.16	6.752	2.270	1.96	Significant
English	120	66.35	8.336			

From the above table 4.5 evidence that the 't' value of self-efficacy score of Tamil and English medium XI standard students is 2.270 which is significant at 5% level. It indicates tamil and English medium students differ significantly on the level of self-efficacy. Further the mean scores reveal that Tamil

medium students (6.752) and English medium students (8.336) does not show significant difference. Hence null hypothesis, "There is significant difference between Tamil and English medium XI standard students in their self-efficacy" is rejected. It may, therefore, be concluded that the tamil and English medium students show

statistically significance of difference in their self-efficacy.

Null hypothesis 4

There is no significant correlation between Self-efficacy and Academic Achievement of XI standard students.

Table 4: Correlation between Self-efficacy and academic achievement of XI Standard Students

Correlation	$\sum X^2$	$\sum Y^2$	$\sum xy$	Calculated 't' Value	Remarks
Self-efficacy and Academic Achievement	14449.762884	2017374.41538	57339.64494	0.347	Significant

From the above table, it is inferred that there is significant correlation between Self-efficacy and Academic Achievement of XI Standard students. The calculated correlation value (0.347) is greater than the table value (0.088) at 5% level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, there is significant correlation between Self-efficacy and Academic Achievement of IX standard students

Recommendations

Teacher should promote activity oriented classrooms and provide opportunities for a wide range of communicative experiences. Learners should be given plenty of opportunities to explain their ideas to their team mates and to lead the discussion. Teaching struggling learners to make greater efforts. Linking new work to recent success. Reinforcing effort and persistence Student's self-efficacy should be cultivated routinely through activities to become competent decision makers in the future.

Conclusion

The purpose of the present investigation was to study the self-efficacy of XI standard students and their Academic Achievement. Self-efficacy is one of the most influential factors for learning, it appears to be very important for the teacher to help students develop their self-efficacy. Teachers can enhance the level of student's efficacy through various feasible teaching techniques. Efforts should be made to enhance the level of self-efficacy so that academic achievement can be improved especially of those students who have reported low academic achievement. Findings can be proven effective for the students in motivating developing positive attitude, ensuring low of readiness, developing skill, shaping leadership quality making realized and focused towards academic activities.

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Economic Importance of Tourism

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Abstract-

Tourism is vital for the success of many economies around the world. There are several benefits of tourism on host destinations. Tourism boosts the revenue of the economy, creates thousands of jobs, develops the infrastructures of a country and plants a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and local people. These are not only a part of the tourism sector but may also include the agricultural sector, communication sector, health sector, and the educational sector. This is very profitable to local restaurants, shopping centers, stores, local people.

Introduction -

Tourism can be defined as travelling to a place which is different from your city or country for various leisure or business purposes and staying there for some considerable period of time at a length. It is travelling for some purpose and for stay which is not very long or permanent in nature.

Tourism becomes an activity which builds the base for the wide scale consumption bringing far reaching benefits. Tourism gains importance as an activity which has far reaching positive impacts on industries, economy, society and therefore for the whole growth, progress and development of a country. The definition of tourism also creates the foundation and the broad context of the tourism industry through which most of the advantages and benefits are received by the country as a whole. Let us now look at what tourism industry is and how it plays such an important role.

Objectives –

1. To study the Tourism.
2. To study about the Economic Development through Tourism.
3. To study about Tourism Industries.
4. to study the world Tourism.

Hypothesis -

1. All the people like the Tourism.
2. Tourism developed the Economy.

UNWTO Define Tourism Industries -

UNWTO defines 12 tourism industries that can be said to be serving the tourists in general. These industries are:

1. Accommodation for visitors
2. Food and beverage serving activities
3. Railway passenger transport
4. Road passenger transport
5. Water passenger transport
6. Air passenger transport
7. Transport equipment rental
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services activities
9. Cultural activities
10. Sports and recreational activities

11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods
12. Other country-specific tourism characteristic activities

Tourism Importance –

Tourism industry is important for the benefits it brings and due to its role as a commercial activity that creates demand and growth for many more industries. Tourism not only contributes towards more economic activities but also generates more employment, revenues and play a significant role in development.

This is the unique aspect of tourism as this creates demand for economies on global scale and more importantly for each country and even goes deeper in creating demand and growth opportunities at city level and local level for various communities. Tourism is also a commercial activity because the whole tourism process involves consumption of services and products.

The major economic, financial and even other reasons that make this industry important can be categorized under Economic value

1. The GDP contribution of tourism
2. The employment generation
3. The tourists it brings
4. The business it generates
5. The wide scale boost it gives to the industries of any country

Advantages of tourism -

The tourism importance for economies, for countries & their societies, and also at the global scale. Due to these 5 factors only tourism creates demand, fulfils that demand, increases consumption, and brings growth and development to countries and economies.

1. Tourism activity creates demand
2. Tourism industry value chain meets & spreads demand across industries & boosts more economic activities
3. Tourism requires country's wholesome development

4. Motivates to reach Global Standards
5. Tourism induces more consumption

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Impact of GST on Indian Economy and Agriculture

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Abstract:-

This paper is an analysis of what the impact of GST (Goods and Services Tax) will be on Indian Tax Scenario. Here stated with a brief description of the historical scenario of Indian taxation and its tax structure. Then the need arose for the change in tax structure from traditional to GST model. GST has be detailed discuss in this paper as the background, silent features and the impact of GST in the present tax scenario in India. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a value added tax to be implemented in India, the decision on which is pending. GST is the only indirect tax that directly affects all sectors and sections of our economy.

Keywords: GST,VAT, INPUT CREDIT Prices, Employment, Economy, Cascading effect, Input tax credit, Impact, GDP, Economic change, budgetary revenues.

Introduction

GST the foremost vital tax reform in India supported the notion of "One nation, one market, one tax" is finally here. The only biggest taxation regime has kicked into force, dismantlement all the inter-state barriers with relation to trade. The GST rollout, with one stroke, has regenerate India into a unified market of one.3 billion people. Fundamentally, the \$2.4-trillion economy is creating an effort to revise itself by doing away with the within tariff barriers and subsuming central, state and native taxes into a unified GST. The rollout has revived the hope of India's financial reform program return momentum and widening the economy can the hopes conquer uncertainty would be determined by however our government works towards making GST a "Good and simple tax".

In the Indian economy, the service sector contributes to over fifty fifth. Separate taxation of products and services is neither viable nor fascinating. GST in India had been introduced to scale back the tax burden that is on each firms and customers. In the previous system, there have been multiple taxes accompanying at every stage of the availability chain, without taking credit for taxes paid at previous stages.

As a result, the top price of the merchandise doesn't clearly show the particular price of the merchandise and the way abundant tax was applied. GST integrated most of the taxes into one tax, where the consumers are benefited. This method provides Input Tax credit paid on the purchase of goods and services, which can be offset with the tax to be paid on the supply of goods and services. As a result, this reduces the general value, with the tip customer paying less. GST could be a game-changing reform for the Indian Economy, because it can bring net acceptable value of the goods and services. Thus, implementation of GST can lead industrial profit, a lot of employment opportunities and would primarily cause economic development that may improve value of the country.

Objectives:-

1. To understand the concept of goods and service tax
2. To study impact of Goods and Services Tax on agriculture sector in India
3. To find out short effect of GST on Economy.
4. To find out the Impact of GST in future.

Research Methodology

The Researchers used secondary explorative analysis technique supported past literature from several journals, annual reports, newspapers and magazines covering wide assortment of educational literature on Goods and Services Tax. In this research, researcher has used both the primary and secondary research methods to collect the information.

Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST)

1) Food Industry:-

The application of GST to food items will have a significant impact on those who are living under subsistence level. But at the same time, a complete exemption for food items would drastically shrink the tax base. Food includes grains and cereals, meat, fish and poultry, milk and dairy products, fruits and vegetables, candy and confectionary, snacks, prepared meals for home consumption, restaurant meals and beverages. Even if the food is within the scope of GST, such sales would largely remain exempt due to small business registration threshold. Given the exemption of food from CENVAT and 4% VAT on food item, the GST under a single rate would lead to a doubling of tax burden on food.

2) Financial Services:-

In most of the countries GST is not charged on the financial services. Example, In New Zealand most of the services covered except financial services as GST. Under the service tax, India has followed the approach of bringing virtually all financial services within the ambit of tax where consideration for them is in the form of an explicit fee. GST also include financial services on the above grounds only.

3) Information Technology enabled services:-

To be in sync with the best International practices, domestic supply of software should also attract G.S.T. on the basis of mode of transaction. Hence if the software is transferred through electronic form, it should be considered as Intellectual Property and regarded as a service. And if the software is transmitted on media or any other tangible property, then it should be treated as goods and subject to G.S.T. 35 According to a FICCI – Technopak Report. Implant of GST will also help in uniform, simplified and single point Taxation and thereby reduced prices.

4) Impact on Small Enterprises:-

There will be three categories of Small Enterprises in the GST regime. Those below threshold need not register for the GST Those between the threshold and composition turnovers will have the option to pay a turnover based tax or opt to join the GST regime Those above threshold limit will need to be within framework of GST Possible downward changes in the threshold in some States consequent to the introduction of GST may result in obligation being created for some dealers. In this case considerable assistance is desired. In respect of Central GST, the position is slightly more complex. Small scale units manufacturing specified goods are allowed exemptions of excise up to Rs. 1.5 Cores. These units may be required to register for payment of GST, may see this as an additional cost.

The Effect Of Gst On The Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector is the backbone of our country's economy. The agriculture sector contributes significantly to the country's production. In reality, India is the world's second-largest producer of agricultural products. It accounts for approximately 16% of Indian GDP.[3] India transfers a huge quantity of agricultural products like vegetables, fruits, tea, spices, pulses, etc. This benefits the government to a large extent. In 2018-2019, the agricultural sector has contributed approximately 18 percent to the GDP of our country.

One of the major problems in the agricultural sector is that the farmers are unable to get the actual value for their agricultural products. Also, the most challenging issue faced by the agricultural sector is the transportation of agricultural products beyond the state boundaries throughout India. GST has somewhat resolved the issue of transportation. Presently, there is no GST payable on the transportation of agricultural produce. GST is on the verge of providing India with its first National Market for agricultural goods. Prior to the implementation of GST, when trades took place interstate, the crops were subject to various kinds of taxes. Also, it was a necessity to

obtain a license from each of the states where trade was carried on. This stood as a major drawback in the trading of farming products between states. However, after the implementation of GST markets were liberalised for agricultural products.

Farmers and agricultural company's

Dairy farming, poultry farming, and stock breeding are specially kept out of the definition of Agriculture; hence these are liable to be taxed under the GST regime. The mere cutting of wood or grass, gathering of fruit and raising of manmade forest or rearing of seedlings or plants have also been specifically kept out of the definition of Agriculture, therefore these are also liable to the GST.

A 12 % GST is imposed on butter and other fats (i.e., ghee, butter oil, etc.) and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads. Fertilizer which is an important element of agriculture was previously taxed at 6 %. Under the new GST regime, the tax on fertilizers has been reduced to 5 %. A 12 % GST is levied on fertilizer grade phosphoric acid. GST rate of 18% is levied on pesticides. GST also helps in reducing the cost of heavy machinery used for producing agricultural commodities. A GST of 18 percent is levied on the manufacture of tractors. This is beneficial because the manufacturers are now able to claim the Input Tax Credit. The GST rate of 12 percent is applicable to items, like water pumps, milking machines, and self-unloading trailers and is used for agricultural purposes. Therefore, if an agriculturalist buys any of these products, he is liable to pay GST as these products attract GST.

Agri-commodities like vegetables, fruits, milk, wheat, and rice are of 0 % tax. The tax on select milk products were taxed at 2 % VAT but under the GST regime the rate of fresh milk is nil and other products like condensed milk and skimmed milk are taxed at 18 percent and 5 percent respectively. Dry fruits, jellies, paste jam, and juices are charged with 12 percent and 18 percent. These rates are high compared to the 5 % tax earlier.

Positive Impact Of GST On Agricultural Sector

1. Enhanced mechanism of the supply chain Under the GST regime, the levy on the storage of farm products is excluded. This lowered the farmers' tax burden. It has also given farmers a chance to market their products at the best price possible and minimised the inevitable food loss associated with storage.
2. Credit for Input Tax For the tax already charged for each addition, GST provides each dealer with an Input Tax Credit (ITC). In this way a transparent, trouble-free supply chain will be created, which will enable agri-food to travel freely throughout the world.
3. Transport time reduced Farm products can be destroyed and are also affected by the time they are transported. The introduction of GST should

strengthen the farm market, as a single tax rate is now in place, making transportation of farm goods uncomfortable.

4. Tax exemption GST is a levy levied on consumption. It is only collected if, according to the previously placed excess tax, agricultural items are marketed by manufacturers or on the produce of goods.
5. Ease intergovernmental trade in the past; different taxes were levied on the intergovernmental trade of a single commodity. At each stage of their trade permissions and licences for various states, which caused true problems in exchanging goods, became essential. The introduction of GST has also liberalised agricultural commodity marketing and made it possible for agricultural commodities to operate smoothly.

Negative Impact Of GST On Agricultural Sector

1. Doubling of the tax burden Food products such as fish, meat, poultry, milk products, condensed milk, dried fruit, jellies and so on an increase in taxes relative to previous tax rates. As a result, the food sector's workload has doubled.
2. Reverse charge most agribusinesses rent warehouses to small property owners. Such owners would probably stay unaccompanied suppliers. However, GST will be responsible for the leasing of warehouses by storage and storage agency at the reverse cost of 18 percent. In the form of higher costs or storage of products, the tax burden is invariably passed to producers. The costs of farm products are expected to have a direct effect.
3. Increased storage or cold-storage building costs Previously, most facilities for Agri-storage infrastructure building and food grain handling systems were excluded from service tax. GST reduced the number of exemptions. Both factory building and cold storage are also subject to 18 percent GST for farm products. There cannot be an ITC in this regard, because the external availability of storage service is beyond the field of GST.
4. Modern facilities the imports of project machinery to store agricultural goods such as machined handling systems and pallet racking systems under the former indirect tax regime faced a 5% custom duty and were expressly excluded from duties. This exemption was not granted in accordance with GST. Imports of these commodities are currently 18% IGST. That leads to an increase in the cost of imported machinery, which deters modern agri-infrastructure development.

Conclusion

All sectors of economy whether the industry, business including Govt. departments and service

sector shall have to bear impact of GST. All sections of economy viz., big, medium, small scale units, intermediaries, importers, exporters, traders, professionals and consumers shall be directly affected by GST. One of the biggest taxation reforms in India – the Goods and Service Tax (GST) -- is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall growth. GST will create a single, unified Indian market to make the economy stronger. Experts say that GST is likely to improve tax collections and Boost India's economic development by breaking tax barriers between States and integrating India through a uniform tax rate. Under GST, the taxation burden will be divided equitably between manufacturing and services, through a lower tax rate by increasing the tax base and minimizing exemptions.

The agriculture field includes essentially perishable products and, as the supply chain of commodities becomes easier and the movement of goods quicker, it reduces food waste. Both growers and merchants profit from this. The GST has simplified interstate transportation of goods (particularly perishable food). The tax scheme has now been very transparent. A spike in the price of a few farm products was observed owing to a period of time of increase in the inflation rate. After GST introduction, some of the machines used in agriculture were still more expensive. In the long term, GST would support growers and distributors. Agricultural goods can be sold in the same tax scheme by farmers on various markets and in different states.

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To Study Of Self-Confidence Of Students In Nss And Non Nss

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Abstract:

The study was conducted to assess the self-confidence of students in NSS and non NSS in senior college. The sample consisted of total 60 students, 30 students in NSS (15 boys & 15 Girls) and 30 students in non NSS (15 boys & 15 Girls) were selected from S.S.C. College, Junnar. Simple random sampling method for used for data collection. For this study self-confidence Inventory for Dr. M. Basavanna was used to assess the self-confidence of the selected respondent. Mean, SD, 't' value etc. statistics techniques were used for data analysis and interpreting. The findings were no significant difference of self-confidence of students in NSS and non NSS, no significant difference of self-confidence of boys in NSS and non NSS and no significant difference of self-confidence of girls in NSS and non NSS. This means, the self-confidence of Students, boys and girls in NSS and non NSS are similar.

Introduction:

The National Service Scheme NSS, is a major youth activity intended to engage the university and college students in social service on a voluntary basis. The history of NSS dates back to the post independence days of India. The University Grants Commission headed by Dr. Radhakrishnan recommended introduction of national service in the academic institutions on a voluntary basis for developing healthy contacts between the students and teachers on the one hand. NSS programme have expanded both quantitatively and qualitatively. The watchword of the National Service Scheme is 'NOT ME BUT YOU'. In these days of mass social decadence it can be said that in college life a student can develop his moral values through the NSS. This reflects the essence of democratic living and upholds the need for selfless service. It underlines that the welfare of an individual ultimately depends on the welfare of society on the whole.

Self-confidence:

Basavanna (1971), "Self confidence is a phenomenological construct and no chain is stronger than its weakest link is an unequivocal truth in the field of characters."

Good (1973), "Self confidence is a faith in one's own ability." A self confidence person is defined as one who perceived himself as socially competent, emotionally mature, intellectually adequate, successful, satisfied, decisive, optimistic, independent, selfreliant, self-assure, straightforward, fairly assertive, having leadership qualifies and in general as having positive and constructive self feeling evaluation.

Self confidence is considered one of the most influential motivators and regulators of behavior in people's everyday lives. A growing body of evidence suggests that one's perception of ability or self confidence is the central mediating construct of achievement strivings. Self confidence is not a motivational perspective by itself. It is a judgment

about capabilities for accomplishment of some goal, and therefore, must be considered within a broader conceptualization of motivation that provides the goal context.

Methods of Building Self-Confidence:

1. Communicating with Yourself: Communicating with your self is the primary way to build self-confidence.
2. Accepting Responsibility: Everyone should welcome opportunity without thinking of success or failure.
3. Awareness of Abilities: Individuals have a variety of latent abilities.
4. Goal Seating: Your goal is not just to have a resolution but to set according to your ability.
5. Positive Attitude: A positive attitude is one of the most important factor in fulfilling your aspirations.
6. Reactions of Others: Presenting one's goals, feelings, experience, needs, thoughts to experts and taking a positive view of others reactions helps one to recognize one's abilities and build one's self-confidence.

Rationale of study:

The students participating in NSS do voluntary and selfless community service. Shyness and fear are not seen in these students while doing this work. Does this make these students more self-confident than non NSS students? This topic has been chosen for the purpose of getting the attention this factor and grow in it and progress themselves..

Objective of Study:

1. To study the self-confidence of students in NSS and non NSS.
2. To study the self-confidence of boys in NSS and non NSS.
3. To study the self-confidence of girls in NSS and non NSS.

Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant difference in the self-confidence of students in NSS and non NSS.

2. There is no significant difference in the self-confidence of boys in NSS and non NSS.
 3. There is no significant difference in the self-confidence of girls in NSS and non NSS.

Method:

1. Sample: In this study, researcher has select total 60 students in senior college, 30 students in NSS (15 boys & 15 Girls) and 30 students in non NSS (15 boys & 15 Girls). Sample was select from S.S.C.College, Junnar through simple random sampling method for used for data collection. The participants was arts, commerce and science faculty undergraduate students.

2. Variable: Independent Variable:- NSS and non NSS students.

3. Dependent Variable:- Self-Confidence

4. Research Tools: The Self Confidence Inventory developed by Dr. M. Basavanna. This inventory was designed for adolescents and adults. The Inventory has a total of 100 statements. Every statement has two alternative answers 'true' and 'false'. Low Score indicate to high level of self confidence. The reliability Coefficient, as corrected by Spearman Brown Prophecy Formula, was found to be 0.94, and validity coefficient was 0.76.

5. Statistical Analysis:

In the present research Mean, SD, 't' value etc. Statistical techniques were used for the data analysis and interpretation.

Result & Discussion:

Table No. 1 showing the significant difference in self-confidence of students in NSS and non NSS.

Variable	Type	Mean	SD	N	't'	Sign.
Self-Confidence	NSS Students	62.5	10.95	30	0.80	NS
	Non NSS Students	63.05	10.29	30		

The table no. 1 it is shows that, the NSS Students mean value is 62.5 and standard deviation value is 10.95. Like the non NSS students mean value is 63.05 and standard deviation value is 10.29. The non NSS students mean value is more than NSS students. Obtained 't' value of the difference

between the mean of these two groups was found to be 0.80. This is no significant at 0.05 levels. So the null hypothesis was accepted. That is, there was a no significant difference in self-confidence of students in NSS and non NSS.

Table No. 2 showing the significant difference in self-confidence of boys in NSS and non NSS.

Variable	Type	Mean	SD	N	't'	Sign.
Self-Confidence	NSS boys	61.5	6.32	15	0.49	NS
	Non NSS boys	62.83	8.39	15		

The table no. 2 it is shows that, the NSS boys mean value is 61.5 and standard deviation value is 6.32. Like the non NSS boys mean value is 62.83 and standard deviation value is 8.39. The non NSS boys mean value is more than NSS boys. Obtained 't' value of the difference between the mean of these

two groups was found to be 0.49. This is no significant at 0.05 levels. So the null hypothesis was accepted. That is, there was a no significant difference of self-confidence of boys in boys in NSS and non NSS.

Table No. 3 showing the significant difference in self-confidence of girls in NSS and non NSS.

Variable	Type	Mean	SD	N	't'	Sign.
Self-Confidence	NSS Girls	63.5	6.32	15	0.74	NS
	Non NSS Girls	61.5	8.19	15		

The table no. 3 it is shows that, the NSS girls mean value is 63.5 and standard deviation value is 6.32. Like the non NSS girls mean value is 61.5 and standard deviation value is 8.19. The NSS girls mean value is more than non NSS girls. Obtained 't' value of the difference between the mean of these two groups was found to be 0.74. This is no significant at 0.05 levels. So the null hypothesis was accepted. That is, there was a no significant difference of self-confidence of girls in NSS and non NSS.

and non NSS and no significant difference of self-confidence of girls in NSS and non NSS. This means, the self-confidence of students, boys and girls in NSS and non NSS are similar.

Suggestions:

- 1) A large number of samples can be taken in future research.
- 2) The study area for further research will come from a wide area.
- 3) Various techniques should be used to analyze the scores.

Conclusion:

There is no significant difference of self-confidence of students in NSS and non NSS, no significant difference of self-confidence of boys in NSS

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Current Trends And Awareness Of Internet Of Things Using Research Scholars Of Alagappa Govt, Arts College: A Case Study

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Abstract:

This white paper uses the skills of researchers from the Alagappa Govt.Arts College of to discuss IoT awareness. The main objectives of this study are the frequency of use, perception, benefits, importance, usefulness of the Internet of Things, and the services that use the Internet of Things. The Internet of Things is now very popular and a current trend in the use of technology. The survey focused on 110 questionnaires, of which 67 were fully answered by the research scientist, 43 were incomplete with missing answers, and the IoT user's response rate was 60.9% of his. The majority of respondents using IoT are aware that faculty uses it, with male (6) and female (10) total respondents (16%). User awareness program with overall male (7) and female (8) respondents (15%). Most research scientists use his IoT awareness of 14 (20.9%) more informative.

Keywords: Internet of things, Awareness, Research scholars, Technology.

Introduction

The Internet these days occupies unique vicinity in diverse regions of human life. Its increase is fueled via way of means of mobile devices, which can be turning into increasingly part of cutting-edge existence as anybody desires to be continuously related to the net. This become made viable via way of means of the developing availability of low-fee high-velocity Internet get admission to, the supply of extra Wi-Fi-enabled devices, the accessibility of less expensive technology, and high-penetration Smartphone`s. Technological improvement has given us get admission to many offerings which include the look for Information, purchases, price tag bookings, navigation on maps, and verbal exchange through email, social networks, and cellular applications.

All of this brought about the net for verbal exchange and get admission to sure offerings through devices. But the following revolution wherein the net, like cellular phones, will take ubiquitous vicinity in our lives because it begins off evolved to attach matters with inside the bodily global and is anticipated to have a prime effect at the manner we live. It's referred to as the "Internet of Things (IoT)" and it is connecting everything, which may be something from mobile phones, espresso makers, cars, washing machines, air conditioners, lights, wearable devices, and something else you may assume.

Internet of Things (IoT) history

When Kevin Ashton was working on a project for Proctor and Gamble in the early 2000s to enhance supply chain management by connecting RFID data to the internet, he first put forth the idea of the Internet of Things (IoT). LG made plans for the first refrigerator with internet connectivity public

in January 2000. LG made plans for the first refrigerator with internet connectivity public in January 2000. The "Internet of Things" was mentioned in a study by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) from 2005 that noted the "Internet of Things" progress. To encourage the adoption of Internet Protocol (IP) networking hardware in energy, consumer, medical, and industrial applications, the IPSO Alliance was established in 2008. IPv6 (Internet Protocol version 6) was released in 2012.

Review of literature:

Pujar & Satyanarayana (2015). This paper says that the "Internet of Things and libraries". The Internet has made a giant leap from the "Internet of Communications" to the "Internet of Things". This made it possible to connect things and transfer data with or without human intervention. It can revolutionize the way we live. Like other service industries, it has great potential to improve library services. Attempts to explain what the "Internet of Things" is, technology and its evolution, examples of service industries, consideration of potential implications for libraries, and guidance to the library sector that could be effectively implemented. The IOT has great potential for libraries. When implemented in a desirable way, it produces desirable results and adds value to library resources and services. It is still in the development stage and it makes sense to wait for librarians to familiarize themselves with this new technology and for it to become more widely accepted, adopted, implemented and better implemented in libraries. At the same time, it would be interesting to learn from the early adopter and develop better ways to maximize the benefits of his IoT adoption in the library. The library is subject to change and has been

around for quite some time, so IoT will be the next big thing after the internet.

NK (2019). This paper examines the “Internet of Things (IoT) in Academic Libraries”. The Internet has made a giant leap from the “Internet of Communications” to the “Internet of Things”. This made it possible to connect things and transfer data with or without human intervention. It can revolutionize the way we live. Like other service industries, it has great potential to improve library services. Attempts have been made to explain what the "Internet of Things" is, the technology and its evolution, with examples from the service industry and its potential impact on libraries and potential library areas where it can be effectively implemented.

Nag & Nikam (2016). This paper says that the “Internet of things applications in academic libraries”. We are entering a new era of information technology called the Internet of Things (IoT). IoT is coming as a wave of internet development. IoT has the potential to provide solutions that improve service efficiency and security in academic libraries. In this article, we discuss possible uses of IoT. In particular, we consider pressure sensors using cloud computing, magic mirrors, and wireless sensor network (WSN). With this in mind, we have developed an approach to improving library facilities and providing reader-friendly systems. This system is a step towards an intelligent library. This research introduces the concept of the Internet of Things to improve the service of academic libraries more efficiently. The Internet of Things is the ideal new technology to impact your customers by delivering new scalable and efficient services faster and easier. The proposed technology, cloud computing, magic mirrors and pressure measurement via wireless sensor networks, can improve resource utilization and increase cost efficiency by developing administrative services in university libraries.

Qin (2018). This paper examines the “The research of the library services based on internet of things”. The purpose of this article is to explore the scope and possible forms of use of Internet of Things technology in library services. Based on the analysis of the literature on this topic, the main areas of application of his IoT in commercial institutions were identified, the Anglo-Saxon literature for the period 2010-2017 was analyzed and the modern library services were defined. Compare the scope of commercial and non-profit activities to see if the areas where the commercial company is using or plans to use his IoT could inspire the library. Thus, a theoretical model was developed for his use of IoT in library activities. Research shows that IoT technologies could potentially be used in library services and other businesses in a similar way to

how they are implemented in the commercial sector. Using IoT in libraries is a new topic that has not yet been explored. In recent years, the potential application of this technology to the needs of libraries has been discussed at international conferences and has become an interesting topic for library associations. This indicates the importance of this topic for professionals. However, it is difficult to find comprehensive scientific studies on this subject.

Kaushik (2019). This paper says that the “Perceptions of library and information science professionals towards Internet of Things (IoT)”. The Internet of Things (IoT) is a hot topic all over the world, and it's spreading rapidly in many areas, such as libraries and computing. That's why librarians and computer scientists are fascinated by the Internet of Things (IoT). This survey aims to gather the views of librarians and computer scientists on the Internet of Things (IoT). The study found that most of the librarians and information scientists who participated in this study were from academic libraries, and that he spent two years researching the term librarian, a colloquial (IoT) concept from online sources. The biggest reason for not knowing the concept of (IoT) was seen as "Don't use this concept in the workplace." Additionally, the results demonstrated the need for specific training and the usefulness of Internet of Things (IoT) concepts. The ability to integrate many things through a single interface or device. This survey will help you gain insight into Internet of Things (IoT) concepts from library and information technology professionals and apply them to your library and technology community.

Objective of the study:

1. To determine the frequency of Internet of Things, Alagappa Govt. Arts College research students would be used.
2. To find out the Benefits of the Internet of Things as applied by research students from the Alagappa Government Arts College.
3. To Determine the Internet of Things awareness using research students from Alagappa Govt, Arts College.
4. To Know the Important Internet of Things research was conducted by Alagappa Government Arts College students.
5. To Know the Benefits of Internet of Things using Alagappa Govt, Arts College research students
6. To Identify the Internet of Things services using research students from Alagappa Government Arts College.

Methodology

This study acquires data on the internet of things from a survey conducted at the Alagappa Govt. Arts College. The survey was conducted for

scholarly research purposes only, and a total of 110 out of 67 respondents completed the questionnaires. The remaining 43 respondents chose not to respond. Using solely the arts, sciences, and management, I have chosen research scholars from 11 different departments. On the basis of the category's overall strength, care was made to choose a representative sample from each category for simple random selection. The data were gathered using a straightforward random sampling procedure. The data was subsequently examined using descriptive statistical techniques in conjunction with the internet of things.

Scope and Limitation of the study

I have chosen Alagappa Govt. Arts College Karaikudi, which is associated with Alagappa University, for the current study, which is exclusively open to research scholars. The study's objective was to use the internet of things and raise awareness of its advantages, significant benefits, and services. In Tamil, English, History, Economics,

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table: 1 Nativity wise distribution of the respondents * Gender wise distribution of the respondents Cross tabulation

S. No	Nativity wise distribution of the respondents	Gender wise distribution of the respondents		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Rural	9	12	21
2	Urban	10	15	25
3	Semi Urban	10	11	21
Total		29	38	67

This table displays the According to the percentage analysis, out of 67 respondents included for the study, 29 of them were male internet of things users

Commerce, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Geology, I have chosen 11 research divisions. Researchers from Alagappa Govt. Arts College followed the study's survey and questionnaire methodologies for gathering data.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in Advantages of Internet of things with respect to Age of the respondents.
2. There is no significant difference in important using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency.
3. There is no significant difference in Benefits of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency.
4. There is no significant difference in Services of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency.
5. There is no significant difference in Problems of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency.

in rural, urban, and semi-urban areas, and 38 were female respondents in these same areas.

Table: 2 Age wise distribution of the respondents * Name of the Faculty Cross tabulation

S. No	Age wise distribution of the respondents	Name of the Faculty			Total
		Arts	Science	Management	
1	Below 25 Years	3	0	1	4
2	26 – 28Years	11	9	0	20
3	29 – 31 Years	11	9	3	23
4	32-34 Years	6	7	2	15
5	Above 35 Years	2	2	1	5
Total		33	27	7	67

This table shows that the from the percentage analysis, it was found that out of 67 respondents Considered for the study using internet of things cross tabulation below 25 years in arts, science and management in 4, 26-28 years

respondents in arts, science and management in 20, 29-31 years of respondents in arts, science and management in 23, 32-34 years of respondents in 15, above 35 years of respondents in 5 using internet of things.

Table: 3 Name of the Faculty * Gender wise distribution of the respondents Cross tabulation

S. No	Name of the Faculty	Gender wise distribution of the respondents		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Arts	13	20	33
2	Science	12	15	27
3	Management	04	03	07
Total		29	38	67

This table demonstrates that, according to the percentage analysis, male respondents in the arts, sciences, and management made up 29 of the

67 respondents who were taken into account for the study using the internet of things.

Table: 4 Department wise distribution * Gender wise distribution of the respondents
Cross tabulation

S. No	Department wise distribution	Gender wise distribution of the respondents		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Tamil	3	6	9
2	English	5	4	9
3	History	2	5	7
4	Economics	3	5	8
5	Commerce	4	3	7
6	Mathematics	0	4	4
7	Physics	1	4	5
8	Chemistry	4	0	4
9	Botany	2	1	3
10	Zoology	2	4	6
11	Geology	3	2	5
Total		29	38	67

This table demonstrates that, according to the percentage analysis, the majority of the 67 respondents who were taken into account for the

study using the internet of things utilized Tamil and English 9, economics 8, history 7, and botany the least.

Table: 5 Frequency wise distribution of respondent's

S. No	Frequency of using	Frequency	Percent
1	Daily	4	6.0
2	weekly	19	28.4
3	Twice in a week	24	35.8
4	Monthly once	20	29.9
Total		67	100.0

From the percentage analysis, it was determined that out of 67 respondents who were taken into consideration for the study, the frequency

of IoT use was most frequently twice a week in 24 respondents (35.8%), once a month in 20 respondents (29.9%), once a week in 19 respondents (28.4%), and daily in 4 respondents (6.0%).

Table: 6 Time spent on searching internet * Gender wise distribution of the respondents
Cross tabulation

S. No	Time spent on searching internet	Gender wise distribution of the respondents		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Below 1 hour	5	5	10
2	1-2 hours	6	11	17
3	2-3 hours	12	13	25
4	Above 3 hours	6	9	15
Total		29	38	67

According to the percentage analysis, it was discovered that, of the 67 respondents who were taken into account for the study, 10 men and 17

women spent less than an hour using the internet of things, 17 men and 25 women spent between one and three hours using it, and 15, both men and women, spent more than three hours using it.

Table: 7 Awareness of using IoT * Gender wise distribution of the respondents Cross tabulation

	Awareness of using IoT	Gender wise distribution of the respondents		Total
		Male	Female	
	Library Professionals	1	2	3
	Faculty Members	6	10	16
	Orientation Programmes	7	4	11
	Seminar/conference	3	6	9
	User Awareness Program	7	8	15
	Trial and error method	5	8	13
	Total	29	38	67

This table demonstrates that, according to the percentage analysis, both male and female library professionals who were among the 67 respondents taken into account for the survey were aware of using the internet of things. 3, faculty members in both genders 16, orientation

programmes in both male and female 11, user awareness programmes in both male and female 15, trial-and-error methodology in both male and female 13, seminars/conferences in both male and female 9, and orientation programmes in both male and female 3.

Table: 8 Reasons for using IoT distribution of the respondents

S. No	Reasons for using IoT	Frequency	Percent
1	Easy to use	3	4.5
2	Less Expensive	9	13.4
3	More Informative	14	20.9
4	Global Research at one place	12	17.9
5	Time Saving	8	11.9
6	Easy to update	13	19.4
7	Effective Presentation	8	11.9
	Total	67	100.0

According to the percentage analysis, it was discovered that out of the 67 respondents who were taken into account for the study, the majority of respondents used the internet of things for reasons that included being more informative in 14, making updates simple in 13, conducting global research in one location in 12, and making it easy to use in 3 (4.5%).

Advantages of the IoT with respect to Age

The ANOVA test was carried out to identify whether there is significant difference in Advantages of Internet of things with respect to Age of the respondents.

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in Advantages of Internet of things with respect to Age of the respondents.

Table 9: ANOVA test- Advantages of the IoT with respect to Age

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Reduced costs	Between Groups	4.018	4	1.004	.740	.568
	Within Groups	84.162	62	1.357		
	Total	88.179	66			
Higher efficiency and productivity	Between Groups	12.783	4	3.196	2.385	.061
	Within Groups	83.068	62	1.340		
	Total	95.851	66			
More business opportunities	Between Groups	9.727	4	2.432	1.775	.145
	Within Groups	84.959	62	1.370		
	Total	94.687	66			
Improved customer experience	Between Groups	5.117	4	1.279	1.102	.364
	Within Groups	71.988	62	1.161		
	Total	77.104	66			
Increased mobility and agility	Between Groups	15.282	4	3.820	2.564	.047
	Within Groups	92.390	62	1.490		
	Total	107.672	66			
Make a Wide Variety of Content Access	Between Groups	7.612	4	1.903	1.380	.251
	Within Groups	85.463	62	1.378		

	Total	93.075	66			
Latest and updated	Between Groups	9.581	4	2.395	1.518	.208
	Within Groups	97.822	62	1.578		
	Total	107.403	66			
No Opening or Closing Hours	Between Groups	4.603	4	1.151	.801	.529
	Within Groups	89.039	62	1.436		
	Total	93.642	66			
Multiple and Simultaneous Access	Between Groups	5.762	4	1.441	.837	.507
	Within Groups	106.686	62	1.721		
	Total	112.448	66			
Library Management Automation	Between Groups	8.869	4	2.217	1.858	.129
	Within Groups	73.996	62	1.193		
	Total	82.866	66			

Interpretation

The estimated significance value for items 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in this table is larger than 0.05, indicating that the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the advantages of the internet of things with respect to age is accepted.

However, item 5's estimated significance value is less than 0.05 for all items, rejecting the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the advantages of the internet of things and age.

Table 10: ANOVA test- Important using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Libraries provide free access to scholarly books	Between Groups	5.132	3	1.711	1.136	.342
	Within Groups	94.897	63	1.506		
	Total	100.030	66			
Journals	Between Groups	1.501	3	.500	.338	.798
	Within Groups	93.245	63	1.480		
	Total	94.746	66			
Newspapers	Between Groups	8.011	3	2.670	1.670	.182
	Within Groups	100.706	63	1.599		
	Total	108.716	66			
Encyclopedias and other	Between Groups	6.143	3	2.048	1.429	.243
	Within Groups	90.304	63	1.433		
	Total	96.448	66			
Print reference sources	Between Groups	5.805	3	1.935	1.236	.304
	Within Groups	98.643	63	1.566		
	Total	104.448	66			

Interpretation

This table demonstrates that the estimated significance value for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 is greater than 0.05, indicating that the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the importance of using the Internet of Things with respect to frequency is accepted.

Important using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

The ANOVA test was carried out to identify whether there is significant difference in important using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in important using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency.

Benefits of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

The ANOVA test was carried out to identify whether there is significant difference in Benefits of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in Benefits of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency.

Table 11: ANOVA test- Benefits of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Use of smart devices	Between Groups	5.018	3	1.673	1.125	.346
	Within Groups	93.639	63	1.486		
	Total	98.657	66			
Achieve customer-centricity	Between Groups	2.577	3	.859	.493	.688
	Within Groups	109.721	63	1.742		
	Total	112.299	66			
Reduction in operational cost	Between Groups	9.355	3	3.118	2.344	.081
	Within Groups	83.810	63	1.330		
	Total	93.164	66			
Gathering rich data	Between Groups	5.330	3	1.777	1.053	.376
	Within Groups	106.312	63	1.687		
	Total	111.642	66			
Enhanced security measures	Between Groups	1.715	3	.572	.399	.754
	Within Groups	90.285	63	1.433		
	Total	92.000	66			

Interpretation

The estimated significance value for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in this table is greater than 0.05, indicating that the null hypothesis that there is no appreciable difference in the advantages of using the Internet of Things with respect to frequency is accepted.

Services of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency The ANOVA test was carried out to identify whether there is significant difference in Services of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in Services of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency.

Table 12: ANOVA test- Services of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Providing access to traditional and online collections	Between Groups	2.814	3	.938	.646	.588
	Within Groups	91.485	63	1.452		
	Total	94.299	66			
Consulting training	Between Groups	4.382	3	1.461	1.066	.370
	Within Groups	86.304	63	1.370		
	Total	90.687	66			
Track and trace services	Between Groups	5.182	3	1.727	1.205	.315
	Within Groups	90.280	63	1.433		
	Total	95.463	66			
Sharing factual information	Between Groups	12.291	3	4.097	2.920	.041
	Within Groups	88.395	63	1.403		
	Total	100.687	66			
Providing directory information	Between Groups	.476	3	.159	.092	.964
	Within Groups	108.270	63	1.719		
	Total	108.746	66			

Interpretation

This table demonstrates that the estimated significance value for items 1, 2, 3, and 5 is greater than 0.05, indicating that the null hypothesis that there is no discernible difference between the services provided by the Internet of Things and respect to frequency is accepted. However, the null hypothesis is rejected because there is a significant difference in the services of using the Internet of Things with respect to frequency, as indicated by the

estimated significance value for item 4 being less than 0.05 for all the items.

Problems of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency The ANOVA test was carried out to identify whether there is significant difference in Problems of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in Problems of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency.

Table 13: ANOVA test- Frequency of using Internet of Things with respect to Frequency

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Retrieval of too much of irrelevant information	Between Groups	.605	3	.202	.118	.949
	Within Groups	107.305	63	1.703		
	Total	107.910	66			
Unavailability of Internet connection	Between Groups	1.418	3	.473	.306	.821
	Within Groups	97.239	63	1.543		
	Total	98.657	66			
Downloading is delay	Between Groups	5.165	3	1.722	1.032	.385
	Within Groups	105.133	63	1.669		
	Total	110.299	66			
Lack of search skills	Between Groups	17.638	3	5.879	3.821	.014
	Within Groups	96.929	63	1.539		
	Total	114.567	66			
The information is not constantly available on the same URL	Between Groups	1.860	3	.620	.481	.696
	Within Groups	81.125	63	1.288		
	Total	82.985	66			
6. Slow internet speed	Between Groups	11.827	3	3.942	2.245	.092
	Within Groups	110.621	63	1.756		
	Total	122.448	66			
No proper guidance and training	Between Groups	3.645	3	1.215	.757	.523
	Within Groups	101.132	63	1.605		
	Total	104.776	66			

Interpretation

This table demonstrates that the estimated significance value for items 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 is greater than 0.05, indicating that the null hypothesis that there is no discernible difference in the problems associated with using the Internet of Things with respect to frequency is accepted.

However, item 4's estimated significance value is less than 0.05 for all items, rejecting the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the frequency and problems associated with using the internet of things.

Conclusions:

Now a day's one of the most current trends in internet of things implementation for libraries, to improve the access to collections of sources available for libraries, stock control and recommendation & services, Mobile phone/ Cellular IoT Connectivity, technologies' and location based services, cost of savings, safety , Monitoring, drones, smart door locks and survey patrons. The internet of things (IoT) current trends and technology that use for libraries, library staff and faculty members also should be improve the services. Today's libraries community hubs and innovation and technology for look extra like community hubs and locations fully interested. The IoT superior form the convergence of technology, micro electro mechanical systems (MEMS), and the Internet. The use of current trends and awareness of using internet of things in learning while obtaining modern technology is awareness is discussed in this article for research scholars. Conducting more awareness programme, conference and workshops related to internet of things.

Suggestions:

1. Create Awareness through seminars and work shop for internet of things.
2. Provide Library technical and advanced innovations tools.
3. Organize more programmes in higher educations to create awareness and current technology.
4. Technical sessions for staff and research scholars will improve the research purpose.

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Science of Voice Culture

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Abstract:

The first essential to one beginning the study of voice culture is an appreciation of the real significance of voice development .voice is a natural reporter of the conditions, emotions, thoughts, and purposes (character and states or conditions) of the individual. The ring of true culture in the voice is that perfect modulation of tone and movement which, without self-consciousness, communicates exactly the meaning and purpose which impel the utterances of the speaker. It is almost impossible for any person to cultivate vocal expression to the best advantage without an intelligent and sympathetic teacher; he lacks the perspective upon himself which is necessary in order to correct his individual faults and draw out his most effective powers.

An ideal tone is one that is balanced (between all resonating cavities), free flowing (no tensions or restrictions), resonant (with all overtones present and a ring), pure (The timbre is not contrived) and is supported by good and steady breath pressure .It is also defined by good clean articulation.

Although we do not hear our own voices as others do. It is a good practice to hear and analyze our own tone and try to find the best tonal balance which is repeatable and freedom-inducing. One needs to carefully observe the sound one produces with the mind's eye ,how it feels and how it looks, in terms of vocal posture ,position of jaw ,tongue ,head, shoulders etc .A good resonance happens when the sound produced by the vocal folds is intensified by the air-filled cavities through which it passes .One can follow the practice of the rendering each note and play around with placement of altering the nature of tone to see what happens with each change .For example a tone a tone might be altered to make it more nasal, or more breathy or more centered With the right amount of experimentation, this will help the student find the right “ ring” or resonance in the tone.

A good exercise to help feel the resonating effect in various chambers is

- 1) Sit upright and perfect the posture before starting exercise.
- 2) Remember at no time , should you feel any tension, or constriction in throat, should the larynx rise up, or should extra air be pushed out to compensate for lack of reach or unevenness of tone .the breath should always be minimal and flow out steadily in a relaxed fashion.
- 3) Choose a note at the lower end of the spectrum and start to hum with it the following preparation. Breathe in like you are surprised, this will help to open the back of throat and raise the soft palate. This is very important position to take before starting to sing any phrase. Enlarging the cavity of the throat and lengthening the chamber in the mouth will help resonance occur more naturally.

- 4) Try to hum on the sound ‘ng’ as in sing. You will feel a strong buzzing sensation behind the nose and eyes. You can then transition this into a hum. The soft palate can be lifted up more to get a different placement. With proper breathing continue to do this exercise doing long resonant hum s.

Remember to not add any tension or extra pressure as you go up the scale. As you ascend the scale, you should feel more resonance in the head cavities. If you don't you can try to flex the soft palate more and try to imagine saying the sound ‘ooo’ as in ‘soup’. This will help place the tone forward and stronger. Remember to not clench your jaw or throat. The tongue should always be forward in its resting place, the tip should be touching the bottom front teeth. Sometimes, you can feel your teeth rattling or nose buzz as you hum on higher pitches .remember to also keep your rib-cage expanded as you breathe.

Once this is done, you can try the same exercise and alternate between a hum and various vowels .Singing should always feel like a hum, there should be no shouting or tension. Doing this exercise would be very helpful to get idea of how a good tone should sound.

Personal supervision and direction of his efforts which will allow his mind to be constantly occupied with thoughts and principles, and relieve him of all temptation to watch his own performances as such But it is necessary that the student should have a simple and logical basis for practice, however great may become the variety of its application. That the voice is naturally expressive is shown in the fact that even where there is no possible suggestion of cultivation we instinctively read the broad outlines of meaning and feeling in the tones and inflections of the voice. May it not therefore be possible that a finer culture will reveal all the subtle shades of thought and feeling, and a more discriminating judgment be able to detect these, just as the ethnologist will reconstruct from some crude relic the history of an earlier

civilization? We must remember, too, that first of all the voice is a vital instrument. The physical condition affects most noticeably the quality, strength, and movement of the voice. Hence we see that physical health is essential to a good voice, and the proper use of the voice is itself one of the most invigorating exercises that can be practiced. All the vital organs are called into healthful action through this extraordinary manipulation of the breath, and the nervous system, both vitally and emotionally, receives invigoration. In the beginning, therefore, such vital conditions as are essential to the production of tone should be considered. First, a standing position, in which the vital organs are well sustained, is essential. One cannot even breathe properly unless one stands well. The weight should be mainly upon the balls of the feet, and the crown of the head so positively elevated as to secure the erectness of the spinal column. This will involve the proper elevation of the chest, the essential freedom of respiration, and the right sustaining tension of the abdominal muscles.

Role of Lips, Teeth and Throat while Singing.

Certainly, for us to sing better, we not only need to know how to protect our voice we also need to understand the various common singing problems or habits that we may have, as well as how to avoid them!

- The **more the lips move** the better the voice
- If you **open the mouth and teeth** your voice is still better
- Voice is the best when you sing with a **smiling face**
- To improve the voice power, flicker a candle kept at a 5 feet distance by blowing
- Produce bouncy and light 'ssss' sounds with our breath, that would be extremely useful to us whenever we need to sing fast songs (like Breathless sung by Shankar Mahadevan)
- Keep **Our Neck, Jaw and Face Relaxed** During Singing
- If you are singing in a standing position, bend one of your knees.
- Look into the mirror while you sing. Ensure you have a smiling face, You are **not doing neck breathing or shoulder breathing.**

Aging and Voice Production

Children – For kids the vocal ligament is incomplete. So their range is relatively narrow. You should never force a kid to improve/increase his/her pitch. Doing so may damage his/her vocal ligaments due to over strain. Kids should be left to sing at their own most comfortable level of pitch.

Adolescence–The voice of girls are not much affected during adolescence. But for boys, pitch drops by one octave as their vocal chords starts getting thicker during this age. Voice tend to become a base voice. This is a temporary phase. They

can feel the astonishing change in their voice after this phase.

Ladies during Menopause– Estrogen production goes down. This influences their voice slightly. The pitch goes down. This was demonstrated by the great singer P. Leela's voice during her young age and old age. Again this is different on a case to case basis. The great singer S. Janaki's voice remains almost the same even at this age!

Generally the voice is best during the middle of a menstrual cycle for a woman. It is always advised to choose this time frame for professional recordings or to give public concerts, when the voice is more sweet and powerful. It is not advisable to sing or give a concert just 3-4 days before your monthly menstrual cycle. The voice gradually improves after the period. For a Male the pitch drops slightly after 60 years. The breath control and the power of singing also fall down. In a very old age- say after 75, the pitch raises for both male and female.

Vocal Hygiene

- One of the major "**Good Food for Good Singing**" is actually a liquid, and it is called **Water**. The most essential ingredient for a honey dipped voice is the intake of adequate water. Water should be neither too hot nor too cold. It should be lukewarm. There is no limit for drinking water as it improves the human system in other ways also. But make sure that your urine should be colourless.
- Never steam or inhale for improving vocal cords.
- Bathroom singing is very good as the air in the bathroom contains lot of humidity.
- If possible stand in neck deep water and do the Saadhakam.

A to Z Singing Tips

- **A = Airflow.**
Never hold your breath while singing. The airflow is what creates and carries your vocal tone, so keep it flowing. Avoid Clavicular Breathing and Belly Breathing - instead; learn the proper way to breathe for singing, called diaphragmatic breathing. Fill the lower portion of your lungs as if you had an inner tube around your waist that you were evenly filling.
- **B = Breathing**
Properly for singing requires the shoulders to remain down and relaxed, not rise with the breath intake. A singer will gain power to their voice by strengthening the muscles in their ribcage and back.
- **C = Communicate**
The music's message. During performance it is very important to communicate the message of the song. If you make a "mistake" don't point it out to your audience. It is most likely they did not even notice.

- **D = Diaphragmatic**
Support Develop the strength and coordination of the diaphragm and become a pro at controlling the speed of the airflow released, the quantity of the airflow released and the consistency of the airflow released.
- **E = Elasticity**
Of the Vocal Folds the vocal tone is created as airflow bursts through the cleft of the vocal cords causing them to vibrate/oscillate. The vocal folds can lose elasticity due to misuse, lack of use and/or increase of age. Be sure to train your voice with vocal exercises on a regular basis to keep your voice in shape.
- **F = Free your natural voice.**
Don't be a slave to any music style — even your favorite one. Learn to sing with your full and natural voice by developing your vocal strength and coordination. Then add stylistic nuances to achieve any singing style you desire.
- **G = Guessing Games.**
Never guess the pitch you are about to sing. Hear the note in your head before you open your mouth.
- **H = High notes**
Require consistent and steady airflow. Many students tend to hold their breath as they sing higher. Let the air flow. Try increasing your airflow and gauge your result.
- **I = Increase**
You're breathing capacity and control by doing breathing exercises every day. Be sure to avoid patterned breathing. Singers must negotiate phrase lengths of all different sizes, so it is important to be versatile.
- **J = Jumping Jacks.**
If you are having trouble getting your body completely involved with singing, try doing some cardiovascular activities, like jumping jacks, for a few minutes before getting started again. Sometimes your instrument simply needs an airflow wake-up call.
- **K = Know your limits.**
Don't sing too high or too low. Don't sing to the point of vocal fatigue. Never strain or push your voice. Doing so will not result in a higher or lower singing range, or a stronger voice, only a voice that has suffered undue stress.
- **L = Low notes**
Are often sung with too much airflow Try decreasing your airflow to achieve a more natural, more relaxed tone.
- **M = Mirror.**
Training in front of a mirror can help a singer discover many things about their instrument, as well as confirm that other actions are being done correctly. Be sure to rely on a mirror during vocal training, but be able to leave the mirror to face an audience.
- **N = Never**
Sing if it hurts to swallow.
- **O = Open**
Your mouth wider nine times out of ten this will help you achieve a stronger, more defined vocal tone.
- **P = Prepare**
Your instrument before singing Singers are very much like athletes. Take care of your body/instrument by stretching out the vocal muscles and relieving the body of unnecessary tension before singing.
- **Q = Quit**
Quit smoking. Quit talking too loudly. Quit talking too much.
- **R = Raise the Soft Palate.**
Creating a larger space inside your mouth by raising the soft palate, or fleshy part of the back of our throat, helps achieve a deeper more well-rounded singing tone.
- **S = Sing**
Through the vocal breaks if you do not teach the muscles the necessary actions to sing through the trouble spots, success will never be achieved. Sing through it, sing through it again, and again....
- **T = Tone Placement.**
Learning the facts about tone placement and resonance make a huge difference in the abilities of a singer, In simple terms, a singer has numerous body cavities (nasal cavity, chest cavity, etc.) and amplifiers (bones, ligaments, etc.) that act as resonators. Focusing the vocal tone through the proper resonating chamber with the proper support is important with regard to controlling and developing your personal sound.
- **U = Unique Voice**
Under Construction Remember that your voice has its own unique fingerprint and is constantly changing with our actions, environment, health habits, etc. With this in mind, listen to your own voice often and use vocal training tools to keep your voice on the right track.
- **V = Vibrato.**
Vibrato is a natural or forced fluctuation of a singing tone. Do not concentrate on learning how to sing with vibrato. Instead, concentrate on the basic foundations of singing, breathing and support. When the proper coordination is achieved, vibrato will occur naturally.
- **W = Water. Water.**
Water Drink room temperature water as often as you can to keep your voice organ hydrated. If you only have cold or hot water available, swish it around in your mouth for a moment. This

action will keep your voice organ from being startled or stressed by different temperatures.

- **Y = You**
Can Sing with Impact! Exercise your voice daily with contemporary voice lesson products. Don't Just Sing when You Can Sing with Impact!
- **Z = Zzzzzzzz.**
Be sure to get your rest. If you are tired, your voice will show it. A tired body/instrument will not allow you to produce your best possible sound.

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Impacts of Reproductive Health on Women's Life

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Introduction:

Healthy women directly or indirectly contribute to many important tasks for the family and society. Yet female health is neglected. Reproductive health problems arise in both women and men. The types of these problems, their causes, and their consequences are different, as the social roles and attitudes of women and men in society are different. Men also suffer from reproductive health problems, especially sexually transmitted diseases, although women suffer from several factors. Indian women live in a tight social class. In this category, the woman learns to control her freedom, to suppress her own needs. Learns to be submissive or submissive which affects her social, economic, family, occupational as well as health status and her condition becomes more difficult, especially during different stages of female reproductive health.

Female Reproductive Health:

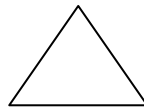
According to the World Health Organization, 'health is the state of being physically, mentally and socially well; It's not just the lack of disease. "Thus being free from disease is not only health but also physical, mental, and social well-being. The World Health Organization states that "reproductive health addresses reproductive processes, functions, and mechanisms at all stages of life." Reproductive health means people can lead responsible, satisfying,

and safe sex lives. They have the power to reproduce and the freedom to decide when and how many children to give birth to. Men and women have the right to adopt and receive safe, effective, affordable, and preferred contraceptive methods. They have the right to access appropriate healthcare services. It makes women safer during pregnancy and childbirth as well as gives couples the best chance of having a healthy baby.

Stages of female reproductive health

Adolescence

(Onset of menstruation)



Puberty

(Menopause)

Youth

(Pregnancy)

The three main stages of the female reproductive period

- 1) The stage of the onset of menstruation
- 2) The stage of conception to childbirth
- 3) The stage of menopause

1. Menstrual onset phase:

Compared to Western countries in the world, India has more problems related to women's health. It is a fact that adolescents in India are less skilled in making decisions about their own lives and gaining consensus on a subject through negotiations, as evidenced by early marriage and early conception. The onset of menstruation is significant in physical transformation. When girls reach the age of 11-12 years, they start undergoing two types of changes, physical and mental. At this early age, they have a variety of emotions that they do not understand, as well as many questions. But they can't ask anyone anything because of embarrassment. Also, in our family or our schools, we don't talk about it openly. Besides, even if women have menstruation, they do not know where it comes from. What to do if pain occurs? What to take care of then? Some girls are

discriminated against in their childhood. Sometimes sex choices, sexual abuse, early marriage and the associated physical and mental health risks, abortions due to unexpected pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, and AIDS can occur.

Problems during menstruation

- Many women have a slight change in temperament during their menstruation, some get irritable, some start crying, and some don't like to work or talk to someone. This usually happens to many women.
- During the menstrual cycle, certain households observe certain beliefs. For example, do not touch the pot of water, do not fill the water from the well or river, do not go near the stove, or make pickles at that time so that the girls are embarrassed.
- Menstruation is not measurable, but women who menstruate for more than seven days, menstruate twice a month, have large blood clots, or have to change pads frequently are called more menstrual. Diseases of the uterus or

ovaries may also be responsible for more menstruation.

- Many women have white water two to three days before menstruation, and if it is accompanied by itching or odor, there is a possibility of uterine infection.
- Due to the changes in the body's hormones, sometimes a woman experiences swelling, heaviness in the chest, constipation, insomnia, irritability, etc. a few days before menstruation.
- During menstruation, the uterine muscles contract to stretch the wall as well as the area. The veins (nerves) of these muscles of the uterus are thickened in the thighs and legs. This causes pain in the waist, gums, and legs when the uterine muscles contract.

2. The stage of conception and childbirth

- Unplanned pregnancies, unsafe pregnancies, unsafe abortions, pregnancy complications, etc. are major health issues during women's reproductive years.
- Usually, the family is concerned about women's health when the baby is about to be born but there is no improvement with the period before or after.
- The fertility of women is also controlled in many ways. In many societies, women do not have the freedom to decide on their desire to have a child as well as how many children they want.
- The difference in the number of women and men shows that women are tested during pregnancy and are forced to have abortions against their will.
- Women often do not even have an understanding of the state of the disease. Excessive menstruation has adverse effects on her health. Which annoys him physically as well as mentally and gradually this suffering becomes a part of his life.
- Most women are unaware of the physical changes caused by hormones. Precautions to be taken during pregnancy are often not adopted by them, thus increasing the chances of miscarriage.
- The death of a pregnant mother is not an accidental event, apart from the medical reasons responsible for the death of the pregnant mother, many factors such as poverty, the lower status of women, gender discrimination, inadequate information, and knowledge about danger signs are also responsible.
- Women often lose control of their bodies as they underestimate their importance and lack of determination to use contraceptives leads to unwanted pregnancies.
- The lack of safe abortion facilities leads to unsafe abortions for women.

- Women are victims of physical violence during pregnancy and do not receive help or cooperation from their families during such crises.
- Social gender discrimination at the health service level also affects women's health. The low gender sensitivity, lack of foresight, lack of rights as well as empowerment approach of social gender equality of workers providing health services also harm women's health.

Mental changes a woman experiences after pregnancy

- Many women feel a sudden change in their mood 2-3 days after delivery. She seems to cry a little, she gets angry, she doesn't like anything. I don't understand why this happens etc. It lasts for about 10-12 days and then decreases.
- During this time the family needs to give the woman patience and warmth. Giving a little empathy and love benefits the mother a lot.
- The scientific reason for this is not yet known. Perhaps there is a belief that this is due to a change in hormones.
- At this stage, the woman becomes depressed so she is constantly very sad and dejected. She can't take care of her child in the same way. She stays silent all day, doesn't do any work, and everything happens that she can't sleep at night. Sometimes she even thinks of dying.
- If depression lasts for a long time then the atmosphere in the house is very stressful and anxious. It also has a detrimental effect on a child's upbringing.

3. The stage of menopause

In women, menstruation becomes irregular, decreases, and gradually stops at a certain age. The next woman's life is called menopause. The changes that take place during this period can be divided into four parts.

1. Early menopause and problems arising from it.
 2. Changes in the secretion of various endocrine hormones and the problems caused by them.
 3. Changes in the entire skeletal structure of the body, especially in the bones of the spine and hips, and the difficulties that come in the life of women due to it.
- A woman's ovaries secrete two types of hormones: estrogen and progesterone. Both of these hormones cause physical changes in a woman, menstruation, pregnancy, and childbirth as well as her physical and mental strength due to both these hormones. From the age of 10 to 12 years, both endometrioses start from the ovaries and when a woman reaches the age of 45 to 50 years, these endocrine secretions stop and the woman stops menstruating.
 - Most women usually start menopause between the ages of 45 and 50. But in some cases, a

woman goes through menopause at the age of 40, or even after 55 years.

- Short-term problems such as extreme heat, hot flashes, headaches, and backaches, and mental problems such as anxiety, mood swings, irritability, etc. occur during menopause. Most of these problems last for 1 to 2 years.
- During menopause, women feel that they can no longer be young and look older, so they often feel that this condition will affect their sexual desire.
- Irregular menstruation during menopause, difficulty urinating, vaginal contractions, or difficulty having sex can occur for a few years.
- Prolonged changes after menopause include problems such as weakening of the bones.
- Many women experience memory loss after the onset of menopause. New events are forgotten but old ones are remembered. E.g. Where are the glasses or keys, no one remembers to go there, etc.

The life cycle of women, (1) the onset of menstruation, (2) conception, childbirth, and (3) endocrine changes in the stage of menopause cause dangerous situations as part of physical, mental, and sensory changes.

Effects of Reproductive Health on Female Life:

Confusions such as the onset of menstruation in adolescents arouse curiosity. Adolescents in this state need the necessary information and mental warmth about the changes that take place in them. They lack information on what to do, where to go, as well as reproductive health information. Similarly, many women experience a lot of stress during the sensitive stages of pregnancy and menopause.

Menstrual status:

- Two out of 10 adolescents have become pregnant at the age of 15-16 or have given birth to one child.
- 9 out of 10 teenagers get married before the age of 18.
- 9 out of 10 adolescents aged 15-16 have anemia in their blood.
- Every other teenager between the ages of 15-16 is underweight.
(Source: National Family Health Survey-3 Gujarat, 2005-2006)
- The marriage rate in India below 18 years is 4.5%
- The marriage rate under 18 years in Gujarat is 2.5% in Gujarat
- Maternal Pregnancy Rate in India at the age of 15-16% 7.5%
- The maternal conception rate in Gujarat at the age of 15-16 years is 2.5%
(Source: National Family Health Survey-4, 2015-16)

- In adolescence, the nutritional needs of pregnancy are often not met.
- Inadequate facilities for maintaining personal hygiene increase the chances of infection.
- Lack of control over one's body leads to low self-esteem and leads to disregard.
- Women who marry at a young age and have a long reproductive period give birth to more children. Frequent childbirth makes a woman physically weak. Combining poverty with frequent pregnancies has a dangerous effect on a woman's physical and mental health.

Pregnancy status:

- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the maternal mortality rate in India is 130 per 1 lakh live births in 2014-16.
- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the maternal mortality rate in Gujarat is 91 per 1 lakh live births in 2014-16.
- According to the World Health Organization, the rate of postpartum depression in the world is 0.2 to 4.5% per 1,000 live births.
- Stress also affects a woman's physical health. This is accepted in modern medical science.
- During pregnancy and after childbirth, a woman is also plagued with some mental health issues such as mood disorders, postpartum disorders, and baby blues problems. If a woman in this condition does not receive proper mental health treatment, she will suffer from serious mental health diseases for the rest of her life and may even commit suicide.
- In a couple who does not have children, scientifically, about 30% of the reasons may be due to the man's physical discomfort, 40% of the reasons may be due to the woman's physical discomfort and the remaining 30% may be due to some defect or some other reason. But in our society, women are held responsible for not having children. New fertility techniques such as test-tube babies (in vitro fertilization) are rapidly evolving due to the desire to have a child born from one's own body. Techniques such as amniocentesis and ultrasonography have led to an increase in the number of fetuses being killed knowing the sex of the fetus.

Menopause

- According to N F H S-4, 2015-16, the rate of uterine surgery for women aged 15-49 in India is 3%.
- N F H S- 4, 2015-16 As per Gujarat, the rate of uterine surgery for women aged 15-49 is 6.6%.
- There are two reasons for menopause (1) natural and (2) artificial
- Naturally, menstruation gradually decreases and stops after 20 to 5 years. When menstruation

stops for 1 year or more, a woman is naturally called menopause.

- When the uterine cavity and both ovaries are removed, the woman stops menstruating from that time onwards, which is called artificial menopause.
- Decreased ovarian hormone (estrogen) in menopause reduces a woman's strength, she feels tired, and she has difficulties in household and daily work, which affects her family as well as her professional life.
- At this stage, women are in dire need of the support and cooperation of their families, but when they are not satisfied, they sometimes fall into depression.
- Due to incapacity-fatigue, a woman does not have the same concentration in her work as before, so her enthusiasm for work decreases. Along with this, she also has family as well as children issues, which results in irritability, anger, and other behavioral problems.

Women's problems are widespread and acute. In which various stages of reproductive health affect her entire life. In India, efforts are being made to address women's reproductive health issues through various government schemes and the efforts of voluntary organizations. These schemes are implemented by government officials or activists. But it has many flaws. Since the number is high, the employees consider the beneficiaries only as a target. So that women are deprived of the rightful beneficiaries of the scheme. So that women cannot achieve a true understanding of reproductive health.

Effective actions:

- **Steps to be taken by the school to ensure that adolescents do not panic during the first menstrual period as they are unaware of the menstrual process and get the necessary information.**

School teachers should receive training on reproductive health, for which the school principal should arrange (1) a gynecologist, (2) a specialist worker of a voluntary organization working in a health-related field, and (3) any suitable specialist from the government health department. In which the district-level D.E.O. office must provide the funding or approval for such training programs.

The school should show a documentary to provide information on reproductive health to students. Which can be available from voluntary organizations working in the field of female reproductive health.

- **Steps to be taken by voluntary organizations working for reproductive health**

Information on the physical and mental changes during different stages of women's reproductive health in rural and urban areas and the role of

family members at that time should be disseminated through various media such as handing out small information leaflets on various stages of reproductive health to local PHC, CHC or Anganwadi Centers. Establish regular distribution arrangements. Organizing meetings with women from different areas. Voluntary organizations should open a cell to the best of their ability to make reproductive health information easily accessible to people and to ease their problems. Where through proper advice and guidance women's reproductive health can bring relief to physical and mental problems. Every organization should try to inform the counselors working in the multi-purpose women's welfare centers run at the district level through training on reproductive health issues. So that the women who come there for guidance can get awareness about their reproductive health as well as inform their family members and male members of their family about women's reproductive health issues and change their attitudes.

- **Steps to be taken by government departments working on women's health**

Workers of different departments benefiting from the scheme such as Anganwadi Workers, Female Health Workers, and Asha Workers should all be given a comprehensive understanding of reproductive health conditions as well as their effects on women's physical and mental health through training so that they can inform women's families about these conditions. Taking special care can explain them.

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A Study of Latest Trends in the Indian Banking

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Abstract

The Financial sector, of which Banking sector is the largest player, plays a dominant role in building the economy of an individual as well as a nation. Banks have control over a large part of the supply of money in circulation. They are the main stimulus for the economic progress of a country. Indian banking system touches the lives of millions of people and it is growing at a fast pace. Banking industry in India is facing number of challenges like changing needs and perceptions of customers, new regulations from time to time and great advances in technologies. The pressure of meeting these challenges have compelled banks to change the old ways of doing business. With the emergence of Privatisation, Globalisation and Liberalisation in India, Banks are focusing on Research and Development and applying various innovative ideas and technology. There is a close relationship between the development of banking sector and the new innovations in technology and Electronic data processing. The present paper focuses on major technology trends and innovation in banking.

Key Words: Banking sector, Growth, Economic development, Technologies, Privatisation, Globalisation.

Introduction

The banking industry in India has a huge canvas of history, which covers the traditional banking practices right from nationalization to privatization of banks and now to multinational banks in India. Therefore, Banking in India has been through a long journey. Banking industry in India has also achieved a new height with the changing times. The use of technology has brought a revolution in the working style of the banks. However, with the changing dynamics, banking business has brought a new kind of risk exposure. Majority of the banks are successful in keeping with the confidence of the customers as well as other stakeholders but not all the banks are able to live up to the expectation of them. In order to grow and gain the faith of stakeholders, organizations should try to improve the long-term financial performance and create wealth for the stakeholders.

We are currently in a phase of 'Digital Darwinism', an era where technology and society are evolving. The bang of digital forces like Social Media, Mobile, Analytics, Cloud and Internet of Things (IOT) are creating flow of business information in a more direct and cost efficient manner. India is not un-touched by this phase of 'Digital Darwinism'. The new technology trends such as Cloud Computing, Artificial Intelligence and Biometrics etc, are likely to bring about significant changes in the way payments would be processed in the future. Already the Indian banking sector is making substantial investment in forming digital infrastructure to offer various solutions like mobile banking, e-wallets and virtual cards, etc. Payment Systems have paved the way for New Banking Paradigms by bringing new financial technology driven instruments with customer's satisfaction and risk mitigation techniques. Technology that is driven by innovation and its

ability to design new products and services is dynamic and hard to predict precisely. One would not have thought about making transactions in simple touches, but technology has made it possible. Today, mobility and customer ease are viewed as the basic factors of growth and banks are continually evolving with new technology. Markets for banks are completely customer driven and hence technology needs to be customer centric ease of use and safety of transactions. Technology thus plays an enabler role in providing a win-win tool for both the banks and their customers.

Objectives of the Study

i. To study the recent trends in banking sector

Data Collection

The study is descriptive in nature and is based on secondary data. The data are collected from various reports, journals, news articles, various bank portals, RBI portal and internet sources.

Structure of Indian Banking Sector

In our country we are having a well-developed and significant banking system with different classes of banks- public sector banks, foreign banks, private banks- both old and new generation banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks in the leadership of RBI. The banks are set up in the supervision of different committees created by the Government with the aim to bring about operational flexibility and functional autonomy to enhance efficiency, productivity, profitability of banks. Earlier the finance function was carried down by the Sahukars, moneylenders and they creates a lot of difficulty level to individuals. Their rate of interest differs from person to person and impose different unusual condition from borrower to borrower. Then a need arise to having legalized and systemic process for lending and deposit the funds and this solve out the problems of the individuals. After that banks have

classified according to their proper uses i.e private, public, foreign and regional rural banks to provide benefits to every sector of society. Competition in banking sector brings various challenges before the banks such as product positioning, innovative ideas and channels and new market trends. Banks are restricting their administrative folio by converting manpower into machine power.i.e, banks are decreasing manual powers and getting maximum work done through machine power.

Recent Trends in Banking Sector

1. Internet

Internet is a network of computers. Through internet the process of dealing customer is getting very fast and banking can be used at anytime, anywhere. It works as global trend through which distance and time can be reduced to perform the transaction. IT services have enabled innovation and hi-tech services to make the complication and concern of original banking plan to much easier and easily accessible by the consumers and at present the trend has a rise to carry out the transactions through mobile banking, direct bill payment, electronic fund transfer and the I-banking.

Most of the large banks in industry offers fully secure and functional online banking at free of cost. The public can now check and control their money in a safest way for customers it is the realization of their anywhere, anytime, anyway banking dreams

2. Atm

An automated teller machine is an electronic banking outlet that allows customers to know about their basic transaction without any bank representative. Atms can access through a credit or debit card. There are 2 types of ATM functions. Basic type allows customers to withdraw cash and receive reports only and more complex type accept deposits and provide more advanced features.

The person who is having account in any bank can use their bank's ATM at free of cost but through any other bank will incur a small fee. This facility is provided to the customers 24 hours a day. For use ATM facility customer should have a ATM card .this is a plastic card, magnetically coded. Each card holder can use their card through a secret personal identification number. This is issued for security purpose.

3. Mobile Banking

It is a service provided by the particular bank to the customer to avail service through their registered mobile number. The facility only is available on registered number and the number which is linked to aadhar number of the customer. it usually available on a 24 hour basis like ATMs. Transaction through mobile banking depends on the banking application provided by the particular bank. The services are

electronic bill payment , remote cheque deposits, p2p payment etc.

Mobile banking services are; Mini statement & alert on account activity Access to loan statement Fund transfer Bill payments

4. Electronic Payment and Settlement System

Payment & settlement system in India is mainly for financial transaction. These are covered by the act of payment & settlement system Act, 2007 and its regulated by RBI. In India, multiple systems are used for gross and net settlement. To provide safety and security to customers RBI is providing its best payment system & makes the whole process easier for banks. Through IT system the banking sector has been growing successfully and implement electronic payment to enhance the banking systems.

- **RTGS:** It stands for real time gross settlement . when settlement and transfer takes place on a real time and on gross basis then RTGS is used i.e transfer of money from one bank to another bank on a real time & gross basis. Real time means there is not any waiting period in settlement and gross settlement means the transaction is settled on one to one basis without bunching with any transaction. Fee for RTGS differ from bank to bank. Customer can avail the RTGS facility between 9 AM to 4:30 PM on weekdays and 9AM to 2:00 PM on Saturday. However the timing for RTGS vary from bank to bank.
- **NEFT:** This facility was provided in Nov. 2005. This system is a nationwide system that allows individuals, firms and corporation to transfer their funds electronically from any bank branch to any individual, firm or corporate having an account with any other bank branch in the country. It is done through electronic message.
- **Electronic clearing service:** This system was introduced in 1990 by the RBI. ECS payment are used for bulk transfers and repetitive payments like salary, interest, dividend payments. This transfer takes place through a proper mechanism i.e clearing houses. Settlement is done on a t+1 basis.
- **ECS (credit):** This works on the principle of single debit multiple credit and is used for repetitive payments like salary.
- **ECS (debit):** This service works on the principle of single credit multiple debit and is used by utility service providers for collection of bills and charges.

Conclusion

An upgradation of technology banks are playing vital role in economic development. Banking sector in India is resulting with increased growth in customers. By providing innovative

facilities of banks. The changes made by banks are mostly focused on financial inclusion for expansion into rural areas and bringing stability by boosting credit growth making banking services near to the customer directly and reducing customer valuable time. The current trends in banking are building blocks of the “Cashless Economy”. Though there are few challenges, technology will keep evolving and with collaborative efforts of Banks, Government and end users, overcoming these challenges will certainly be possible. The initiative of Government of India will very soon achieve its mission and rural India too would be “digitally literate”. Banks will have to develop a strategy to bridge the gap of technology in rural banks and urban banks. Today, Indian banking industry is on the threshold of “next generation banking”. ICT innovation clubbed with dream of “cashless economy” will certainly bring about metamorphosis in the banking sector.

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Enhance Learner Creative Thinking Using By Brain Based Learning Strategies

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Abstract

Learning is a lifelong process. All learning is undoubtedly brain-based. Everyone's brain is unique. Brain based learning has been important pedagogy that can be effectively used to enhance creative thinking. A well planned and implemented educational system is crucial for a child holistic development. Brain based approach is required to strength and develop learner innate creative thinking. Brain based learning creates a safe threat, free environment, where meaningful content provide and information appropriately to students (Aziz z-ur- Rehman et.al.,2012). Brain based learning emphasizes on creating a relaxed environment, creative thinking and providing the student with stimulating and innovative experience, challenging techniques of learning which involved all the bodily senses that allowed them to hypothesize, predict, research, investigate, imagine.

Keywords: Brain Based learning strategies, Creative thinking

Introduction:

Learning is always an important part for every organism on earth whether it is any animal or human being. It starts with birth and goes on till the last breath of every creature. At every point everyone tends to learn something from various situations that comes through their way but this learning is not similar for everyone as everyone has individual differences. In different situations, these differences in learning occur according to their prior experiences in life.

Concerning the reason above, the teacher tries to use a learning style. It is brain based method is one of the reading method that helps teachers keep students interested as they think about what they want, what they know and what they have learned. It is a part of the learning by doing teaching method where students move away from what are considered traditional methods of teaching and learning. In this particular methodology the students are given the space to learn by constructing their own learning pace and their own style of understanding a given topic or idea.

Brain Based Learning:

The brain scanning technology has helped researchers to respiration, body temperature, digestion and brain's study the functioning of brain like how the memory, recall, alertness. Then there is the limbic area of brain which emotion, attention, pattern, context, speech, language, regulates fear conditioning and other aspects of emotional thinking, reasoning, speaking, reading, learning, etc. are memory. processed. It has opened the ways to study extensively the biologically alive brain and the

various functions and complex processes involved during the process of learning. The brain based learning is a developing discipline which coalesce the findings of education, neuroscience, psychology, and pedagogy in order to maximize the output of teaching learning process. The understanding of the functioning of brain and its application in the field of education has given rise to the concept of "brain based learning". Brain based learning has emerged as a multidisciplinary approach and has linked neuroscience, pedagogy and the educational psychology. Brain based learning is designed in such a way that the attention, memorization, understanding and meaningfulness are maximized during the learning by encouraging the natural operational principles of the brain. Brain based learning is also known as brain-compatible learning and is based on findings of neurology applied in the field of education to understand how the brain naturally learns the best. It involves designing instruction for learning which promote learning by understanding the functioning and processes of brain. These instruction strategies thus help the brain to Some part of limbic area process and interpret specific learn better. Brain based learning is an extensive approach that applies the findings in education to improve the teaching learning process.

Twelve Brain Based Learning Principles:

Twelve Brain Based Learning Principles were developed by Caine and Caine(2002). The following brain based principles are general theoretical foundation for brain based learning. These principles are simple and neurologically sound.



<https://images.app.goo.gl/xNkqkUEzRah1jFKP>

1. Learning Engages the Entire Physiology-Like the heart, liver, or lungs, the brain is an incredibly complex physiological organ functioning according to physiological rules. The actual wiring of the brain is affected by school and life experiences. Anything that affects our physiological functioning affects our capacity to learn

2. The Brain is social-The brain ceaselessly performs many functions simultaneously. They interact with other brain processes such as health maintenance and the expansion of general social and cultural knowledge.

3. The search for Meaning is innate-The search for meaning (making sense of our experiences) is survival-oriented and basic to the human brain. The brain needs and automatically registers the familiar while simultaneously searching for and responding to novel stimuli. This dual process is taking place every waking moment. The search for meaning cannot be stopped, only channeled and focused.

4. The search for Meaning occurs through "Patterning"-In a way, the brain is both scientist and artist, attempting to discern and understand patterns of its own. Designed to perceive and generate patterns, the brain resists having meaningless patterns imposed on it. When the brain's natural capacity to integrate information is acknowledged and invoked in teaching, vast amounts of initially unrelated or seemingly random information and activities can be presented and assimilated.

5. Emotions are Critical to patterning-What we learn is influenced and organized by emotions and mindsets involving expectancy, personal biases and prejudices, self-esteem and the need for social interaction. Thus, emotions and cognition cannot be separated. Emotions are also crucial to memory because they facilitate the storage and recall of information.

6. Every Brain Simultaneously Perceives and Creates Parts and Wholes-In a healthy person the two hemispheres are inextricably interactive, irrespective of whether a person is dealing with words, mathematics, and music. The value of the two brain doctrine is that it requires educators to acknowledge the brain's separate but simultaneous tendencies for organizing information.

7. Learning involves both Focused Attention and Peripheral Perception-The brain absorbs the information of which it is directly aware and to which it is paying attention. It also directly absorbs the information and signals that lie beyond the immediate focus of attention.

8. Learning always involves Conscious and Unconscious Processes-We learn much more than we ever consciously understand. Most of the signals that we peripherally perceive enter the brain without our awareness and interact at unconscious levels. Having reached the brain, this information emerges in the consciousness with some delay, or it influences motives and decisions.

9. We have two types of Memory: A spatial Memory System and a set of Systems for Rote learning-We have a natural spatial memory system which does not need rehearsal and allows for 'instant memory of experiences. The system is always engaged and is inexhaustible. It is enriched over time as we increase our natural categories and procedures. The system is motivated by novelty. In fact, this is one of the systems that drives the search for meaning.

10. Learning is Developmental -Our native language is learned through multiple interactive experiences involving vocabulary and grammar. It is shaped both by internal processes and by social interaction. That is an example of how specific items are given meaning when embedded in ordinary experiences. Education is enhanced when this type of embedding is adopted.

11. Learning is enhanced by Challenge and Inhibited by Threat-The brain learns optimally when appropriately challenged, but 'down shifts' under perceived threat. In language of phenomenology, we narrow the perceptual field when threatened by becoming less flexible and by reverting to automatic and often more primitive routine behaviors.

12. Each Brain Is Unique -Although we all have the same set of systems, including our senses and basic emotions, they are integrated differently in each and every brain. In addition, because learning actually changes the structure of the brain, the more unique we become.

Creative Thinking :

Creativity is found in every living being to a greater or lesser degree. Development and progress in various fields of life are the result of creativity. Man gets some powers by nature from birth itself, the most prominent of all these powers is creativity. In general terms, creativity is the ability to do something meaningful, innovative and unique, but it will prove to be useful only when the quality of utility is present in this unique thinking. Which proves useful for the society. According to Devdral (1956) - "Creative ability is called that which produces some new things, creations or ideas which are new or which were not known earlier."

Creative abilities are the means that a person uses to express his creative potential. According to Guilford (1959) these abilities are general to some extent and can be used for a variety of tasks. According to Guilford, these abilities together constitute creative thinking. Its main dimensions are originality, flexibility and fluency.

Who does not know the name of Newton today? But very few people know that why he became a scientist? Who doesn't see things falling? But what was the force that created the interest in the falling apple? Once Newton was sitting under a tree when he saw an apple fall from the tree. Here the thought sitting inside him woke up and asked, O apple! Why do you keep falling down instead of going up? What was it then, the great law of gravitation came to us but we should not forget that there was creativity behind it (Gupt, G., 1996).

Classroom strategies based on brain based learning to enhance creative thinking -

1. Use emotional connections.
2. Use a creative model.
3. Use a convergent and divergent thinking.
4. Use a collaborating approach.
5. Use a incubation model.
6. Use brain storming method.
7. Use think pair and share .
8. Use group discussion.

How Brain-Based Learning Impacts Creativity:

Educators must let students learn in teams and use peripheral learning. Teachers structure learning around real problems, encouraging students to also learn in settings outside the classroom and the school building. Man is a social animal, he has to live adjusted in the society. Man is also called a creative animal. Creativity develops in a person by thinking in different ways. Many inventions in the society are based on creativity. For example, when a scientist develops a new technology If someone builds an instrument using iron, he shows his creativity. The development of our society depends on science, therefore, to develop science, a positive attitude towards science requires a creative thinking,

due to which creativity should be given importance and efforts should be made that every person should be creative thinking. There is no suitable environment for the development of creativity in our country, just as a healthy plant needs pure seed as well as suitable soil and climate, similarly for the creative development of the child as well as suitable teaching for the development of science Method, syllabus etc. is necessary (Gulati, S., 2009).

Brain-based learning strategies promote students' creativity. Through these strategies, students get safe, stress-free, and successful learning experiences. The research study reported that brain-based learning is used while teaching in traditional classrooms. Ignores suggestions made by neuro scientific research in research concluded that all teachers should change their traditional classroom to brain-based learning. If the teacher changes the classroom, students' creativity will increase. (Matheev,M.Kallarkl.,T.,2020)

The National Education Policy (2020) has outlined the changing role of teachers, today it is necessary for a teacher to know the students, understand their behavior in the classroom, prepare suitable conditions for their learning, maintain the curiosity of the students, motivate them Provide opportunities for expression and respect experiences. At present, there is a need for such teaching methods which can attract students creative thinking.

Brain-based learning strategies help develop skills and understanding Students' body, mind and brain perform all three functions. Each teacher determines his teaching method according to his personality and according to his understanding. It is a well-known fact based on extensive research that students take interest in education through brain-based learning. It is necessary that the teacher is aware of the effectiveness of brain-based learning strategies and has the knowledge of how and to what extent brain-based learning can be used. The main objective of teaching is that children get maximum learning experiences. To achieve this objective, it is necessary that at the time of teaching some such strategies should be used which are more effective according to the immediate needs of that time, that is, brain-based learning strategies attract the students, thus making classroom teaching effective.

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A Study of Attitude towards E-Teaching among Govt-Aided School Teachers

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Abstract

Technological advancements have changed many traditional methods of teaching-learning process into a more dynamic and forward looking concept. E-teaching is one such new concept in the field of education. In order to enhance the success of e-teaching, teachers must fulfill several non-trivial conditions. Hence it is necessary for a teacher to have certain level of proficiency in the concept of e-teaching. The present study was under taken to investigate the study on attitude towards e- teaching among Government Aided school teachers. The sample of the study comprised of 150 Government Aided school teachers who were selected through random sampling technique to measure attitude towards e- teaching. A questionnaire on attitude towards e- teaching with seven factors i) Technology ii) e-teaching iii) Training and development iv) Learning environment v) heterogeneous group vi) Student management vii) Infrastructure was developed by the investigator. The findings of the study revealed that i) There is no significant difference in the attitude towards e-teaching between the Government Aided school teachers based on their qualification. ii) There is a significant difference in the attitude towards e-teaching between the arts and science Government Aided school teachers for the factors technology, student management, training and development iii) There is no significance difference in the attitude towards e-teaching between rural Government Aided school teachers and urban Govt.Aided school teachers. The present study has revealed that there is a high level of attitude towards e-teaching among Government Aided school teachers

Introduction

Arrival of computer and internet in the field of education has changed the procedure and pattern of education. Now education knocks at the door of student or learners. Technological advancements have changed many traditional methods of teaching-learning process into a more dynamic and forward looking concept. Thus e-teaching is one such new concept in the field of education. In order to enhance the success of e-teaching teachers must fulfill several non-trivial conditions. Hence it is necessary for a teacher to have certain level of proficiency in the concept of e-teaching. In the present study the researcher has made an attempt to study the attitude of Government teachers towards e-teaching. During the past few years a revolution has taken place in the teaching learning process of education. Technology plays a significant role on imparting education at all level i.e., from primary to higher. Now a day the alphabet "e" being attached has become more popular with relative ease, "e" has been attached to activities like real estate, retailing banking, entertainment and now in education. The "e" transfer electronic and it relates to the use of internet to undertake wide range of activities. As we become more familiar with a language of the internet refined how it pervades our daily lives in the dot.com age. Educators are now beginning to hear terms like e-teaching, e-learning and e-education as it subtly becomes a part of our regular vocabulary.

Significance of the study

The explosions of ICT development have a great impact in the application of different technology and electronic media in the teaching learning process with the advancement of science

and technology. Teachers have started to supplement their teaching with new technologies. A wide range of technologies are available today for the teachers, through which they could impart instruction to students. Both central and State government have formulated many schemes and programmed to popularize the utilization of ICT among school teachers. As a result of this concept like smart class room, virtual classroom, digital library, electronic community and multimedia learning are gaining the attention of teaching community. All these innovations in the field of educational technology have contributed to the birth of a new concept called e- teaching. The purpose of the study is to analyze the attitude towards e-teaching among government Aided school teachers.

Objectives:

To study the attitude towards e-teaching among Government Aided school teachers.

Hypothesis:

1. There will be a significant mean score difference in the attitude towards e-teaching between the rural and urban Government Aided school teachers.
2. There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the UG and PG Government Aided school teachers.
3. There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching between Arts and Science Government Aided school teachers.

Methodology: Survey method was adopted to collect the data. Attitude towards e- teaching schedule was prepared by investigator under the

seven factors technology, e-teaching, training and development, learning environment, heterogeneous group, student management and infrastructure. 150 government aided school teachers were used as samples to collect the data. The obtained data were subjected to necessary statistical computation.

Statistical Techniques:

Hypothesis-1

There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the rural and urban Government aided schoolteachers.

Table 0.1 shows the mean score difference between the rural and urban:

Government aided school teachers

Factors	Variable (LOCALITY)	N	M	SD	df	't'	LS
Technology	RURAL	52	19.83	2.833	148	0.23	NS
	URBAN	98	19.71	2.781			
E teaching	RURAL	52	20.02	3.058	148	1.43	NS
	URBAN	98	20.77	3.011			
Training and development	RURAL	52	21.35	3.307	148	0.25	NS
	URBAN	98	21.20	3.162			
Learning environment	RURAL	52	20.21	3.310	148	0.01	NS
	URBAN	98	20.20	3.146			
Heterogeneous group	RURAL	52	20.33	3.417	148	0.39	NS
	URBAN	98	20.11	2.991			
Student management	RURAL	52	17.42	2.118	148	2.24	S
	URBAN	98	16.61	2.104			
Infrastructure	RURAL	52	21.06	2.906	148	0.34	NS
	URBAN	98	20.89	2.802			

*NS Not Significant at 0.05 level, *S Significant at 0.05 level, *LS Level of Significance

Accounting to the table t-value is not statistically significant at 0.05 levels for all the factors except student management. Hence the hypothesis is rejected for all the factors except student

management and it can be concluded that the locality difference of the Government aided school teachers does not influence their attitude towards e-teaching.

Hypothesis-2 : There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e- teaching between the UG and PG Government aided school teachers

Table 0.2 shows the mean score difference between the UG and PG: Government aided school teachers

Factors	Variables Qualification	N	M	SD	df	't'	LS
Technology	UG	70	20.06	2.53	148	1.25	NS
	PG	80	19.49	2.98			
E teaching	UG	70	20.36	2.99	148	0.56	NS
	PG	80	20.64	3.08			
Training and development	UG	70	20.84	3.63	148	1.47	NS
	PG	80	21.61	2.74			
Learning and Environment	UG	70	20.29	3.47	148	0.28	NS
	PG	80	20.14	2.94			
Heterogeneous Group	UG	70	20.54	3.22	148	1.30	NS
	PG	80	19.88	3.04			
Student Management	UG	70	17.00	2.25	148	0.57	NS
	PG	80	16.80	2.04			
Infrastructure	UG	70	20.77	2.92	148	0.70	NS
	PG	80	21.10	2.75			

*NS- Not Significant at 0.05 level, *LS Level of Significance

According to the table the t-value is not statistically significant at 0.05 level for all the factors. Hence the hypothesis is rejected and it can be concluded that

the Government aided school teachers qualification does not influence their attitude towards e-teaching.

Hypothesis-3

There will be a significant mean score difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the Arts and Science Government aided school teachers.

Table 0.2 shows the mean score difference between the Arts and Science Government aided school teachers

Factors	Variables Arts and Science	N	M	SD	df	't'	LS
Technology	ARTS	86	19.24	2.902	148	2.64	S
	SCIENCE	64	20.44	2.494			
E-teaching	ARTS	86	20.27	2.867	148	1.11	NS
	SCIENCE	64	20.83	3.249			
Training and Development	ARTS	86	20.62	3.529	148	2.89	S
	SCIENCE	64	22.11	2.482			
Learning environment	ARTS	86	20.03	3.070	148	0.76	NS
	SCIENCE	64	20.44	3.361			
Heterogeneous group	ARTS	86	20.12	3.175	148	0.31	NS
	SCIENCE	64	20.28	3.104			
Student Management	ARTS	86	16.58	2.193	148	2.09	S
	SCIENCE	64	17.31	1.999			
infrastructure	ARTS	86	20.59	2.758	148	1.78	NS
	SCIENCE	64	21.42	2.877			

*NS- Not Significant at 0.05 levels, *S- Significant at 0.05 levels, *LS Level of Significance

According to the table the t-value for the factors like technology, student management training and development is statistically significant at 0.05 level. Hence the hypothesis is accepted. The remaining factors like e-teaching, learning environment, heterogeneous group, infrastructure is not statistically significant at 0.05 level. Further it can be concluded that, the variable art stream and science stream Government aided school teacher's influence the factors technology, student management, training and development.

Findings of the study:

- There is no significant difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the rural and urban government aided school teachers except the factor student management.
- There is no significant difference in attitude towards e-teaching between UG and PG government aided school teachers.
- There is significant difference in attitude towards e-teaching between the arts and science government aided school teacher only for the factors technology, student management, training and development.

Conclusion of the study:

- The present study has revealed the fact that there is high level of attitude towards e-Teaching among government aided school teachers for the factors technology and student management. Hence the concept e-teaching should be included in the school education system.

One of the major benefits of e-teaching is saving time and money.

Rain or shine, the students do not have to leave their comfortable homes to receive tutoring.

Student can avail tutoring from any place where they have internet access, being it a school or public libraries. They can have a session at any time suitable to them.

- E-teaching shall facilitate optimum utilization of ICT device by providing training to in-service teachers.
- E-teaching shall be the platform for transacting an e-curriculum

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Geographical analysis of schedule tribe population in Parbhani district- Maharashtra

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Abstract

Present research paper has attempt to study population distribution, growth, density, literacy and sex ratio in tribal population of Parbhani district of Maharashtra state. Geographical distribution of the tribal population was affected by several special factors. Secondary source light census data has been used for analysis from 2001 to 2011. Spatio temporal growth of tribal population has been studied, population has Population has rapidly increased during period under study. it is observed that sex ratio of tribal population improved form 965 in 2001 to 970 in 2011 census. It is also observed that literacy rate in this society increasing slowly. still there was wide disparity in tribal and non-tribal literacy. Literacy rate also defer in male and female. Population structure helps us to solve several types of planning problems like malnutrition and power in this tribe will be reduced with increasing literacy and which become key to unlocking modern society.

Keywords: Sex ratio, Growth of population, Density, Literacy rate

Introduction:

India is the second largest country in the world having a tribal population after Africa. the oldest civilization of tribal society having Ancient History before 5000 to 6000 BC. These tribes retreated after the invasion of Indo Aryan, Dravidian and Mongols from Northwest, South and north-east respectively. In Parbhani district tribal groups reside in valleys, hillslopes, mountains and forests for their protection and habitat. Living in complete harmony with nature, they acquire unique knowledge about the use of natural resources (Chanana 1993) Despite India's recent economic growth, health and Human Development indicated Scheduled Tribes or Adivasi (India's indigenous population) lag behind national averages (Salunke,2013, 2015, 2016, 2018,2019). the aim of this review was to identify the public health interventions for components of these interventions that are effective in reducing morbidity or mortality rates and reducing risks of ill health among ST population in India, in order

inform to policy and to Identify important research gap.

Study area:

Parbhani district located in the central part of Marathwada region is selected for present study. It lies in Godavari River basin. It extends from 18° 45' North latitude to 20° 03' North latitude and 76° 12' East longitude 77° 29' East longitudes. The study region is bounded to the North by Buldhana and Hingoli district, west by Jalna, south by Beed and Latur and east by Nanded. It covers an area of 6511 KM² and has a total population of 1836086 as per the census 2011. It is divided into 09 administrations. These are Parbhani, Selu, Jintur, Manwath, Pathri, Sonpeth, Gangakhed, Palam and Purna. The Hills on the north east form part of the Ajanta Hill ranges which passes through Jintur tahsil. The hills on the southern side are the Balaghat hill ranges in Gangakhed tehsil. The district is at an average height of 457 meter from mean sea level.

Location map of Parbhani District



Objectives: The main objectives of the present research paper are as follow.

1. The study demographic characteristics like growth rate, sex ratio, literacy level, urban rural composition of tribal and non-tribal population in Parbhani district.
2. The compare all aspects with the National and state level average in reference to the 2001 and 2011 census.

Data and methodology

The study is based on purely secondary data like census 2001 to 2011 and some important data Collected from Parbhani district gazetteer and social economic abstract. Information related tribal population and some and some data is collected from Tribal Research & Training Institute (TRTI) Pune. Comparative study of all features done with the help of temporal aspect with the help of temporal aspect. For the analysis of data simple indices like population growth rate, population distribution, male female ratio, Literacy rate, urbanization was used.

We systematically searched and assessed peer reviewed literature on evaluations or intervention studies of a population health intervention undertaken with an ST population or in a tribal area

with a population health outcome and involving primary data collection.

Distribution of schedule tribe in Parbhani district:

A tribe lives separately and occupies a definite and common topography without which it cannot maintain their characteristics like dialect, tradition, culture of community changes the tribe live in inaccessible areas like hilltops, river valleys, forest etc. Physical environment of Jintur Tahsil is adaptable for these tribes because include thick forest cover, river valley of Purna its tributaries, Ajanta range such hill valley topography is favorable for tribal habitat and therefore Jintur tahsil constitute 5% tribal population in district. On the other hand, Selu (1.11), Sonpeth (1.12), Manwath (1.13), Pathri (1.71) Shows very less percentage of tribal people. It is because of sparse vegetation cover, options of Hill Valley topography and natural resources. If one considers the social attachment of tribal people, they are more shy in nature. They never wish to come into contact with modern society. Tehsil road connectivity is high and accessibility is more and it is common hypothesis that concentration of tribals is inversely proportional to the village accessibility and road connectivity.

Table No. 01: Distribution of schedule tribe in Parbhani district-2001 to 2011

Sr. no.	Tehsils	Total population	Total population	Tribal population	Tribal population	% of tribal population	% of tribal population
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Sailu	139352	169174	1547	2031	1.11	1.20
2	Jintur	234405	282756	12088	15816	5.16	5.59
3	Parbhani	460778	5378 10	67638	7348	1.46	1.37
4	Manwath	97024	116817	1097	1427	1.13	1.22
5	Pathri	110218	139046	1889	1634	1.71	1.18
6	Sonpeth	66748	89582	747	1005	1.12	1.12
7	Gangakhed	164080	202867	4987	4333	3.04	2.14
8	Palam	92804	115382	3178	4335	3.42	3.76
9	Purna	162306	182652	2939	2585	1.81	1.42
Parbhani district		1527715	1836086	35210	40514	2.30	2.21

Source: 2001 and 2011 census report

Population growth:

Total population of the district recorded 2117035 in 1901 and a decrease of population 1527715 in 2001. Because in this period jurisdictional changes included carving out of the new district Hingoli out of Parbhani district on 1st May 1999. The population increased by fivefold within a period of a century. Except for the 1921 Census, all

enumeration shows positive growth in population growth rate in the decade 1991-2001 increased rapidly in certain areas of Parbhani (+0.43) tehsil. On other hand Pathri (-50.95) Shows negative growth of population. Such impact may happen due to the formation of Manwath and Selu as a new Tahsil and Gangakhed (-36.67) shows Negative growth of population. Such impact may happen due

to formation of Palam, Purna and Sonpeth as a new three tehsil.

Table No. 02: Growth of tribe population in Parbhani district-2001 to 2011

Sr. no.	Tehsils	1991 Tribal population	2001 Tribal population	1991-2001 Growth rate	2001 Tribal population	2011 Tribal population	2001-2011 Growth rate
1	Sailu	--	1547	--	1547	2031	+31.29
2	Jintur	12349	12088	-2.11	12088	15816	+30.84
3	Parbhani	6709	6738	+0.43	6738	7348	+9.05
4	Manwath	--	1097	--	1097	1427	+30.08
5	Pathri	3851	1889	-50.95	1889	1634	-13.50
6	Sonpeth	--	747	--	747	1005	+34.54
7	Gangakhed	7875	4987	-36.67	4987	4333	-13.11
8	Palam	--	3178	--	3178	4335	+36.41
9	Purna	--	2939	--	2939	2585	-12.05
Parbhani district		30784	35210	+14.38	35210	40514	+15.06

Source: 1991, 2001 and 2011 census report

Sex ratio:

Sex ratio is considered as one of the best indicators of social, economic and culture development. Sex ratio always express the social set up of society set up of society. One of the most striking features of tribal society is that they show a high proportion of females in comparison to non-tribals. In general scenario Manwath (982) females per 1000 males. It is due to its unfavorable physical set up and huge migration towards Mumbai, Pune and major industrial sector in search of employment on contract Parbhani tehsil depict lowest sex ratio (945/1000 males) due to MIDC and Parbhani city created more job opportunities in tehsil and its destination point of several migrants. This type of migration is male selective so such effect of low and

high sex ratio come into exist. It is noticeable that sex ratio come into exit. It is noticeable that sex ratio in tribal region remain always high in comparison of non-tribal society. Palam (1008), Sailu (994) shows quite good sex ration the other hand Gangakhed (917) Pathri (924) prove less number of females some tehsils like Jintur and Parbhani are exception to this rule. Generally tribal area indicates high sex ratio because in tribal community female is equally important as male in certain tribal group mother dominating society exists therefore number of women is quite high in tribes. Girls help their mother in housework before the marriage bride receives dowry. All these reasons are responsible for high sex ratio in tribe.

Table No. 03: Sex Ratio in tribals

Sr. no.	Tehsils	Sex Ratio of total population	Sex Ratio of Tribal population	Sex Ratio of total population	Sex Ratio of Tribal population
		2001	2001	2011	2011
1	Sailu	968	994	953	978
2	Jintur	966	973	952	978
3	Parbhani	945	971	954	973
4	Manwath	982	947	955	963
5	Pathri	964	924	945	943
6	Sonpeth	974	940	937	1022

7	Gangakhed	949	917	935	934
8	Palam	956	1008	931	966
9	Purna	951	931	943	973
Parbhani district		957	965	947	970

Source: 2001 and 2011 census report

Conclusion:

The above discussion of demographic aspect of scheduled tribe population in Parbhani district. The discussion and result it is clear that Scheduled tribe in this district in transition zone. It is pathetic that after 62 years of independence tribal are facing same situation. Several schemes penetrate due to corruption and development remains for only name and fame. But situation is changing by slowly sex ratio of this tribal community always more than modern society. Urbanization in tribal is quite slow but still is moving by progress is observe in literacy rate and educational attainment. Population structure help us for several type of planning misery and poverty in this tribe will reduce with increasing literacy and which become key of unlocked modern society.

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Science and Technology in society: A sociologist view.

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Abstract:

My paper explores that science is the the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation, experimentation, and the testing of theories against the evidence obtained. While Technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge. Technology, the application of scientific knowledge to the practical aims of human life or, as it is sometimes phrased, to the change and manipulation of the human environment. Techne means art, skill, craft, or the way, manner, or means by which a thing is gained. Logos means word, the utterance by which inward thought is expressed, a saying, or an expression. So, literally, technology means words or discourse about the way things are gained. Science encompasses the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment, and technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. So here I'm going to study the influence of science and technology on society with sociologist view.

Keywords: Science, Technology, Sociological view, observation etc...

Introduction:

Science encompasses the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment, and technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. Application of these two are like this Science is the study of the natural world by scientific method i.e. collecting data through a systematic process. And technology is where we apply science to create devices that can solve problems and perform different tasks. Technology is literally the application of science in society and course of sociology is called science and technology in sociologist view. Science, innovation, and technology each represent a successively larger category of activities In society that are highly interdependent from each other but distinct. Science contributes to technology generally Science is the systematic study of the natural world, through observation and experiment. Technology is the use of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, to complete tasks that wouldn't be possible without it. Technology can be super simple, like the wheel, or super complicated, like the personal computer. Either way, we are surrounded by it in our modern lives. Sometimes it might seem like technology only causes problems or complicates things. People yearn for a simpler life, without cell phones beeping, traffic jams, and dangerous weapons. But the truth is, science and technology have solved a lot of society's problems and will continue to do so in the future. So let us discuss about A sociological view on science and technology in society. Another human problem is our susceptibility to disease. But thanks to science and medical technology, our life expectancies have increased at a dramatic rate. We now have antibiotics and other drugs to cure diseases (thanks

to chemists), MRI scanners to take images of the inside of the body (developed by physicists), ventilators to breathe for you, and pacemakers to beat your heart for you. All these things are only possible because of what scientists have learned over the last two centuries.

"Science and technology in society: A sociologist view" The sociological perspective is an approach to understanding human behavior by placing it within its broader social context. Sociological Theories of Science and Technology The Sociological Theories of Science and Technology perspectives, there are clearly some differences. Each one has their own point and belief, just like every individual. It is up to each person how they see the idea of Science and Technology, but here are a few ways to look at it from a Sociological perspective. This perspective says that knowlede is relative, and that it changes over time and between societies. It suggests that scientific "truths" are socially constructed and result from interactions between scientists, researchers, and the public. Finally, it also says that who becomes involved in what aspects of science and technology is socially designed. The Sociological Theories of Science and Technological advances are motivated by profit, and funding is determined by dominant groups. Science and technology also further the interests of dominant groups to the detriment of others. Conflict theorists, along with feminists, also argue that technology is an extension of the patriarchal nature of society that promotes the interests of men and ignores the needs and interests of women. Technology and science are used in similar scenarios because of their close relationship with each other, but their differences are often ignored. But one must remember that science and technology, although interlinked, are

distinct. The goal of science is to acquire knowledge, while the goal of technology is to create products implementing scientific principles. Where technology has developed in close relationship to the convenience and prosperity of human life since before the advent of recorded history, science originated from natural philosophy and was supported by people's intellectual curiosity. The main objective of science has been elucidation of how nature is put together and operates, and it has developed as a separate entity from technology. Of course, while technological progress was backed up by various scientific advances, this does not mean that scientific research was conducted for the purpose of developing new technologies, rather, scientific knowledge was utilized only because it was available. In fact, it was more common for new technologies to be developed in order to pursue scientific research. While there are probably no end of examples of scientific progress having a major effect on people's sense of values, and changing the nature of society itself, The essence of how science and technology contributes to society is the creation of new knowledge, and then utilization of that knowledge to boost the prosperity of human lives, and to solve the various issues facing society. The evolution of science is like a boon to the world, as human beings come to know a lot about the world they are living in including the activities they indulge into. Furthermore, the development of technology along with the advancement in Science helps to bring in a revolution in various fields such as medicine, agriculture, education, information and technology, and many more. Science fundamentally is the systematic study of the structure and behavior of the natural and physical world through observations and experiments. Scientists used their knowledge to develop technology and then used technology to develop Science; so, because of this reason science and technology are an integrated term in today's world. In society the truth is, science and technology have solved a lot of society's problems and will continue to do so in the future. In today's Western world, you no longer have to grow your own food, or wash your own clothes by hand. And, you don't have to worry as much about the prospect of getting sick and dying. Agricultural technologies, like fertilizers (discovered by chemists), combine harvesters (built by engineers), and selective breeding (worked on by biologists), have allowed us to produce incredible amounts of highly nutritious food on relatively little land. This has led to a huge boom in the population. Humans always have problems to solve, and many of us enjoy the process of figuring them out. There's always something new to learn, discover, and build.

Over the coming years we face many challenges: climate change, the fight against cancer and other illnesses, our rapidly increasing population, and repairing the ecosystems humans have damaged. But science and technology will continue to help us meet those challenges. Problems like climate change are technically solvable today - we already have the technology. We just have to find cost-effective, ingenious ways to implement it. If enough time and money is put into science and technology, there is little we cannot achieve.

Conclusion:

Thus my paper suggests that Humans always have problems to solve, and many of us enjoy the process of figuring them out. There's always something new to learn, discover, and build. Over the coming years we face many challenges: climate change, the fight against cancer and other illnesses, our rapidly increasing population, and repairing the ecosystems humans have damaged. But science and technology will continue to help us meet those challenges. Science is the study of the natural world in a systematic way, through observation and experiment. Technology is the use of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, to complete tasks that wouldn't be possible without it. That's why in the view of sociologist the science and technology have solved a lot of society's problems and will continue to do so in the future.

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The Execution of an Animated Mascot as a Marketing Tool

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Abstract: This research aims to fathom the audience attraction and audience-profiling mechanisms employed by animation in commercials. The study examines the function of animation in advertising, which has evolved and emerged from various perspectives. No longer are animation and cartoons exclusively for children's entertainment. This study examines how marketers and advertising agencies use mascots for animated product promotion in advertising. Additionally, the research investigates the two different brand mascots that were animated in a highly inventive manner. The study's research type and methodology were informal and quantitative, respectively. The study focused on a relatively small subset of the population: former viewers of television, internet videos, television advertisements, and YouTube videos.

Keywords: Corporate, Mascot, Animation, Advertisement, Cartoon.

Introduction

The obsolete and outmoded old methods of advertising are no longer used, and supply and demand determine marketing strategies. Advertising cannot effectively promote brands or products (Definition of Advertising, n.d.). (Callot & Lee-Na-Lee, 1994) To attract consumers, advertisers and certain creative individuals seek out additional characteristics that have become well-known and divine. In addition, people's preferences, expectations, and methods of thinking about advertising have evolved, making it imperative that advertisements offer a diversity of concepts and plots. In this situation, animation becomes the most pervasive or conspicuous aspect of advertising. The use of animation in advertising has expanded in a variety of contexts. The public rapidly adopted this multimedia component and received overwhelmingly positive feedback due to advertising.

Public opinion also favors using animated characters in advertising, particularly talkative ones (Tanvir & Arif, 2012). Today, animation has evolved into a highly adaptable and dynamic advertising platform, enabling businesses to implement any concept. David and Sabrina (2004). When it comes to mascots, however, animation provides a far superior execution characteristic for displaying the fictional character in a more lively and affable manner. A mascot typically has a positive impact on a brand or business. However, when consumers discover mascots with radically different dispositions and optimistic outlooks, everything changes for that brand or business in advertising. Through animation, a gorgeous fictitious character created to represent or illustrate the vision and objectives of a corporation or brand has been transformed into a pleasant, appealing, and endearing figure for all individuals.

Moreover, only animation makes it possible. Now that the previously immobile, static graphic, shape, or figure can jump, dance, smile, and converse, it is simpler for consumers to understand the advertisement. In addition, creative individuals have begun using the Mascot in highly original and distinctive advertising by employing animation.

Research Objectives

- This study's primary objective is to investigate how animation is utilized in television advertisements to depict any brand or company's avatar.
- The study also examines how animated mascots in television advertisements help advertisers develop effective marketing strategies.

Methodology

A qualitative research method was employed in this investigation to gain a deeper understanding of the concept of advertisers using animation to promote avatars in television advertisements. The study also investigates how two distinct companies' animated avatars are utilized in television advertisements. The research meticulously develops the rationale behind creating effective marketing campaigns utilizing animated avatars. For this strategy, the study employs both primary and secondary data. The primary source of information was television advertisements for Duracell Battery and Pillsbury, while secondary sources included books, periodicals, etc. To comprehend the value of using animation to illustrate television personalities. To comprehend the value of using animation to portray mascots in television commercials, the research also concentrates on a case study of television commercials for Duracell and Pillsbury.

Analysis

The company moniker Duracell was first used in 1920. Duracell is the most successful alkaline battery brand, according to Smith (2017).

According to Chris Smith's study, Duracell's success can be primarily attributed to its years of market knowledge, skillfully and strategically crafted advertising, and industry experience. Duracell is the foremost expert in batteries and battery technology globally. Duracell is not only an expert at producing alkaline batteries but also a well-known brand for fueling a variety of electrical devices. In 1970, Duracell created its most recognizable character as its emblem to establish its brand identity further. The "Duracell Bunny" was a prominent anthropomorphic pink rabbit in popular culture. This rabbit represents the battery's vigor, the force it exerts to activate the device, and its endurance. The rabbit holds a fixed battery — the Duracell product — on its back, demonstrating its durability. In advertisements or television commercials, the fictional Duracell Bunny is portrayed as a rival, competing against other bunnies (representing other brands) in various scenarios, such as a football game or rock climbing competition. The advertising has utilized the Mascot in an inventive manner. Inside is It is highly inventive how the advertisers in these commercials used bunnies to represent various businesses to emphasize the Duracell Battery's main USP, its power durability. In the advertisement, rabbits pursue the Duracell Bunny, but when they run out of energy, another rabbit enters their marathon-like pursuit. This diagram depicts how standard battery functions when depleted, and users must purchase a new one to continue using their devices. Duracell Bunny wins the race because the other rabbits are too exhausted to capture him. The bunnies from the other brands have exhausted all their energy attempting to catch up to the Duracell Bunny (a standard battery), constantly racing and winning. It is incredibly

Inventive how the advertisers in these commercials used bunnies to represent various businesses to emphasize the Duracell Battery's main USP, its power durability. In the advertisement, rabbits pursue the Duracell Bunny, but when they run out of energy, another rabbit enters their marathon-like pursuit. This diagram depicts how standard battery functions when depleted, and users must purchase a new one to continue using their devices. Duracell Bunny wins the race because the other rabbits are too exhausted to capture him.

This suggests that the Duracell Battery has a lengthy lifespan, whereas the consumer must replace nearly 12 batteries of other brands. Television advertisements and other publications acclaim the durability of Duracell batteries due to their alkaline composition. These television advertisements accelerate the propagation of the market and demand for Duracell batteries. In addition to the narrative, the animation in the television

a device that operates on alkaline batteries. It lasts longer because Duracell batteries power it. The brand's emblem is a battery-powered device that also represents the durability and longevity of the Duracell battery. This rabbit exhibits quickness, cunning, and activity, which has a positive psychological effect on observers or consumers. In television advertisements, the Duracell Bunny has assumed a variety of personalities in order to contend with other rabbits that symbolize other products or corporations on the market.

2003 television advertisement featuring narration and a race of sprinting rabbits. In contrast, television advertising focuses on the efficacy of the Duracell Battery compared to competing zinc-air batteries. The depiction of the rabbits in the television advertisement, which represent another brand, was quite unusual. The bunnies from the other brands have exhausted all their energy attempting to catch up to the Duracell Bunny (a standard battery), constantly racing and winning.



advertisements for Duracell batteries is a significant factor in this phenomenon. Without animation, giving this innovative idea a real-world appearance would have been difficult. The only way to bring this company's emblem, the Duracell Bunny, to life and into action is through animation. Using animation, sometimes stop-motion animation, and sometimes 3D animation, the advertiser has presented this rabbit with various notions and concepts. In the accompanying advertisement, Bunny is depicted as a competitive percussionist. In this television advertisement, however, Duracell Bunny is portrayed as a fierce mascot who engages in musical combat with twelve gorillas who represent zinc batteries and overcomes each one individually. The unique selling proposition of this product is described in the advertisement as follows: "You all know that Duracell batteries last longer than leading zinc batteries, but exactly how much longer?" (youtube.com).

Additionally, the advertisement was created using 3D animation. Advertisers have numerous options for animation, so they come up with these concepts and effectively illustrate them (Organ, 2011). In December of 2018, on the YouTube channel for Duracell India, new television advertisements for the Christmas holiday were just uploaded, and this time Bunny is not at all featured competitively. In this instance, the advertiser also introduced Santa Claus and the concept of providing gifts on Christmas Eve to well-behaved children in their homes. Santa is depicted entering a home through the fireplace's chimney, placing gifts inside, and then departing after realizing that someone else had also entered the home through the chimney.

The second character is Bunny, who enters the house bearing a satchel and dashes toward Santa's stored products. After disassembling the gift package and inserting a Duracell alkaline battery into the device, Bunny extracted it. Advertisers attempted to convey that the modern Christmas celebration would be incomplete without Duracell Batteries. It has also been implied that the influence of devices, electronics, and entertainment is pervasive in contemporary society. This comprehensive Duracell Bunny campaign (Organ, 2011) has substantially impacted the promotion, success, and effective marketing of Duracell Batteries.

He merely grasps his midsection and chuckles. As a result of his popularity among several generations of television viewers, he sells millions of cans of rolls, biscuits, and toaster delicacies and brightens countless individuals' faces. In a television advertisement from 1965, this Doughboy first appeared. This figure, known in Chicago as "Doughboy," was created by Rudy Perz (Hunt, 2015). It has a distinctive quality, as evidenced by the chef's cap on its head, the white cloth around its neck, and the "Hi! The animation transforms me into Poppin' Fresh, the Pillsbury Doughboy. The chef's headwear features the Pillsbury logo. Customers in

This Mascot's most significant selling point is its adorable appearance. According to numerous theories, soft dolls and endearing characters are extremely popular among women. The Doughboy was another example of how Pillsbury targeted the preponderance of female homemakers using the same strategies. This Doughboy has made numerous appearances and garnered attention as a dancer, rap artist, opera singer, and more. Moreover, due to the animation, all of them became possible. This lends life to the fictional character Doughboy. Initially, it was projected using clay animation (stop-motion animation), but technological advancements have significantly enhanced these endearing minuscule

Through an analysis of these commercials, the function of animation in the advertising industry has been investigated. Any advertiser or artist can now present their eerie ideas to the public thanks to animation. Animation assists the advertiser in augmenting aesthetic value, and these types of visualizations expand the pondering and imagination of the target audience.

Animation is not a limitation on the capacity to morph or construct films. Several businesses, such as Duracell, use animation to attract their target market and consumers. Sometimes, advertisers and businesses prefer animation to create advertisements and commercials published on their websites and social media platforms such as Facebook and YouTube. It functions as the emblem and promotional symbol for the Pillsbury Company. Although this Mascot's moniker is "Poppin' Fresh," he is commonly known as the "Pillsbury Doughboy." This Doughboy, wearing a chef's cap, is a small, fragile mass of dough selling the product for over four decades. In addition, he is well-known for creating the endearing "Hooo Hooo" sound and for being finger-taunted. He is an optimistic spokesperson who is entirely devoid of malice. Even when the feared finger, which repeatedly jabs him in the midsection, pokes fun at him.

the United States praised Pillsbury and its television advertisement.



mascots' aesthetics, characteristics, and appearance. The most fascinating aspect of the animation, however, is the gesture made by the housewife as she prods the Doughboy's happy spot. The Doughboy was also awarded this prod as a reward. This is the most conspicuous USP for Pillsbury's product quality. It reflects and represents the reliability of the company's high-quality, grain-based products, where obtaining the populace's or clients' confidence is the greatest challenge. In contrast, this Mascot has achieved this feat exceptionally by employing a particularly endearing gesture that has garnered immense popularity and developed its supporter base among the audience. In

this case, animation is the only way to surmount the challenges of real-world situations; without animation, a fictional character would be unable to sell any products in the advertising and marketing industry and capture the affection of the target audiences. Doughboy is flourishing in over thirty countries and offers an extensive selection of products, from wheat flour to frozen pizza. The Pillsbury Doughboy continues to be regarded as a helpful and friendly companion by chefs of all types, and this is all due to the power of animation. The most significant advancements in the real world can be observed in the creative sectors, where ideas are executed or displayed effectively by employing the correct techniques. Aside from these contexts, animation provides fantastic options and features that meet all the requirements of creative individuals seeking to convey their creative ideas in highly respectable ways.

Conclusion

It is more creative and adaptable to use animation to portray mascots in commercials to reach the target demographic. Advertising and the company itself can utilize mascots in a variety of methods to communicate the USP, vision, and mission of a business. Companies and advertisers prefer to use mascots rather than personalities to promote their products for obvious reasons. In addition, by using animation, advertisers can construct highly sophisticated marketing strategies that are frequently effective. Moreover, animated mascots are less expensive than prominent endorsements. In addition to breathtaking visuals, animated mascots or characters have excellent communication qualities that attract audiences and leave a profound, partial impression on them. Consequently, the animation-based mascot marketing techniques devised by advertisers are pretty compelling.

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“Synthesis of Zeolites from Coal Fly Ash”

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Introduction:

What are Zeolites?

Zeolites are hydrated allumin osilicate minerals from inter linked tetrahedral of alumina(AlO_4) And silica(SiO_4).in simple words,they are solids with a relatively open three dimensional crystal structure built from the elements like aluminum,oxygen,& silicon with alkali or alkaline earth metals (Sodium,Pottassium & magnesium) plus water molecules trapped in the gaps between them.

Types of Zeolites

Zeolites are mined in many parts of the world; most of the Zeolites are commercial & are produced synthetically. The applications of Zeolites are more as compared to natural Zeolites. There are nearly 50 different types of Zeolites (Clinoptilolite, Chabazite, Phillipsite, mordenite,etc) with varying physical & chemical properties, crystal Structure and chemical composition,particle density, cation selectivity, pore size, & strength.

Zeolites are of two types

1. Natural Zeolites

- According to the US Geological Survey,there are about 40 naturally occurring zeolites, forming in both volcanic & Sedimentary rocks..Most common Zeolite minerals are Analcime, Chabazite, Clinoptilite, Mordenite, Natrolite, Phillipsite & Stilbite.
- Natural Zeolites are non porous for example, Natrolite, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{SiO}_2 \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

2. Synthetic Zeolites

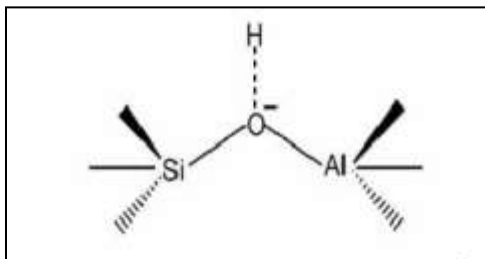
- Synthetic (Artificial) Zeolites (around150) have been designed for specific purposes,the best known Zeolites are, Zeolite A ,Zeolite X&Y etc.These are Porous.
- They are prepared by heating together china clay, & soda ash.

Difference between Natural & Synthetic Zeolites:

Synthetics are manufactured from energy consuming chemicals whereas naturals are processed from natural ore bodies. Synthetic Zeolites have silica to alumina ratio 1:1 & Clinoptolite (Clino) zeolites have a 5:1 ratio.

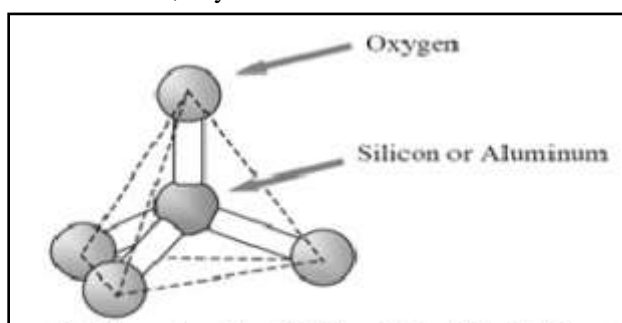
Basic Structure of Zeolites:

- Zeolites are three dimensional micro porous, crystalline solids with well defined structures that contain aluminium, silicon & Oxygen, in there regular frame work cations & water are located in the pores.
- Water moves freely in & out of these pores but the Zeolite frame work remain rigid.



Description of the Chemical Structure of Zeolite

- Primarily, Zeolites are built from $(\text{SiO}_4)^{4-}$ & $(\text{AlO}_4)^{5-}$ which are tetrahedral & infinitely extended in a three dimensional network,they are linked together by a shared atoms of oxygen.



Schematic of the Building Unit of Zeolite Structure.

- The pore size & shape present in a Zeolite framework affect the adsorption properties of a Zeolite & its ability to act as molecular sieve. Zeolites classification can be done base on the pore size present in the zeolite frame work & this can be done defined by the number of T atoms present in the framework. Where T=Silicon or Aluminium ion.

Importance and Applications:

The cage like structure of Zeolites makes them useful in all sorts of ways. One of the biggest

everyday uses for zeolites is in water softness & water filters in ion exchange water softness. For example Hard water (rich in calcium & magnesium ions) is piped through a column filled with sodium containing zeolites. The Zeolites trap the calcium & magnesium ions & release sodium ions in their place.so the water becomes softer but richer in sodium.every day laundry & dish water detergents contain Zeolites to remove calcium & magnesium and soften the water so they work more effectively.

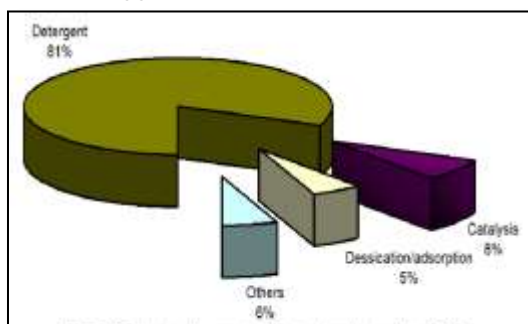


Chart showing the percentage utilization of synthetic zeolites

Use of Zeolite has advanced in the following areas:

a) In Agriculture:

- Zeolites are have been used successfully as soil additives to improve the yield of agricultural products. The mercury adsorption by plants & its subsequent entry into the food chain can be restricted using natural Zeolites.the ammonia enriched zeolite acts like a fertilizer to give high efficiency in agricultural.
- The Zeolites also be used in the culitivation of common vegetables & flowers.these are used in the food industry.

b) In Animal Production:

- Clinoptilolite (natural Zeolite)have shown Significant gain in weight & high resistance to sickness than those fed with normal diets.zeolites have been shown to affects the characterisitics of eggs.The clinoptilolite helps to imporove the weight of the albumen & yolk in egg.
- Mineral adsorbents such as natural Zeolite & bentonite can be added to chick diets to prevent food poisoning resulting from the presence of mycotoxins in their diet.

c) Cosmetic & Dermatological Application:

- Zeolites in powdery form have found applications in the treatment of athletic foot & it has proven to be effective it also shorten the time required for the healing of bruises & wounds from Surgery.

d) Bone Formation:

- Zeolite A containg Silicon has resulted in an increase in the thickness of egg shells in hen, these Zeolites also have significant effects on the formation & structure of bones.

e) Enzymes Encapsulation:

- This technique also given exciting pharmalogical application of Zeolites & meso porous Silicate encapsulation of different ions & molecules.
- The Zeolite surface has been applied for the treatment of skin diseases & as support materials for enzymes & antibodies.

Materials and Synthesis methods :

Materials :

- There are some of the basic materials which are in the Zeolites are
- Silicon dioxide, Aluminium Oxide, Faujasite, Sodalite, Analcime, Nickel, Caesium, Palladium, Zirconium, Vanadium, Gallium, Nobel Metal, Cobalt, Strontium, Ruthenium, Pozzolan.



Zeolite

Synthetic methods of Zeolites:

There are three methods used in the synthesis of Zeolites & they include

1) Hydrothermal Method:

Hydrothermal method is the earliest method of the synthesis of Zeolites. The reactants are usually put inside a Teflon lined autoclave with hydrothermal synthesis pressure for optimum Zeolite production. This method is much easier & cheaper than other methods.



Auto-clave kit

2) Solvothermal Method:

This method of Zeolite Synthesis involves the use of a Solvent to produce the Zeolite. Since the hydrothermal method can also be said to be a member under this classification, since water is most common solvent. Other solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, pyridine, etc.

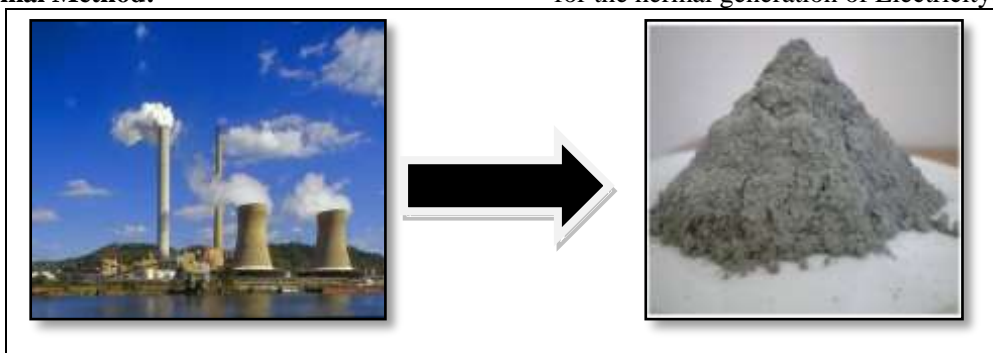
This is another special category of Solvothermal synthesis method in which the solvent used are mainly ionic compounds.

Zeolite Synthesis from Coal Fly Ash:

Coal Fly Ash :

Fly ash is produced in massive amount as a waste material of burning fossil fuels (Coal combustion) for the thermal generation of Electricity.

3) Ionothermal Method:



Thermal Power Point

Raw Cosh Fly Ash

- This residue being utilized for various purposes including in Cement & concrete Production. There are different types of fly ash including class F & class C generated by burning black coal & Brown Coal respectively.
- Basically Zeolites are the natural minerals which are derived from raw coal fly ash that contains the Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 , $Ca_3Al_2O_6$, etc...

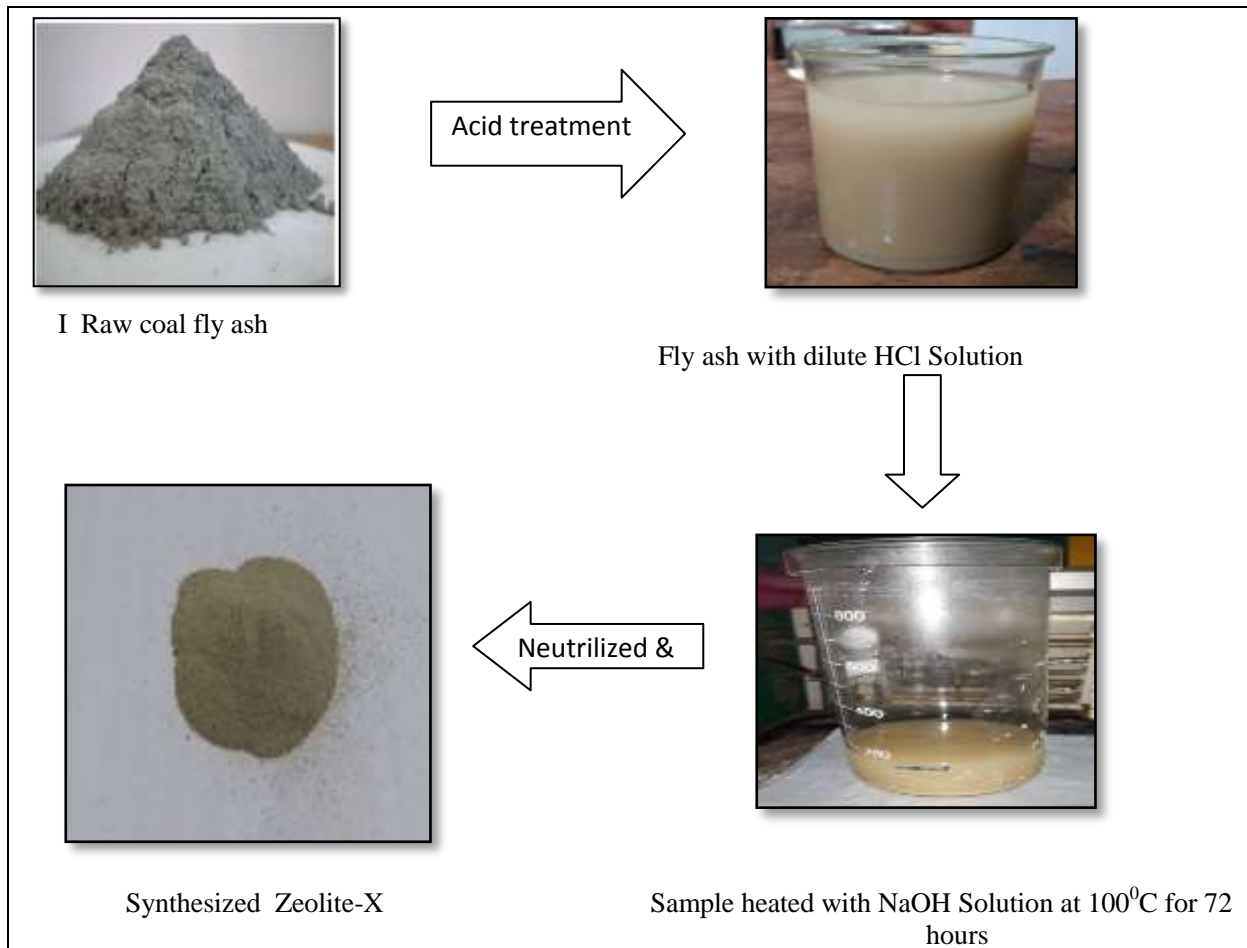
Brief procedure:

- Collect that powder in the beaker, further we made Acid treatment for raw coal fly ash to remove Sulphur content.
- Raw Coal fly ash was treated with dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl) & kept it for 1 hour for

the deposition of the particles at bottom of the beaker finally the fly ash was neutralized by washing with deionized water & allowed for drying.

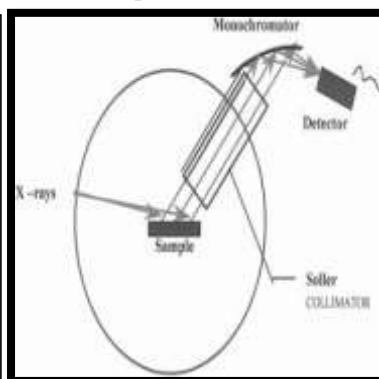
- After the acid treatment (washing & drying) weigh the treated fly ash.
- Also we make the basic treatment for acid treated fly ash allowed this mixture for prolonged heating process of about 72 hours with giving 100 degree Celsius temperature.
- After that we take the sample in plastic or glass holder. Make the treated Coal fly ash sample for XRD analysis, after that compare both graphs (Raw Coal fly ash to treated Coal fly ash).

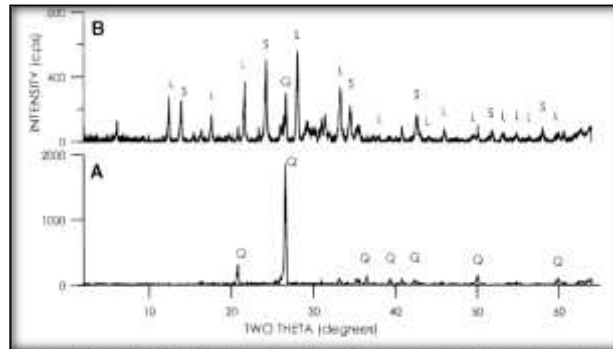
Schematic representation of Zeolite Synthesis:



Characterization Techniques : XRD, SEM, TGA, DTA,

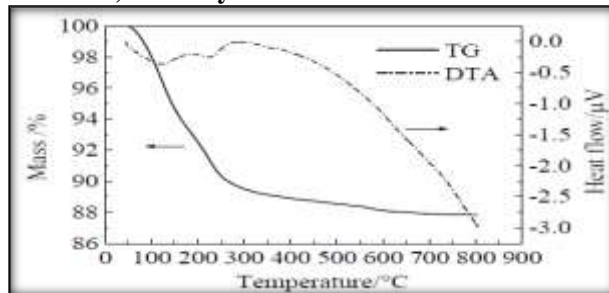
- Synthesised products Zeolite were determined by using X-ray diffraction spectroscopy with diffraction angle 2θ ranging from 0-80 degree using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation at 40 Kv & 40 milliampere.
- Surface morphology of Fly ash & Synthetic Zeolite was analyzed by SEM.
- In SEM analysis Samples were coated with thin layer of Gold make them Conductive.
- The Synthetic Zeolite was further characterized by Thermo gravimetric Analysis(TGA), Differential Thermal Analysis(DTA), with the heating rate of 10degree centi grade per minute from ambient temperature to 800⁰ C in argon atmosphere.





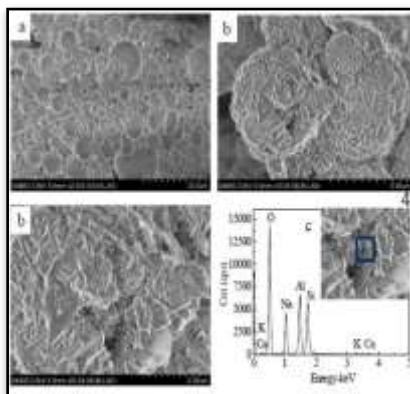
X-Ray diffraction patterns for (A) untreated fly ash, (B) fly ash treated at 100⁰ C in 3.0M NaOH at 1 atm pressure for 3 days

Thermal analysis curves (TG & DTA) of the synthesized NaA Zeolite is shown in the below :



Thermal analysis (TG, DTA) curves of synthesized NaA Zeolite.

- Endothermic peak exists in the DTA & weight losing slope in the TGA curve demonstrates the maximum rate of H₂O losing is temperature around 200 degree.
- According to the literature , NaA Zeolite presents a Cubic structure:
- According to the TGA curve, the maximum weight loss, which is corresponded to water content of the sample, is about 12 %.
- The DTA curve of the as Synthesized zeolite shows several thermal effects.



- Moreover, SEM photos indicated the uniform. SEM images of Fly ash, Synthesized Zeolite by Solid transformation method & EDS analysis.
- The Spherical particles with relatively smooth Surface & irregular round shaped predominated for the raw Fly ash.

Result and Conclusion:

- The X-Ray diffraction after crystallization shows the crystalline phase of Quartz and mullet gradually distinguished comparing with JCPDS file.
- The reduction in peak intensities 700 degree celcius may be the result of the transformation of Na-A Zeolite to the pH & SOD Zeolite

which have lower CEC & adsorption performance of ZFA decreased.

- The adsorption of ZFA increased with rise of crystalline time & declined rapidly.
- Zeolite tends to transform into SOD & pH Zeolite upon prolonged reaction time.
- A high charge Zeolitic material can be produced from fly ash by heating the fly ash in strong base.
- Formation of NaA Zeolite was ascertained by mean of defferent characterization technique including XRD, SEM, TGA/DTA.
- The Fly ash Zeolites were relatively unstable compared to other aluminosilicates partly because of the high specific surface.

- The NaOH treated fly ash used in laundry detergents, also it has many commercial /non commercial applications.

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Blended Learning: The Need of Time

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Abstract: Blended learning is the mixture of traditional face-to-face learning and technology based distance learning. This approach is being used in most of the fields like industry, business. The field of education is not an exception for it. Blended learning has become a buzz word in this field and this approach has occupied the educational system in recent years. The years of pandemic of corona can be underlined for this. This research article throws light on the significance of blended learning. It talks about how blended learning helps the learners to learn. It also gives importance of blended learning in the views of teachers to plan a lesson, devise various activities for students to teach them with technology in distance mode and manage to impart quality education. The major objective of this article to find out how blended learning is useful for the students to learn and how it is useful for teacher to cater various learning facilities with technology in online and face-to-face mode. This article also provides information about the factors that affect the blended learning approach. Blended learning is very important and effective approach in the world of technology where the use of gadgets like laptop, mobile phone and tabs has become daily task of routine. This approach is flexible and easy to access as the aforementioned gadgets have made the layman a techno savvy. The most important feature of this approach is one can learn anywhere, anytime and with anybody. This feature makes the students stay motivated and learns at their own pace. This approach helps the students to reach the goal of their achievement in education.

Key words: Blended learning concept, students' perspective, teachers' perspective, advantages disadvantage, need of blended learning, conclusion

1. Introduction:

The term blended learning is emerging and growing rapidly in the world of technology. Blended learning is used in the corporate world to train the staff. It helps the staff to learn with distance mode. Now-a-days it has become one of the most popular trends to deliver knowledge. The academic world is not exception to this. During the pandemic situation of corona the world of education experienced blended learning that is online learning with the mobile phones, laptops and tabs. So many apps like zoom, Google meet, Google classroom were developed and practiced for giving knowledge or complete the academic syllabus. It is only these apps and online distance mode learning the process of imparting education did not cease and the student stay connected to their school and college for a long period of two years of corona. According to the US Department of education (Means, Toyama, Murphy, Bakia & Jones 2009) a blend of classroom and web-based teaching and learning offers access to the wider range of learning modes and methods for developing students skills and expertise as learners (Cleveland Innes, 2017) many finding on blended learning show an increase in learner's ability collaboratively, think creatively, study independently and tailor their own learning experiences to meet their individual needs (guide to Blended Learning chapter-1) the most important feature of this blended learning approach is one can learn anywhere, any time and with any one. This feature makes the students stay motivated and learn at their own pace. Self paced learning implies

solitary on-demand learning at pace that is managed of controlled by the learners (Harnvey Singh -2003) Blended learning has become a buzz word in the field of educational system in recent years. Many of the institutions are using this approach for conferences and various courses where the learners are availing of such conferences and courses online as distance mode. It saves time and money and helps the learners participate actively and express their opinions creatively. So in this world of technology and scenario of the gadgets like mobile phones, laptops, tabs which have made the layman a techno savvy. Blended learning is essential approach to learn and it is the need of time.

2. Objectives:

1. To study the concept of Blended Learning.
2. To study how blended learning is helpful for the teachers
3. To learn about the advantages and disadvantages of blended learning
4. To study the impact of Blended Learning on students and teachers.

3. What Is Blended Learning?

It is very important to see some of the accepted definitions of blended learning so that one can easily understand what blended learning is. Following are some of the definitions of blended learning.

- 1) Oxford Dictionary Definition of Blended Learning A style of education in which students learn via electronic and online media as well as traditional face-to-face teaching.
- 2) Graham (2006) defines Blended Learning as follows: Blended learning systems combine face-to-

face instruction with computer mediated instruction (P. 5)

3) Garrison and Kanuka (2004) define blended learning as The thoughtful integration of classroom face-to-face learning experiences with online learning experiences

4) Dr. Margaret Driscoll defines four different concepts in defining blended learning.

I) To combine or mix modes of web-based technology (e.g. live virtual classroom, self-paced instruction, collaborative learning, streaming video, audio and text) to accomplish an educational goal. (Driscoll, 2002)

II) To combine various pedagogical approaches (e.g. constructivism, behaviorism, cognitivism) to produce an optimal learning outcome with or without instructional technology (Driscoll, 2002)

III) To combine any form of instructional technology (e.g. videotape, CD-ROM, web-based training, film) with face-to-face instructor- led training. (Driscoll, 2002)

IV) To mix or combine instructional technology with actual job tasks in order to create a harmonious effect of learning and working.

4. Blended Learning In Students' Perspective:

Blended learning provides the students with ample opportunities to learn face-to-face and access the modern technologies at the same time. Students can develop various skills among themselves. Blended learning can be seen in students' perspective with help of the following points mentioned by Lalima, kiran Lata Dangwal in their article Blended Learning: An Innovative Approach.

I) Face-to –face teaching: Blended learning provides the students with ample opportunities to have interactions with their instructors and their peers. They can be influenced by the personality, behavior and value of the teacher. The students can give immediate feedback which is useful in teaching learning process.

II) Peer group interaction: Students can learn informally in the school campus. They can have good communication with their peer groups and learn together on the school ground.

III) Group discussion and exchange of ideas: In classroom teaching students can discuss with their friends in their groups. They can exchange their own ideas. This helps the students to develop their confidence, remove hesitation and develop the skill of communication.

IV) Virtual class room: In virtual class the students can learn as per the mantra anywhere, anytime and with anyone. The students can learn with anyone who admits them in their virtual classroom. They can learn with their friends, teachers and other unknown person who is a part of the virtual class. The virtual class can provide the students with the

guidance of various experts by which they can enhance their knowledge.

V) Use of You Tube for expert lectures: There are number of videos on You Tube available for the students to learn a particular topic. The institutions like Grade up. Uncademy have posted the videos of expert lecturers on a particular topic. These videos are available on You Tube after they have taken online class. It means the students can attend the online class as well as watch the videos after the class for consolidation. The institution where the students learns can also upload their videos on You Tube so that the student can watch the videos of his /her own teachers and feel at home.

VI) Webinars: Now-a-days there are so many webinars for the students who wish take part in. Webinar is a feature of blended learning that is ICT supported format webinars can be arranged on Zoom, Google Meet, Skype, Google Talk etc. The students can take part in such webinars and express their opinions even they can present their papers. (Lalima, kiran Lata Dangwal,2017)

5. Blended Learning In Teachers' Perspective:

I) well versed teachers: The teachers become expert in preparing their won materials like audio, videos, PPTs etc. They can develop their expertise in both traditional face-to-face training and online training. Blended learning makes the teachers to develop content in digital format. They become good at browsing internet and finding the right study material for their topic. They can handle various apps like Zoom, Google Meet, Skype, Google Talk etc. They can schedule their meetings and webinars and convey it on what's app groups.

II) Blended learning develop scientific attitude among the teachers: This is an important aspect that the teachers can develop scientific attitude while dealing with blended learning. They can be optimistic and develop problem solving skills. They use all the technology with positive attitude and the same attitude percolates from teacher to students.

III) Wider outlook: The teachers accepts the new changes and innovative ideas emerging on daily basis. They develop positive attitude and wider outlook and become flexible to accept the changes.

IV) Teachers become tolerant in blended learning: The students can voice their opinions in face-to-face learning and in online learning. The teachers listens to all the opinions of the students and the teacher gives his/her opinion. This is a good platform everybody to express opinions and listen to the other participants' opinion.

V) Monitors the group discussion: The teacher who is applying blended learning can manage the groups of the students and monitors the group discussion. He gives space for the students to express their opinions. He manages the group

discussion in face-to-face learning and online learning too. (Lalima, kiran Lata Dangwal,2017)

6. Advantages of Blended Learning:

- ❖ Blended learning offers more flexibility in the learning process.
- ❖ Blended learning allows for various learning activities, teaching approaches, pacing and students grouping.
- ❖ Students enjoy a combination of face-to-face and online learning.
- ❖ Blended learning provides students with opportunities to interact with faculty staff as well as the peers.
- ❖ Blended learning establishes bonding between teacher and students.
- ❖ Blended learning helps to learn individually.
- ❖ It allows students to work at their own pace.

7. Disadvantages Of Blended Learning:

- ❖ Blended learning needs technical resources or tools. These tools need to be reliable, easy to use and update.
- ❖ Good internet connection is important. Sometimes it gets disturbed.
- ❖ IT literacy can be one of the barriers.
- ❖ Sometimes the students can do malpractice while in meeting or learning online.

There are many advantages than the disadvantages. So it is important to focus more on advantages and not on the disadvantages because these advantages can be overcome.

8. Impact on Students and Teachers: Blended learning is an emerging approach which helps the students and teachers to make teaching and learning process easy as well as innovative. The teachers are now a days devising their lesson plans keeping the online material in mind. They use various pictures, graphs, photographs for their lessons. Now a days it has become very common to use videos relevant to the lesson in the classroom. The teachers teach offline and online at the same time. This is nothing but the use of blended learning. The students enjoy the teaching of the teacher in the class and they also use online material for their self study. Their presentations are becoming attractive and their performance the class is becoming praiseworthy due to only the online and offline learning. It is considerable that the blended learning is now spreading its roots in the students learning and the teachers teaching.

9. Need Have Blended Learning: In those old good days the education used to be given face-to-face in person. When the technology entered in the life of human being, the face-to-face education started taking place of online distance education. There are number of electronic gadgets help the students to take education online. The revolution in technology is not going to stop. Everyday new inventions are taking place. In such surroundings

teachers should cope with the speed of inventions and go with them. So it is needed to learn with the combination of both face-to-face and online learning.

10. Conclusion: Blended learning has now become vary much familiar with the students and the teachers as it is very useful and needful in the perspectives of both of them. The technology is now a part and parcel of human's life. Nothing is possible without the technology and various electronic gadgets which are in the reach of the human. If this gadgets and all the technology are used in the teaching learning process, it would be easy to impart knowledge and be receptive of knowledge. The coming generations would have more gadgets and much more advanced technology in their hands so blended learning is the need of time.

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Open-Source Software Special Reference to Libraries

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Abstract

The paper while giving the information to introduction of the concept, describes the open-source Software (OSS) and explains the meaning of the term OSS, Definition the OSS used to explain it and also elaborates some of the important issues with reference to the explanation of the OSS. The paper enumerates the important characteristics of the OSS and Advantage and Disadvantage It describes important OSS, being presently used worldwide with special reference to the popular OSS used in Libraries Like as Library Automation Software Ex. Koha, Newgenlib, and Evergreen.

Keywords: software's, open-source , library science

Introduction

Open-source software (OSS) is computer software with its source code available to the general public for use as is or with modification and made presented with a license in which the copyright holder provides the rights to study, change and distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose. This software classically does not require a license fee. Open-source software is unique in that it is always released under a license that has been certified to meet the criteria of the Open-source Definition. These criteria include the right

1. Redistribute the software without restriction
2. Access the source code
3. Modify the source code
4. Distribute the modified version of the software

1.2 Other Valuable Systems (Servers & Desktops)

S.No.		
1.	Apache, Mozilla's Firefox	HTTP Web Server
2.	CentOS	Linux Distribution from Red Hat's development efforts
3.	Fedora	Linux desktop system
4.	JBoss	J2EE server for Enterprise Java Development
5.	Slackware	Linux distribution

1.3 Productivity Software

S.No.		
1.	Evolution	Calendar, contact manager and e-mail client
2.	Firefox	Web browser
3.	Gimp	Image manipulation program
4.	Open Office	Word processor, spreadsheet
5.	Thundebird	e-mail client, news aggregator

1.4 Open-Source and Developers: OSS projects are group effort opportunities that get improved skills and construct connections in this field. Developers must be competent with standard tools of open – source development.

S.No.		
1.	Communication tools	Email, real-time messaging, forums, and wikis help developers to discover solutions or bound ideas offeach other.
2.	Distributed revision control system	When multiple developers in different geographicallocations modify data and files, these systems supervise the different versions and updates.
3.	Bug trackers and task lists	Allow large- scale projects to monitor issues and keep track of their fixes.
4.	Testing and debugging tools	Automate testing during system integration and debug other programs

2 Advantages of Open-Source Software

In the present day, open-source software has developed into critical for approximately every organization. Approximately everything requires open-source software, be it telecommunication systems, inventory, accounting, personal productivity applications, contact management, and operating systems amongst others. Open-source software can have a most important impact on the complete organization. There are a number of advantages to using open-source software. The subsequent are a list of the advantages of opting for open-source software.

2.1 Lesser Hardware Costs

In view of the fact that Linux and open-source solutions are easily portable and compressed, it takes lesser hardware power to carry out the same tasks compared to the hardware power it takes on servers, such as Solaris, Windows, or workstations. With this less hardware power improvement, you can even use cheaper or older hardware and still get the required results.

2.2 High-Quality Software

Open-source software is mainly high-quality software. Use the open-source software, the source code is accessible. Most open-source software is well-designed. Open-source software can also be economically used in coding. These reasons make open-source software a perfect selection for organizations.

2.3 No Vendor Lock-In

IT managers in organizations face invariable irritation when dealing with vendor lock-ins. Be short of portability, expensive license fees and the inability to customize software are some of the other disadvantages. Using open-source software gives you more freedom and you can successfully address all these disadvantages.

2.4 Integrated Management

By using open-source software, you can benefit from integrated management. Open-source software uses technologies, such as the common information model (CIM) and web-based enterprise management (WBEM). These high-end technologies enable you to integrate and combine server, application, and service and workstation management. This integration would result in efficient administration.

2.5 Simple License Management

Open-source software, enables you to install it a number of times and also use it from every location. You will be free from monitoring, tracking or counting license compliance.

2.6 Lower Software Costs

Using open-source software can help you minimize your expenses. You can save on licensing fees and maintenance fees. The only expenses that you would encounter would be expenditures for documentation media and support.

2.7 Abundant Support

You will get enough support when you use open-source software. Open-source support is mainly freely available and can be without problems accessed through online communities. There are also many software companies that offer free online help and also mixed levels of paid support. Most organization that creates open-source software solutions also provides maintenance and support.

2.8 Scaling And Consolidating

Linux and open-source software can be simply scaled. With mixed options for clustering, load balancing, and open-source applications, such as email and database you can enable your organization to either scale up and achieve higher growth or consolidate and achieve more with less.

3. Disadvantages of Open-Source Software

The major disadvantage of open-source software is not being uncomplicated to use. Open-source operating systems approximating Linux cannot be learned. They necessitate effort and probably training from your side before you are able to master them. You may need to employ a trained person to make things easier, but this will incur additional costs.

3.1 Difficulty Of Use

Some open-source applications may be complicated to set up and use. Others may lack user-friendly interfaces or features that your staff may be recognizable with. This can influence productivity and put off your staff from adopting or using the programs with ease.

3.2 Compatibility Issues

Many types of proprietary hardware need particular drivers to run open-source programs, which are frequently only available from the equipment manufacturer. This can potentially add to the cost of your project. Even if an open-source driver exists, it may not work with your software as well as the proprietary driver.

3.3 Liabilities And Warranties

With proprietary software, the developer frequently provides indemnification and guarantee as part of a standard license agreement. This is because they have full control and copyright over the product and its fundamental code. Conventional open-source software licenses classically contain only limited warranty and no responsibility or infringement indemnity protection.

3.4 Hidden Costs

Software that is free up- face but later costs money to run can be a main burden, particularly if you have "t careful about these hidden costs from the outset.

4. Open-Source Software Special Reference to Libraries

5. 4.1 Library Automation

4.1.1 Koha: Integrated Library System

Koha is an open-source Integrated Library System (ILS) used world-wide by public, school and special libraries. Koha is web-based ILS, with a

SQL database (MySQL prefer) backend with cataloguing data stored in MARC and easy to get to Z39.50 or SRU. The user interface is very

configurable and adaptable and has been translated into many languages

S.No.	Koha FREE LIBRARY SYSTEM	
1.	Year	Created in 1999 by Katipo Communications for the Horowhenua Library Trust in New Zealand and the First installation went live in January 2000.
2.	Developer	Koha Community
3.	Initial release	January 2000
4.	Stable release	17.05.01/ June 23, 2017
5.	Preview release	17.05.00/ May 31, 2017
6.	Repository	Github.com/koha-Community/Koha
7.	Written in	Perl
8.	Operating System	Linux
9.	Type	Integrated Library System
10.	License	GNU General Public License V3
11.	Website	Koha-community.org

4.1.2 NewGenLib : New Generation Library

NewGenLib is an outcome of collaboration between Verus and Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge management. NGL is developed and maintained by Verus Solutions and Kesavan Institute has provided the domain expertise. NewGenLib is an integrated library management system developed by Verus Solutions Pvt Ltd. Domain knowledge is provided by Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge Management in Hyderabad, India.

NewGenLib version 1.0 was released in March 2005. On 9 January 2008, NewGenLib was declared free and open-source under GNU GPL. The Latest version of NewGenLib is 3.1.1 released on 16 April 2015. Many Libraries across the globe (mainly from the developing countries) are using NewGenLib as their Primary Integrated Library Management System as seen from the NewGenlib discussion forum.

S.No.	NewGenLib FREE LIBRARY SYSTEM	
1.	Year	2005
2.	Original Author	Siddhartha Errabolu and L.J. Haravu
3.	Developer	Verus Solutions
4.	Initial release	March 2005
5.	Written in	Java
6.	Operating System	Linux, Windows
7.	Type	Integrated Library System
8.	License	GNU General Public License V
9.	Website	Verussolutions.biz

4.1.3 Evergreen: Evergreen is an open-source Integrated Library System (ILS) initially developed by the Georgia Public Library Service for Public Information Network for Electronic Services (PINES) a state-wide resource sharing consortium with over 270 member libraries. PINES the Evergreen ILS is deployed worldwide in approximately

1800 libraries and is used to power a number of state-wide consortial catalogs. In 2007 the original Evergreen development team software Equinox Software which provides custom support development migration training and consultation for Evergreen.

S.No.	Evergreen (Software)	
1.	Year	2006
2.	Developer	Georgia Public Library Service (GPLS) Public Information Network for Electronic Services (PINES) and the Evergreen Community
3.	Initial release	September 2006
4.	Repository	Git.evergreen-ils.org/Evergreen.git
5.	Written in	C, Perl, XUL, JS
6.	Operating System	Linux
7.	Platform	Cross-Platform
8.	Available	English
9.	Type	Integrated Library System
10.	License	GNU General Public License
11.	Website	Evergreen-lis.org

Conclusion: Evaluation of open-source software is different from proprietary programs. A key difference for evaluation is that the information available for open-source programs is usually different than for proprietary programs; source code, analysis by others of the program design, and discussion between users and developers on how well it is working. Often proprietary programs always hide all information from users and only allow running the software.

That there are some very controlling solutions presented today that could be used to create a much more resourceful library. By using open-source software in the library money that otherwise would be spent on software solutions can be used for other important resources, such as purchasing additional media resources (books, journals) or can be used to appoint educated technical support that provides customers with the know how to better use already existing resources. This free software is constantly being updated, changed and customized to meet the library's needs. While all of this is fine and dandy and sounds like the win-win solution for your library there are still pitfalls and hurdles we all need to overcome.

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The Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Adolescent Mental Health

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Abstract

Covid-19 has been one of the biggest and main problems of our country some time ago. Everyone faced this problem whether it was a child or an old man. But our teen of agers who are already facing problems with their age have faced this problem the most. During Covid-19, all teenagers faced many problems, which have greatly affected their growth and development in educational and social area both. In this paper, the researcher has discussed all these problems, what kind of problems were caused in teenagers during Covid -19. What kind of psychological and mental problems did the teen agers face during Covid-19 the researcher has discussed all these things in this paper and has tried to give solutions to them. Understanding the psychology of teenagers and what kind of treatment should be given to them. In this paper, the researcher has focused all these things in this paper how they should be given mental relaxation according to their age.

Keyword- Covid-19, Adolescents students, Mental problems

Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), mental health includes "subjective well-being, perceived self-efficacy, autonomy, competence, inter-generational dependence, and self-actualization of one's intellectual and emotional potential, among others." The WHO further states that the well-being of an individual is encompassed in the realization of their abilities, coping with normal stresses of life, productive work, and contribution to their community. Cultural differences, subjective assessments, and competing professional theories all affect how "mental health" is defined. A widely accepted definition of health by mental health specialists are psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud's definition: the capacity "to work and to love".

According to the U.K. surgeon general (1999), mental health is the successful performance of mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, and providing the ability to adapt to change and cope with adversity. The term mental illness refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders—health conditions characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, or behavior associated with distress or impaired functioning. A person struggling with their mental health may experience this because of stress, loneliness, depression, anxiety, relationship problems, death of a loved one, suicidal thoughts, grief, addiction, ADHD, various mood disorders, or other mental illnesses of varying degrees, as well as learning disabilities. Therapists, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, nurse practitioners or physicians can help manage mental illness with treatments such as therapy, counselling, or medication. Teenagers may be short-tempered and get angry easily, especially. The COVID-19

pandemic has had a significant impact on public mental health. Therefore, monitoring and oversight of the population mental health during crises such as a pandemic is an immediate priority. The aim of this study is to analyse the existing situation and findings in relation to the prevalence of stress, anxiety, and depression in the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Justification of the study:

Mental health is described as including the emotional and behavioral areas of health and is crucial to a given child's wellbeing. Moreover, mental health can vastly impact various areas of life including, personal relationships, work and school and physical health. According to the data of National Crime Records Bureau, 9408 teenagers committed suicide in 2015, in which 4462 were males and 4946 were females. The modern world in which all individuals can rapidly travel and communicate has been rarely forced to the current social isolation and restrictions which are linked to feelings of frustration and in certainty. This unprecedented situation related to COVID-19 outbreak is clearly demonstrating that individuals are largely and emotionally unperpetrated to the detrimental effects of biological disasters that are directly showing how everyone may be frail and helpless.

Definition:

According to WHO – Mental health defined as state of wellbeing in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to contribute his or her own community.

Characteristics of Adolescent students: Period of life when individual no longer a child or yet adult. It spans age group 10-19 years. Stages of adolescence-



Early adolescence 10-13 years-

1. During this stage, children often start to grow more quickly.
2. Early adolescents have concrete, black and white thinking.

3. Middle adolescence 14-16 years-

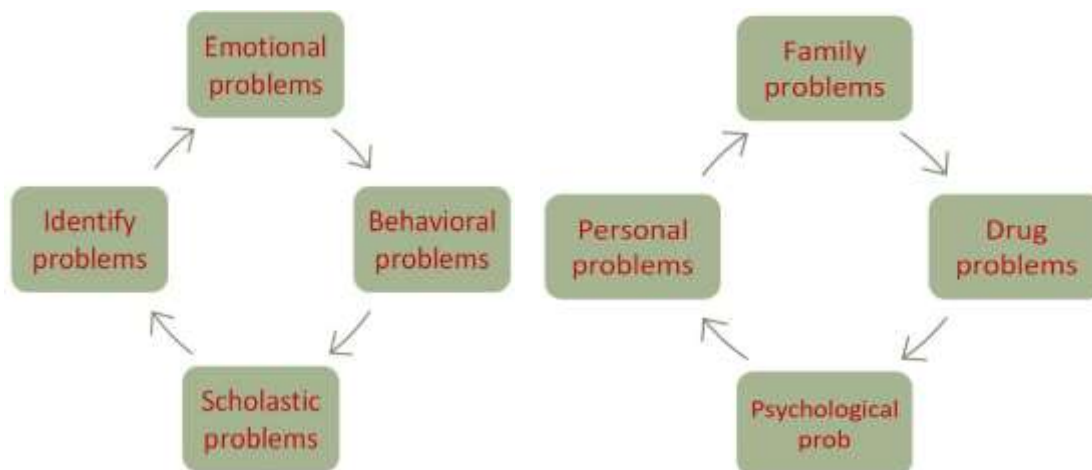
4. Increase their hypothetical reasoning abilities.

Problems of mental health in adolescents:

5. Conduct increasing future planning.

6. Late adolescence 17-19 years-

7. People have a greater ability to regulate their own self esteem.
8. The emotional stability should increase at this time.



Emotional problems:

Sadness/grief, anxiety/worries, stress, intolerant anger very common because of the rapid physical, psychological, social, and sexual changes during adolescence.

Identify problems

Adolescence is also a time when they wanted to establish them identity, it is a challenge for adolescent to decide them identify. There is so much diversity, mobility, and opportunities for adults to establish them identify easily.

Behavioral problems:

Aggressive behavior parents' teachers, siblings, and friends. Expressed in either individually or in group. Disruptive behavior. Risky behavior example-hazards drinking driving, smoking, self-harm physical inactivity educational failure and school

drop outs.

Scholastic issues

Strong emphasis placed on educational achievement has put a lot of pressure on adolescents.

Drug or substance abuse:

On risk taking behavior/adventure, Peer pressure Stress commonly taking substances are Alcohol, Tobacco, Heroin, Cannabis prescription drugs depression etc.

Personal problems (Interpersonal problems):

Prone to peer conflicts as peer advice considered doctrinal by adolescents' role of teachers important.

Love affair:

Usually kind of infatuation and immature, but may seriously affect students, future life at times.

Psychological problems:

Depressive symptoms, suicidal tendency, phobia,

phobia, sleep disorders, mental deficits, mental deficits, irrational beliefs, low self-esteem.

Family problems

Alcoholic father, financial problems, broken family, problem with parents, sibling's rivalry, separation from home.

Effect of COVID-19 in Adolescents:

The outbreak of COVID-19 has disrupted the lives of many people across the world. The pandemic has imposed a sense of uncertainty and anxiety, as the world was unable to predict or prepare for this crisis.

1. It has caused a tremendous stress level among children, adolescents, and all students in general, primarily due to the closure of their schools.
2. This stress may lead to undesirable adverse effects on the learning and psychological health of students. Children exposed to these incidents

can precipitate the development of anxiety, panic attacks, depression, mood disorders, and other mental illnesses.

- a. Additionally, the healthy daily routines of children have been disrupted due to the COVID-19, which
- b. contributes to the additional stress and sleeping difficulties that many
3. children face.
4. Uncertainty of their future ambitions, academics, personal relationships, and inactivity due to the pandemic poses a significant threat to their mental well-being and putting them at risk of drug abuse.
5. COVID-19 can seriously leave a negative impact on children's mental health, just like other traumatic experiences humans may face. It can lead to higher rates of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder.



COVID-19 and Psychological Problems in adolescents:



The psychological problems symptoms are a functional disorder in one aspect of the personality. According to Derogates psychological problems symptoms divided into nine symptoms, as follow:

Somatization: is the suffering caused by physical weakness. They are mainly related to physical complaints in the intestinal, cardiac, respiratory, muscle pain, and permanent health concerns.

Obsessive-compulsive disorder: Reflects a focus

on thoughts, impulses, fears that one cannot get rid

of, and compulsive actions in the form of continuous or periodic kinetic rituals.

Interpersonal sensitivity: Feeling of inferiority and incompetence compared to others, discomfort in social gatherings, feelings of shame, and disdain for oneself, in addition to interpreting the behavior of others personally.

Depression: Feeling of helplessness, hopelessness,

imperfection, sadness, low mood, and energy, decreased activity, loss of hope, guilt, isolation from daily life activities and thoughts of suicide.

Anxiety: Mood in chaos in most or all the usual activities, including loss of appetite, change in weight, feelings of guilt, difficulty concentrating, and thoughts about death and suicide. nervousness, tremor, feeling fear. Psychological Problems and COVID-19 Pandemic The emergence of psychological problems symptoms from the perspective of psychoanalysis is a process of adapting to this individual to stress, as it gives the individual some comfort. The psychological problems symptoms are a functional disorder in one aspect of the personality.

Hostility: Means thoughts, feelings, and actions that are considered characteristics of the negative state of anger, and it also includes resentment, aggression, sniping, and extreme anger.

Mental Health Risks Due to

Social Isolation:

As an initial response to the coronavirus crisis, most state and local governments required closures of non-essential businesses and schools and declared mandatory stay-at-home orders for all but non-essential workers, which generally included prohibiting large gatherings, requiring quarantine for travelers, and encouraging social distancing.

- A broad body of research links social isolation and loneliness to both poor mental and physical health. Additionally, studies of the psychological impact of quarantine during other disease outbreaks indicate such quarantines can lead to negative mental health outcomes. There is particular concern about suicidal ideation during this time, as isolation is a risk factor for suicide.



How teenagers can protect their mental health during coronavirus (COVID-19):



How adolescent manage their stress:

1. Learn about COVID-19 Knowing the facts and stopping the spread of rumors about COVID-19 can help you feel more in control of what is happening.
2. Help stop the spread of COVID-19 by washing your hands often with soap and water, covering coughs and sneezes, and avoiding close contact with other people – even your friends. COVID-19 may be spread by people who do not have symptoms. These actions will keep you from getting sick and spreading the virus to other people you care about.
3. Wear masks when you do leave your home to help slow the spread of COVID-19. People who should not wear a mask are children under age 2 and anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.
4. You can be social, but do it from a distance, such as reaching out to friends by phone, text, video chat, and social media.
5. Find ways to relax. Take deep breaths, stretch, or meditate external icon. Try to do activities you enjoy, like exercising, gaming, reading or other hobbies.

6. Keep to a schedule. Plan times for doing school work, relaxing, and connecting with friends.
7. Avoid alcohol and drugs. These substances can weaken your body's ability to fight infections and increase the risk of certain complications associated with COVID-19.
8. Talk with someone you trust about your thoughts and feelings.

You may be feeling loss or distress over the changes in your life during this time. There are steps you can take to cope with your grief.

Conclusion:

COVID-19 not only causes physical health concerns but also results in several psychological disorders. The spread of the new coronavirus can impact the mental health of people in different communities. The study results emphasized the increasing role of counselling and psychotherapy, and on the other hand, the increased tension confront the professional psychological service providers in these dangerous current conditions faced by the entire world. Based on these results some implications may be drawn, it is necessary to take preventive and psychological therapy methods for members of society and to provide distinguished psychological services that meet their needs. The findings of this study indicate the need for specialists in psychological counselling and psychotherapy and those responsible for psychological service centers to prepare and plan counselling and psychological therapy programs via the internet for community members who suffer from symptoms of mental disorders resulting from the increasing outbreak of the COVID-19, and provide psychological services to patients with the COVID-19 to face the stress of infection with this deadly virus and to recover from serious physical and psychological symptoms.

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Knowledge, practices, and restrictions related to menstruation among young women from low socioeconomic community in Mumbai

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Introduction

Menstruation is a physiological process, which is associated with the ability to reproduce. The name “menstruation” comes from the Latin “menses” meaning moon, with reference to the lunar month and lasting also approximately 28 days long. Its onset profoundly changes a young woman’s life.

Menstruation has always been surrounded by different perceptions throughout the world. Nowadays, there is some openness toward menstruation, but differences in attitude still persist between different populations

1. There are differences between countries, cultures, religions, and ethnics groups. In many low-income countries, women and girls are restricted in mobility and behavior during menstruation due to their “impurity” during menstruation. In many parts of the world, menstruation is still related to a number of cultural taboos as well as feelings of shame and uncleanness. Even today menstruation is a secret of mother and daughter in many families. It is not discussed in the open.
 - a. In India, menstruation is considered a natural event, a gift from the God, and is considered necessary as it gives womanhood. Here, women’s perceptions of menstruation vary among different cultures and religions
2. There are many taboos like menstruating girl is prevented from going to temple, to cook food, to attend weddings, etc. There is limited knowledge and many misconceptions about menstruation among young women in India before and even after the menarche. This usually leads to undue fear, anxiety, and undesirable practices
3. The knowledge and practices related to menstruation are dependent on socio economic conditions as well
4. Today, the number of women who have regular menstruation periods is increasing in developing countries including India due to later childbearing and fewer children. But many lack the economic and social conditions to manage menstruation sanitation satisfactorily. A particularly vulnerable group in this aspect is young women in poor families. Furthermore, understanding young women’s knowledge and practices related to menstruation is a central element for designing appropriate education programs.
 - a. There is very limited social and health related research on menstruation issues in low and middle income countries including India. There is also limited research on menstruation as a social and cultural phenomenon or on the technical and hygienic aspects of sanitary protection in various socioeconomic contexts. The reason might be that menarche and menstruation are considered a taboo and thus rarely discussed
 5. even between mother and daughter. The reason for mother’s reluctance to discuss menstruation and related issues with their daughters can be partially related to their own lack of knowledge of the physiology of menstruation
 6. Considering the above scenario, this study was conducted among women from an urban area with low socioeconomic status in Mumbai, India. The main objective was to assess knowledge, practices, and restrictions faced by young women (especially between the age group of 15 and 24 years) regarding their menstrual hygiene. Usually for any young girl, it is expected that her mother is the primary source of information as far as menstruation is concerned. So the views of adult women having young daughters were also included and both views were compared. In addition, the factors influencing the menstrual hygiene practices were also studied mainly through qualitative methods.

Materials and Methods

The study was carried out during January–March 2008 in The Bombay Development Department (BDD) chawls (buildings) located in Naigaon area of Parel. This is the most central part of Mumbai, India. The BDD buildings were built up during 1920–1925 period and now are in dire need of urgent repair and replacement. There are 42 buildings in this area and it represents lower-middle class population. All these buildings have 4 floors and 20 apartments per floor. An apartment in this chawl consists of one all purpose room (functions

both as a living room and bedroom) and a kitchen (also serving as a dining room). Families on a floor have to share a common block of bathrooms and latrines. There is little privacy for people living in a chawl. The majority of the population in these buildings work in the mills and industries in the surrounding area.

The mixed methods approach was followed for the data collection. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect the data. The quantitative survey was used to compare the findings between young and adult women. The qualitative data helped to supplement the findings from the quantitative survey and to study the factors affecting menstrual practices in young women.

For the quantitative survey, a structured questionnaire was used that elicited information on demographic and socioeconomic background of individuals in addition to information related to the objectives. The questionnaire was modified based on experience of the pre-test conducted before the main study. The postgraduate students from the nearby medical college collected the data through personal face-to-face interviews. These interviewers were trained by the study investigators. The informed consent was taken from the each participant before the interview started. In case the young woman was <18 years, consent was requested either from a parent or from a guardian.

During the quantitative survey, 12 buildings were selected from 42 buildings by systematic random sampling. From each floor four women were included; two women with daughters between 15 and 24 years age groups (henceforth called adult women) and two young girls between the age group of 15 and 24 years (henceforth called young women). The care was taken during the selection of the adult and young women. They were selected from different apartments and did not belong to the same family. Each chawl has four floors. Thus from each chawl, eight adult and eight young women were selected. Totally 192 respondents (96 adult and 96 young women) were selected from the 12 buildings. The adult women were almost always available for interviews during the day time. It was difficult to contact few young women since most of them were students. If the selected respondents were not present during the visit, they were visited again contacted during their convenient time. While young women were asked about questions related to their menstruation, adult women were asked to find out how much they know about menstrual history of their daughters.

In addition, the focus group discussions (FGD) and key informants (KI) interviews were conducted to collect the qualitative data. A semi-structured schedule was prepared for conducting both FGD and KI interviews. Totally five FGDs

were conducted in the following groups – school, college dropout adolescent girls; college going girls (19 years and above); married women (18–29 years); nursing students; and girls from junior college (15 years and above). Totally 11 KI were interviewed as follows – government medical officer, school teacher, college teacher, mother not working, peer leaders of adolescent health initiative program, Mahila Mandal (local women group) representatives, laboratory technician, elderly mother having four daughters, public health nurse, Gynecologist in government maternity center, and medical officer in private sector. All these selected participants for qualitative methods were staying and working in the same area. These groups were deliberately selected after much brain storming among the researchers. It was felt that with these groups and informants, we will be able to get the required information on the factors influencing the menstrual hygiene practices of young women.

Both qualitative and quantitative analysis involved labeling and coding all of the data in order that similarities and differences can be recognized. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS 15 and a minimum level of statistical significance was 0.05. The qualitative data analysis involved aiming to uncover and understand the big picture. It was mainly done by content analysis – a more interpretive analysis that was concerned with the response as well as what may have been inferred or implied. The aim was to make sense of the data collected and to highlight the important messages, features, or findings.

Results

The findings from the quantitative survey are presented in tabular format. Since the qualitative methods mainly assisted in understanding and explaining the results from the quantitative survey, so the results from the qualitative methods are mentioned simultaneously.

The socioeconomic and demographic profile of the selected participants is presented in Table 1. The average family size of the families (households) of the selected household during the household survey was 4.77. The mean per capita income was Indian Rs. (INR) 2123/- per month, which is lower than average in that particular area. Average age of the young and adult women was 19.3 and 43.5 years, respectively. As expected, the young women were better educated than the adult women. Almost all adult women were housewives (94.8%), whereas the majority of the young women (75%) were students. The mean age at menarche reported was 13.4 years.

Table-1

Table 1

Background characteristics	Young women	Adult women	Comments
	N (%)	N (%)	
EDUCATION			
Illiterate	0 (0.0)	6 (6.3)	Chi square = 49.42, $p < 0.001$, significant
Primary (up to 4 standard)	1 (1.0)	7 (7.3)	
Secondary (up to 10 standard)	45 (46.9)	74 (77.1)	
College (up to graduation)	37 (38.5)	5 (5.2)	
Graduate	12 (12.5)	2 (2.1)	
Post graduate	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Not available	1 (1.0)	2 (2.1)	
OCCUPATION			
Service	11 (11.5)	3 (3.1)	Chi square = 160.06, $p < 0.001$, significant
Business	0 (0.0)	2 (2.1)	
Student	71 (74.0)	0 (0.0)	
At home (house wife)	6 (6.3)	91 (94.8)	
Unemployed	7 (7.3)	0 (0.0)	
Not available	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	
RELIGION			
Hindu	88 (91.2)	87 (90.6)	Chi square = 1.10, $p = 0.778$, not significant
Buddhist	6 (6.3)	5 (5.2)	
Muslim	1 (1.0)	3 (3.1)	
Christian	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	
Total	96 (100)	96 (100)	

TABLE 1. THE PROFILE OF THE SELECTED PARTICIPANTS.

Table 1. The Profile Of The Selected Participants.

As shown in Table 2, while 58.3% of young women stated that they were informed about menstruation before menarche, 69.8% adult women felt that their daughters had received information prior to menarche. This implies that 30–40% of young girls did not receive any information about menstruation before menarche. FGDs and KI

interviews also brought forward the point that many young girls did not know anything before the occurrence of their first menstruation and a few were very scared when it happened. The majority of the girls also viewed menstruation as natural and a sign of womanhood and something to be proud of. However, some considered it unfair that only girls had to suffer and boys do not have to face this.

Table 2

Table 2

Menstruation issues	Young women's perception about herself (n = 96)	Adult women's perception about her daughter (n = 96)	Comments
Received information about menstruation prior to menarche	56 (58.3)	67 (69.8)	Chi square = 2.74, $p = 0.098$, not significant
Complaints faced during menstruation	68 (70.8)	63 (65.6)	Chi square = 0.601, $p = 0.438$, not significant
Restrictions faced during menstruations	82 (85.4)	85 (88.5)	Chi square = 0.41, $p = 0.520$, not significant

**Values are given as number (percentage).*

TABLE 2. PERCEPTIONS OF 96 ADULT WOMEN AND 96 YOUNGER WOMEN ABOUT MENSTRUATION ISSUES*.

Table 2. Perceptions Of 96 Adult Women And 96 Younger Women About Menstruation Issues*.

Table 3 presents source and adequacy of knowledge about menstruation only among the participants who had received some information before menarche (56 young women and 67 adult women). Both the groups agreed that the school teachers were the most common source of information. Young women also consider that they received information from mothers, but mothers did not think so. Physicians played very minor role in giving information. Sixty four percent of the younger women and 81.5% of adult women said that

young girls did not receive any information regarding the link between menstruation and fertility. The information received was also considered inadequate both by the adult women (76.8%) and the younger women (92.3%). Inadequate information means that they had either received very little information, which is of any practical value or they might have been misinformed depending upon the source of information. Qualitative methods revealed that usually the information is provided mainly by the family members (like mother, grandmother, an aunt, or an elderly sister) followed by school teachers.

Table 3

Table 3

	Young women (n = 56)	Adult women (n = 67)	Comments
SOURCE OF INFORMATION (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)			
Teacher	22 (39.3)	32 (47.8)	
Mother	20 (35.7)	12 (17.9)	
Other family members	10 (17.9)	12 (17.9)	
Other sources	06 (10.7)	26 (38.8)	
Physician	04 (7.1)	00 (0)	
KNOWLEDGE RECEIVED REGARDING THE LINK BETWEEN MENSTRUATION AND FERTILITY			
Yes	20 (35.7)	12 (18.5)	Chi square = 4.60, $p = 0.032$, significant
No	36 (64.3)	53 (81.5)	
PERCEIVED ADEQUACY OF THE EXPLANATION OF MENSTRUATION			
Adequate information received	13 (23.2)	05 (7.7)	Chi square = 4.56, $p = 0.033$, significant
Inadequate information received	43 (76.8)	60 (92.3)	

**Values are given as number (percentage).*

TABLE 3. SOURCE AND ADEQUACY OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MENSTRUATION AMONG PARTICIPANTS WHO HAD RECEIVED SOME INFORMATION BEFORE MENARCHE*.

Table 3. Source And Adequacy Of Knowledge About Menstruation Among Participants Who Had Received Some Information Before Menarche*.

Table 2 also shows that 70.8% young women faced physical complaints or health problems during menstruation. 65.6% adult women felt the same regarding their daughters. The details about the problems faced during menstruation by young women are presented in Table 4. The most common problem faced during menstruation was pain in abdomen (dysmenorrhea) followed by backache and body ache. A few complained about extensive or irregular bleeding. The two groups of women were quite similar in their views regarding types of menstruation problems. A higher proportion of the younger women said that they relied on self-

treatment. On the other hand, the adult women thought the daughters consult their mother, mother-in-law, or significant others to a higher extent. Again physicians or gynecologist are rarely visited for consultation. Qualitative methods revealed that most of the girls do not face any problems in school and that the teachers were quite supportive. But in certain public schools where there were no special toilet facilities, the girls had to go home. Some girls mentioned that sanitary pads were available in some schools in case of emergency. The most common worries expressed during qualitative methods were the risk of staining while outside the home, missing the school, the concern about what is happening to the body, and the pain experienced during the menses. A few girls also mentioned that they worried a lot when their menses were delayed. Other

health problems like skin rash, infections, etc. were not so common.

Table 4

Table 4

	Young women (n = 68)	Adult women (n = 63)
PROBLEMS DURING MENSTRUATION (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)		
Pain in abdomen (dysmenorrhea)	48 (70.6)	51 (81.0)
Backache	19 (27.9)	15 (23.8)
Body ache	16 (23.5)	06 (9.5)
Others (weakness, giddiness, etc.)	13 (19.1)	16 (25.4)
APPROACH DURING PROBLEMS (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)		
Self-treatment	34 (50.0)	21 (33.3)
Mother, mother in law or significant other	31 (45.6)	39 (61.9)
Doctors or gynecologist	07 (10.3)	10 (15.9)

**Values are given as number (percentage).*

TABLE 4. THE COMPLAINTS FACED BY THE PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR APPROACH DURING MENSTRUATION*.

Table 4. The Complaints Faced By The Participants And Their Approach During Menstruation*.

Table 2 also shows that while 85.4% young women faced restrictions during menstruation, 88.5% adult women felt the same regarding their daughters. Majority of the participants have some kind of restrictions on them during the menstruation and most of these are religious restrictions (97.6%) rather than physical or social restrictions (10.8%). Few women (22.9%) said that the presence of a male family member during the menstrual periods was intimidating for young women. The qualitative results summarized in Figure 1 presents the factors influencing the menstrual hygiene practices and restrictions among young women. The figure also demonstrates inter-dependence of various factors. It was revealed that women cannot discuss openly at home about menstrual issues and they are considered unclean and untouchable during their menstrual periods. They are not allowed to carry out religious functions and not supposed to participate in the cooking during these periods. On the third/fourth day of the period, women are supposed to wash their hair. Few girls explicitly said they had been told how to maintain their hygiene during their periods. Girls were also advised to take a bath and wash their hair at the end of the period. A few girls had been told not to move around too much during the period and not to involve with boys. In spite of

these restrictions, participants felt that they are acceptable to their family members during the menstrual period.

Figure 1
Figure 1. The Factors Influencing The Menstrual Hygiene Practices And Restrictions Among Young Women.

Y, young women; A, adult women. *Knowledge (A) among adult women is basically their own knowledge and what they know about knowledge and practices followed by young women.

Sanitary napkins (either alone or along with reusable cloth) are used by the majority (74.5%) of the young women. But it is surprising to see that in urban area almost 25% participants are still using cloths. FGDs and KI interviews revealed that the most common advise given to the young women was that they should use sanitary pads/napkins and change it 2–4 times/day. However, quite a few girls were also advised to use cloth. Many girls seemed to start with cloths and move to sanitary napkins later on. Some girls had been told to use cloths when at home and to use sanitary pads when moving outside their home. On the other hand, cloths were said to be better when the bleeding was heavy since it could soak better than the sanitary pads. Health personnel recommend sanitary pads if the woman has economic resources. Otherwise according to them, cloths can be used given that they are carefully washed. During qualitative methods, it was

discussed how do women dispose used sanitary protection material and how is this influenced by cultural rules. Girls were told by their mothers that cloths should be washed, dried, and reused. The majority of them also washed the used sanitary napkins and wrapped them in a newspaper or a plastic bag before disposal. The reasons for washing disposable pads are the fear of bad smell but also myths such as “a snake coming to eat the blood stained pad putting the woman at risk of infertility or a curse.”

Most of the girls said that they usually buy their sanitary pads themselves. Few said that someone else, most often the mother buys it for them. According to the girls, the mean cost for sanitary protection during a month was 40–45 INR with the range between 20 and 100 INR. For the girls who were still in school the mother had to provide the money. The cost was considered okay, although those who used cloth, which did not carry any costs, might have used this at least partly because of lack of money.

Discussion

In our study, the mean age at menarche was 13.4 years, which is similar to another study conducted in urban slum of Delhi, India (6). It is expected that the girls are provided correct information about menstruation before its onset, i.e., menarche. In our findings, it is seen that either no or very poor information was provided to the adolescent girls before the onset of menstruation. A culture of silence surrounds menarche, an event which takes many young girls almost by surprise. The source of information was usually through school teachers and family relations especially mother, which is a good thing. But again it was seen that the information provided was not adequate enough. The inadequate knowledge of mother was passed on to these young girls.

These findings are similar to other studies in Delhi where most of the young girls were previously unaware that it would happen and the information they are given is sparse (6, 7). Similar findings are also seen from other parts of India like Rajasthan (8), Gujarat (9), Haryana (10), and Kerala (11). These studies in India also found that mothers, sisters, and friends are usually the major source of information (7–9, 12). Similar findings are also seen from studies in other parts of the world like Egypt (13), Pakistan (14), where it is seen that either inadequate or poor information was passed to the young girls through improper sources.

In our study, only 25% young women used reusable cloths (either alone or along with sanitary napkins). Obviously due to the poor socio economic conditions of these families, they cannot afford to purchase costly sanitary napkins. But it is essential that the reused cloths should be properly washed.

In a study from Rajasthan (8) and Delhi (7), the majority of the young girls were using and reusing old cloth, homemade napkins, and very few used cotton wool or sanitary napkins. Cloth is the cheapest material used for protection during menstruation. All kinds of old, ragged, and rejected clothes are kept by women for this and used by the majority of women in the slum and in rural areas (5, 6, 15). The main reasons for using homemade napkins were the inability to buy costly readymade sanitary napkins but also the lack of availability in rural areas (15).

Another important factor influencing their choice of sanitary protection methods was good absorbing capacity so there would not be any staining on the clothes. This question was, however, not elaborated in detail. Girls also need privacy and hygienic facilities at home as well as at school. Sanitary pads should be made available at schools for emergency use.

Limited knowledge can result in many unhygienic practices like reusing same cloth again and again without proper washing, ignoring health problems, trying to manage the problems faced during menstruation on their own, etc. These adolescent and young girls frequently face problems and restrictions during the menstruation and these problems are usually not tackled in a proper manner.

In a study in Nepal, it was seen that adolescent girls were not properly maintaining menstrual hygiene (16). The cloth used for menstruation should be clean otherwise it will become septic and form pus. Although during a study in Delhi (6), the women were taught to use clean cotton cloth and were aware of the consequences of using dirty cloth, observation revealed that old clothes were often kept in a dirty bundle to be used during the periods.

Washing the cloth is problematic since nobody especially men, should see any sign of menstruation. As a consequence, girls and women will have to use moisture and damp cloths. Some women think that the same cloth should not be used again since “it is a kind of disease” and all types of germs are discharged from inside (17). The concepts of the evil-eye and magic are strong especially in rural India. Thus, its disposal assumes a special significance in the daily lives for Indian women (5).

A study in Delhi (12) reported that among adolescent girls, dysmenorrhea was the most common problem followed by pre-menstrual syndrome. Our findings are almost same. This affects the daily routines of majority of the girls leading to absenteeism from school/college and work. Studies from out of India also reported similar findings. A study from Hong Kong showed that the prevalence of menstrual problems and dysmenorrhea increased with age but very few had

sought medical care because of menstrual problems (18). A study in New Zealand showed many adolescent girls always experienced some pain during their menstruation and they stated that menstruation affected their daily activities (19). In Taiwan, a study among young girls aged 10–12 years reported that the girls experienced physical and emotional difficulties during menstruation (20).

Menstrual hygiene is one of the important risk factors for reproductive tract infections (21). Adolescent girls have been reported to suffer from various reproductive health problems associated with menstruation. Abdominal pain, bad odor of menstrual blood, burning during urination, and profuse discharge of menstrual blood were the most reported problems (8, 22). Women who use cloth are twice as likely to have bacterial vaginosis compared to women who use nothing during menstruation (15). Impact in view of reports of high levels of sexual activity, often at very young ages, and without protection, and the high risk for acquiring sexually transmitted diseases, the failure to adequately educate girls about their own anatomy and physiology has serious implications (23).

As per a study in Delhi, India shows that 92% were restricted in religious and social activities (8). In Gujarat, India, many families continue the custom of celebrating the first menarche and observing social restrictions (10). Studies thus show a rather harsh situation for girls and women who are considered as unclean (5, 8) and untouchable while menstruating and as a consequence kept away from normal activities of life by not leaving the home (6), presumably missing work and school, or being unable to attend places of worship (5), or to swim or exercise (24). The study in Ranchi in adolescent girls concludes that cultural and social practices regarding menstruation depend on girls' education, attitude, family environment, culture, and belief (25). Many of the traditions and taboos surrounding menarche and menstruation are originally an outgrowth from religion (2) – a factor that is relatively stable across districts and local groups throughout India, as expressed by the influence religion continues to play on attitudes toward the phenomena (26).

Conclusion

We conclude from our study that very few young girls between the age group 15 and 24 years did receive any information before the onset of menstruation. Among those who received some information, it was not adequate enough. The source of information was also not authentic. Both young and adult women agreed on this. Due to the inadequate knowledge, there were certain unhygienic practices followed by the young girls resulting in poor menstrual hygiene. It also leads to many unnecessary restrictions on young girls and

they faced many health problems and complaints, which were either ignored or managed inappropriately. The role of the health sector was almost negligible in giving information to the management of health problems of these young girls.

This paper reemphasizes the important, urgent, and neglected need of providing correct knowledge to the entire community including adolescent and young girls. Correct knowledge will help them practice safe and hygienic menstrual practices and come out of traditional beliefs, misconceptions, and restrictions regarding menstruation. For this, the proper policies should be formulated and implemented, which can be part of overall health and community development policy. The physiology of the menstrual cycle, its connection to fertility, and the fact that menstruation is a normal process without any kinds of dirt should be part of family life/sexual education in schools. The health sector especially the public health system should play proactive role.

In order to eliminate needless limitations in relation to menstruation a number of changes are required in women's social and reproductive health situation, community planning in relation to sanitation and disposal, and product development and marketing at a low cost. If the economic stature of India is changing as a whole, women's situation with regard to menarche and menstruation may also change in the same direction.

The researchers feel that there were certain limitations associated with the study. Here, we could cover only urban lower-middle socio economic class population but they are not the poorest of the poor. Rural populations and ethnic minorities were not covered. The population was predominantly following Hindu religion. The views of boys and adult men could also not be investigated. It would be good to interview men/boys, pharmacists as well as religious leaders in order to understand these issues better. The study focus was quite broad and there was no focus on any particular specific issue.

The authors also felt that it was a good strategy using both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data on such a sensitive topic. The FGD and the individual household interviews gave good information. The interviews with teachers and health workers gave answers that to some extent could be expected. The mothers might have given answers that are more related to what they hope they have done than what they actually have done. Researchers felt that the young girls should have been asked more about how they want information to be given and by whom but also where they want to buy sanitary pads and how much they think they can afford. There is definite need for a national level representative survey involving urban, rural, tribal

population from different socio economic classes. Focused surveys especially on sensitive issues like affordability/financing, cultural issues, etc. will give important data.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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Needs, Prospects and Challenges and the Role of District Industrial Centers in Promoting Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

The concept of entrepreneurship development involves equipping a person with the required information and knowledge used for building his enterprise and polishing his entrepreneurial skills. Entrepreneurship education is considered as one of the most influential forces that determine the health of the economy. In these days, entrepreneurship educational programmes are treated as an important tool for industrialisation and development of entrepreneurs in India. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to qualitatively review the current entrepreneurship education regime in India and to propose an effective ecosystem for integrating and promoting entrepreneurship education.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, Prospects, Challenges, India.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship education has become a topic of increasing importance over the last few years. It is now widely recognized that entrepreneurship education can play a vital role in promoting economic growth and development. In this paper, we will explore the need for entrepreneurship education, its prospects and challenges, and the role of district industrial centers in promoting entrepreneurship.

The economic development of a nation depends on its industrial development. The industrial development, in turn, is based on the entrepreneurial competencies of its people. Although many would argue that the entrepreneurial spirit is innate, the credence on effective entrepreneurial education to foster the right entrepreneurial attitude with requisite training is gaining ground. The development of entrepreneurship as a field of study in business courses has been largely inspired by the acceptance of entrepreneurship as a legitimate tool for economic growth. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of entrepreneurship education is largely driven by the type and design of such education, as defined by the materials and modes of rendering the programs (Arthur, 2012).

Need for Entrepreneurship Education

There is a growing recognition of the importance of entrepreneurship education in today's world. One of the main reasons for this is the changing nature of work. With the rise of the gig economy, self-employment, and remote work, entrepreneurship has become an increasingly viable option for many people. However, starting and running a successful business requires a range of skills and knowledge that are not necessarily taught in traditional education systems.

Entrepreneurship education can provide individuals with the skills and knowledge they need to start and run a successful business. This includes

understanding the market, identifying potential customers, developing a business plan, and managing finances. It can also help to foster a culture of entrepreneurship, encouraging more people to consider starting their own businesses.

Prospects for Entrepreneurship Education

Entrepreneurship education has a lot of potential for the future. As more and more people consider entrepreneurship as a viable career option, there will be a growing demand for entrepreneurship education. This presents an opportunity for schools, colleges, and universities to develop new programs and courses that cater to this demand.

Entrepreneurship education can also play a role in promoting economic growth and development. By encouraging more people to start their own businesses, entrepreneurship can create new jobs, new products, and new services, which can help to boost the economy.

Challenges of Entrepreneurship Education

Despite its potential, there are several challenges that need to be overcome in order to provide effective entrepreneurship education. These include:

Lack of a Standard Framework

Entrepreneurship education has a large number of stakeholders and is widely spread in diverse forms (Ramachandran et. al., 2006). But the overall state of affairs is almost chaotic, one that lacks broad vision, clarity of goals and systematic planning (akin to the 5-year plans for the economy). The lack of a standard framework is a big challenge to the development of entrepreneurship education in India (Ramachandran, 2006).

Dependence on Government

Degree of dependence on the government is another challenge before entrepreneurship education in India (Basant, 2008). Insufficient private-sector participation and lack of sustainable business models in entrepreneurship education act as barriers to its development in India (Basu, 2014).

Entrepreneurship education in the higher education system should satisfy the need for entrepreneurship by selecting, motivating, training and supporting budding entrepreneurs (Gakure, 2013). Unfortunately, the present entrepreneurship education in India just concentrates on related courses. Moreover, the so-called entrepreneurship courses are similar to the general business courses and have no significant influence on entrepreneurial propensity (Hostager and Decker, 1999). The findings of a survey on business owners in India suggest that management education is not an important driver of entrepreneurial attitudes (Gupta 1992). There is a demand for education programs specifically designed to expand student's knowledge and experience in entrepreneurship (Ishita, 2011). The contents and teaching methods have to be differentiated between entrepreneurship and traditional business courses (Hemantkumar et. al., 2014).

Access to Education

Access to entrepreneurship education is a key challenge. Many aspiring entrepreneurs may not have access to the resources and support they need to start a business. This could be due to a lack of funding, lack of access to mentors and advisors, or simply a lack of information about where to find help.

Curriculum Development

Another challenge is developing a curriculum that is relevant and up-to-date. The business landscape is constantly changing, and it is important for entrepreneurship education programs to keep pace with these changes. This requires ongoing research and development to ensure that the curriculum is relevant and effective.

Teaching Methods

Teaching entrepreneurship can be challenging due to its experiential nature. Traditional teaching methods may not be effective in this context, and alternative teaching methods such as experiential learning, case studies, and simulations may be needed to provide an effective learning experience.

Evaluation of Outcomes

Finally, it can be difficult to evaluate the outcomes of entrepreneurship education programs. Measuring the success of a program can be challenging, as it may take years for the impact of the program to be seen. This can make it difficult to secure funding for future programs, as it may be difficult to demonstrate their effectiveness.

Role of District Industrial Centers

District Industrial Centres (DICs) can play a vital role in promoting entrepreneurship. DICs are institutions that provide support and guidance to entrepreneurs and small businesses. They offer a range of services, including training, counselling, and access to funding.

DICs can also play a role in promoting entrepreneurship education. By partnering with schools, colleges, and universities, they can help to develop entrepreneurship education programs that are tailored to the needs of the local community. This can help to foster a culture of entrepreneurship and promote economic growth and development in the region.

Conclusion

Entrepreneurship education has a lot of potential for the future, but there are several challenges that need to be overcome. These challenges include access to education, curriculum development, teaching methods, and the evaluation of outcomes. However

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Effects of modern Agriculture on Human Health

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Introduction:-

Agriculture is the major source in India. Above 65-70% population live hood depend on Agriculture. So India is one of the leading developing country making Economic progress through agricultural development In our post our population growth is low. But in past the population growth is very high. So we need to the present level of Agriculture production not reached the optional stage because of series of hurdles.

Agricultural farm workers are at a very high risk of occupational disease due to exposure to agrochemical resulting from inadequate education training and safety system in developed countries modern farming relies on many chemicals such as fertilizers pesticides and crop preservative to product and preserve and abundance of high quality food pesticides are chemical substances that derive their name from the French word 'pest' which means pest or plague and Latin word caldera to kill pesticide therefor can be defined on any chemical substance or mixture of substance intended preventing, destroying repelling or mitigating the effect of any pest plants animals. They include herbicides insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides mollusides, nematocides and attractants used in Agriculture.

Pesticide Effect on Human Health:-

Pesticide can causes shorter adverse health effects caused acute effects as well as chronic adverse Effects that can occur months or years after exposure. Examples of acute health effects include stinging Every rashes blisters blindness nausea dizziness, diarrhea and death. Examples of known chronic effects are cancers birth directs reproductive harm neurological and disruption of the endocrine system. Some people are more vulnerable than others to pesticide impacts. For example infants and young children are known to be more susceptible than adults to the toxic effects of pesticides. Farm workers and pesticide applicators are also more vulnerable because they receive grater exposures. Chronic include cancer and other tumors, brine and nervous system damage, birth defect. Infertility and other reproductive problems and damage to the liver, kidneys lungs and other body organs. Pesticide have been implicated in human studies or leukemia lymphoma and cancers of the brain breast Prostate testis and ovaries. Reproductive harm from pesticides includes birth defects still birth spontaneous Abortion sterility and in fertility. Similar impacts have been associated with human exposure to these chemicals.

Hormone Disruptions:-

Endometriosis Hypospadias undescended test ides precocious puberty in girls reduced sperm counts. Fertility problem. Epidemiological studies in humans indicated that there is a possible association between Pesticide exposure infertility breast prostate and ovarian cancer and nervous system concerns. The male farm walkers over so years of age the use of chlorinated pesticide and methyl bromide were significantly associated with prostate cancer the second most common cancer in men. After Lung cancer in their Indian on the pesticide induced.

These farmers has a very high private of chronic derma respiratory symptoms revealed that most of the farmers were poorly educated and use heavy pesticide, these farmers have a very high prevalence of chronic derma respiratory symptoms particularly cough pharyngitis. Bronchitis asthma respiratory insufficient dyspnea nasal catch sinusitis pharyngeal irrigation has several health problems such as Parkinson's disease disruption of glucose homeostasis have been linked with some intense diseases of exposure of pesticide. Agriculture effects on Human health

The agricultural sector has undergone immense change since the publication agriculture at RISK in 1988. In some respects there has been improvement in the health and safety of those working in agriculture due to improved technology personal protection and awareness of hazards. The establishment of the NIOSH Agriculture health and safety centers as a result of that effort has provided a network for the collaboration of academic health center researcher agricultural safety educators and agricultural engineers to institute a multi-disciplinary approach research outreach and education in agricultural health and sectary the regional centers appropriately reelect the geographic variation in farming. Conditions and practices regulatory approaches to improving occupational and environmental health in agricultural practices have included the passage of worker Footaction standard in 1992 and the food equality protection act in 1996 both dealing exclusively with pesticides. There is still much to be done however to prevent injuries and improve the health states of those working in agriculture. Even with the consolidation of agricultural operation and the increased complexity and size of forms and other agricultural operations there is a lack of knowledge of how

many people are adversely affected by their exposures particularly long term low level exposures. The majority of production operations are exempted from direct OSHA regulation and as a result the medical surveillance the oceans in other industries often does not or at best occurs sporadically in agriculture. The reporting system for occupational illness is still woefully inadequate which makes it almost impossible to accurately track trends determine long term adverse health effects from agricultural exposures. Farmers have an increased prevalence of many acute and chronic health conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory disease. Arthritis skin cancer hearing loss and amputation. Other health outcomes (C.B. rackbill Cameron Behrens 1994) Three prospective consort studies have been launched that will help answer some of questions.

There are many other health issues of concern that were not addressed in this paper including dermatitis and other zoonotic infections. topics discussed in detail were chosen because of the focus of current research and their potential of be the most affected by the changes occurring in agricultural advances in biotechnology, genetic modified organisms (GMOS) new agrochemicals and an evolving work force will continue to have an impact on the human health in agriculture and need to be addressed by future research.

Precautions to be taken from effect of modern agriculture

1. Government regulation

Keeping agriculture pollution in check is much harder than it seems .For the farmers to become clean once again levels of water ,soil and industrial pollution have to be kept in check. Over the last decade or so Government have become stricter enforcing. Regulation.

2. Awareness of farmers.

Farmers often unknowingly cause the environmental system. Does by increasing the farmer's knowledge they should be taught that the excessive use of fertilizer and pesticide has a huge adverse impact on the whole ecosystem. Thus by increasing the Farmers knowledge and awareness agricultural pollution can be mitigated to the certain degree. They must know that the following points.

A) Applying the right quantity of pesticide and fertilizer that are necessary get a reasonable crop is yield.

B) Using crops to prevent bare ground .when the actual harvest is over thus preventing soil erosion and loss of waterways.

C) Planting grasses, trees and farmers along the edges of field that lies on the boundaries of water bodies. They could act as buffers and nutrient losses can be avoided by filtering out nutrient before

reaching field in order to reduce runoff, soil, compassion and erosion.

D) Animal waste is a big of agriculture pollution. The management of theses pollutants is crucial.

E) Several manure treatment processing need to follow which aim to reduce the adverse impact of manure on the environmental system.

3. Changes in agriculture system.

Many farmers are moving back to traditional manure direct irrigation from local water bodies and organic means of keeping pest populations in check. But for the process of agriculture pollution to be fully reigned in there has to be a complete shift in the way agriculture is practiced.

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A study on Innovative ideas used by different genders in Micro-Small Business (MSB) in Coimbatore City

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Abstract

In India Micro-Small Business are developing in recent years. In these circumstances all the youngsters beyond their gender are interested in becoming new flourished entrepreneurs upon the gender they are using new method and innovative ideas to meet this competitive world. Starting a business is not at all a matter but to withstand in the market with their efficiency and effectiveness plays a major role. The main aim of this paper is to find out the what are all the activities focused to improve the MSB, when do the innovative ideas to be cherished inside the MSB and how and where to use the strategies by Micro-Small business while in operation. Both Primary and secondary data are used for study. Paper is empirical in nature as such data were collected with the help of websites. The study emphasized the collection of data from one city, Coimbatore. The sample size is 25.

Keywords : Innovative, strategies, activities, gender, SMB, techniques, withstand.

Introduction

Recently in India the most important creation of conducive and healthy environment for the growth of micro-small business. Since, without gender discrimination both male or female particularly youngsters are very interesting/willing to start a new small scale businesses. It is very important view of economic growth. In fact, Who has the initiative, skill for innovation and who looks for high achievements, with categorized and give the opportunities to do the business. A strong motivational urge being felt by many entrepreneurs. So, during these times, small business must be given the opportunity to continue to be a great source of growth. It backed by guidance, assistance and capital. An entrepreneurial climate must be created to support the entrepreneurial growth strategy. It means the development of the economy has to be interlinked with entrepreneurship, research, innovative ideas, improve business activities and strategies by creating new Micro-Small Business (MSB). Through this effort, the existing business can have a positive impact on the economic growth of a region/country.

Need For The Study

The purpose of this paper is to understand the owner or entrepreneurs mindset with reference to involving of their business. Especially the micro-small business. Further it identifies, Owner's Gender and age frequency. This study explain three part of growing business ideas. First, the activities to be focused to improve the MSB Second, When do the innovative ideas to be cherished in micro-small business and Third, How and Where, we will use the strategies to compete the market. This study is aimed at helping MSB owners have a better understanding

the business growth. Its aim also finding what factors are influence towards the business and owners.

Objective Of The Study

1. What are all the activities to be focused to improve the MSB in different genders.
2. When do the innovative ideas to be cherished MSB in different genders.
3. How and where using the strategies to compete the market.

Hypothesis To Be Tested

1. To find if there is significance relation between factors and the respondents.

Research Methodology

1. Direct investigation method (survey)
2. Area of the study Coimbatore.
3. As a survey method, based on both primary and secondary data used.
4. Sample size is 25. (Random sampling technique)

Research Method

Both primary and secondary data were collected. Sample includes 25 SSBOs. Primary data was collected through questionnaires and interview. Secondary data was from various research papers on the problem, reports, articles and magazines along with the websites.

Statistical Tools Used

1. Simple Percentage analysis
2. Chi-square analysis
3. Hendry Garrett Ranking

2. Literature Review

Zastempowski, Maciej, and Szymon Cyfert (2021)¹ This paper analyses the female gender as a one of the factors that may influence

product and process innovativeness of small enterprises. The Sample size 1017. Kujawsko-pomorskie region in central-northern Poland. The study suggests innovativeness, gender, innovation management capability, and firm characteristics. The study results suggest that the female gender of the entrepreneur has a positive impact on the product and process innovativeness of small enterprises. In the group of small enterprises managed by female entrepreneurs the chances of introducing product innovation are higher by 83.7%, process innovation by 56%, and product and process innovation together by 82.1%.

Pretorius, Marius, Sollie M. Millard, and Maria Elizabeth Kruger² SMME (small, medium and micro-enterprise) development has been identified by the South African government as a priority in creating jobs. This study suggests entrepreneurial education improvement, skills and innovation. This study empirically investigated the perceptions of small venture owners. It was found that number of years management experience, life cycle phase of the venture and race (cultural heritage) but not venture size and gender moderate perception of own creativity. Perception of venture innovativeness was significantly influenced by the life cycle phase of the venture only. Implementation orientation was significantly influenced by the number of years management experience, life cycle phase of the venture, venture size and race but not by gender.

Akulava, Maryia, and Maribel Guerrero (2022)³ Certain principles and prevailing decision-making logics strongly influence entrepreneurial, innovative, and managerial actions. Effectual and causal reasonings provided essential insights into entrepreneurial strategies and innovation outcomes. This study investigates the intersections between causal-effectual reasoning adopted during exploration-exploitation innovation processes, gendered decision-making style and the achievement of radical/incremental innovation outcomes within an organization. A sample size is 407. A study results shows the positive impact of effectual entrepreneurial reasonings on innovation outcomes.

Matricano, Diego (2022)⁴ The aim of this paper is twofold. First, it investigates whether male or female entrepreneurs are better at bringing innovations onto markets by testing the relationship between participation in R&D activities, employment of expert researchers and holding a patent (independent variables) and performance (dependent variable). Second, it investigates the causes of differences, if any. A sample size is 10,676 YICs, The study area is Italy. Finally results confirm the influence of gender only holding for female entrepreneurs and reveal that differences between male and female entrepreneurs depend on

random inefficiencies.

Gligor, David, Ivan Russo, and Michael J. Maloni (2022)⁵ Extant studies of the drivers of logistics innovation have focused on firm-level attributes, largely neglecting micro-level attributes associated with individual logistics professionals engaged in the innovation process as well as the environments in which they work. This includes gender differences. Consequently, we draw on organizational management research and complexity theory to evaluate gender-specific combinations of logistics innovation antecedents, including individual-level attributes such as self-efficacy, willingness to change, and creativity, as well as job-level attributes such as job satisfaction, training, and job complexity. This paper findings offer important insights into how firms can orchestrate their logistics innovation teams to meet rapidly changing customer needs.

3. Overview Of The Study

1 The activities to be focused to improve the MSB in different gender are,

Every business activities around Technical, Commercial, Financial, Security, Accounting and Managerial functions. Apart from these, to stimulate way, without gender partiality, an entrepreneur to be focused to improve their skill and knowledge to do the micro-small business. First of all every entrepreneur/owner must know their skill, knowledge, leadership quality, ability and spirit. The study highlighted the entrepreneur/owner activities as follows:

1. **Entrepreneurial spirit:** A leader senses, targets and accomplishes his goal and self-efficacy is central to the heart of the entrepreneurial spirit. People who showcase high levels of entrepreneurial spirit tend to have high self-efficacy when it comes to entrepreneurial ventures – this self-starter mentality can pay dividends when it comes to overcoming challenges and tackling issues head-on and need to be steadfastly surmounted through self-belief, conviction and a never-say-die attitude.
2. **Innovation:** This quality makes a team deliver successfully overtime is innovation. An Entrepreneur/owner realises that the timeless adage 'Don't react to the change. Be the change' holds true throughout the life of a business, to create a space and place for connection and collaboration, to map the ethnography of employees and customers and start small while seeking the scale of a business.
3. **Simplicity:** It wins everytime. That means the ideas of the owner will reach and be understood by each member of a business. The virtue of simplicity, coupled with assertiveness, determines the effectiveness of an

entrepreneur/owner.

4. **Quality:** An entrepreneur have to maintaining their quality at work as an infallible way of ensuring a business success. Demanding perfection while realising each person's limitations is the essence of good successful ownership/ entrepreneurship.
5. **Knowledge:** Knowledge helps develop perspective. It also opens up the mind and removes biases and it is this that helps owner to see the big picture and develop an agenda that is aligned not only to the present but also future.
6. **Risks:** Every business owners always take risks. There is no single leader style that works everywhere. A successful owner adapts their style to the business and uses it for the business and workers benefit. A good owner/ entrepreneur, is one who understands the business organisation and its workers, creates goals accordingly and executes them effectively.

Empowerment of people: 'Create a Reality Where You Can Think Big, Act Big' an entrepreneur to encourage their people to participate in decision – making and is open to their ideas and suggestions.

Decision-making: Decisiveness is one of the key traits an entrepreneur must possess. Indecision is the biggest risk in business and a owner cannot afford to be fickle-minded.

Ethics: Entrepreneurship is built on trust. An entrepreneur need to ensure that their conduct inspires the confidence to make inside people of the business, they lead. It must consistently espouse and act upon their values, standards and principles in their public as well as private lives.

Commonsense: Success as a owner/entrepreneur, therefore, does not come from specialised training or education. It comes from commonsense and from the ability to learn from others. Example of successful leadership are visible in plenty all around us – in different situations, in different social groups, as also in different organisations. The trick is to comprehend the behavioural patterns of these people that lead them to be exceptionally brilliant as a ownership.

Exemplification: Credibility comes from walking the talk. Stepping front to take risks simply and leading the charge.

Decisiveness: An entrepreneur/owner listen to all but do what they is best for their business.

A business owner/ entrepreneur must rely on their intuition while making key decisions.

Trusting by delegation: It must be liberal in appreciating such extra effort – this goes a long way in acting as a morale-booster for the team-members and, in turn, helps increase the productivity and efficiency of the organisation structure.

The ability to think differently: For example, who

able to ask, 'what can I get out of my business team members?' Instead of a 'what does my business team want from me?' to realise this vision. The key, therefore, is to think differently and be innovative in one's approach to handling in an organisation.

Faith: It display unwavering faith in their dreams and remain focused with a strong to pursue dreams. It give due credit for success to their co-workers while taking responsibility for failures. A owner of a business are also those who remain humble in their disposition because humility allows them to learn from subordinates who may have a few good lessons to teach.

Communication: Through communicate to inform, convince, unite, motivate and direct their flock. The power to inform and persuade is critical to winning the hearts and minds of employees- something that is essential to leading organisations effectively.

2 The innovative ideas to be cherished MSB in different genders are,

Gender equality is a fundamental human right. Yet despite progress, a innovative ideas offering a particular circumstances in the workplace, market place and community. A leadership in business a key components of every small business. In this point, man or women called as a business term Owner or Entrepreneur. A good entrepreneur evaluates a new situation in their environment and directs the making of such adjustment ideas in the economy of the business as deems necessary. When do the innovative ideas to be cherished in micro-small business as follows.

Perceiving the need and analysing own-self in relation to life goals..

Scanning the environment opportunities.

1. Identification of place, product/project and profit maximisation.
2. Conducting market survey.
3. Identification of technology advancement, plant and equipment.
4. Preparation of report business plan.
5. Arranging initial capital or finance
6. Arranging infrastructure and utilities.
7. Making organisation structure.
8. Project or business implementation.
9. Marketing and sales management
10. Advance knowledge to using social media strategies.
11. Management of business and excusion of process.
12. The Unexpected failure and unexpected external event.
13. Innovative ideas were included in this part of creativity, administrative part, to set a objectives, to maintain business secrecy, emotinal stability, human relationship, failure of guidance, threatening shadow of changing technology and communication etc.,

3 The strategies to compete the market

At present, we want to know about the strategies to compete the market. If small business owner with little experience in online marketing, creating a strategy to boost online presence may feel overwhelming. In this point, this study help to build and optimize small business marketing strategy using market setting up to attract new entrepreneurs and ultimately grow the small business. How and Where, we will use the strategies to compete the market as follows:

Understanding the public interest.

1. To Emphasize the value of a business promises to deliver to customers should they choose to buy their product.
2. Making clean Environment
3. Create marketing design
4. Achiving goal & objective
5. Collecting of creating a form of capital.
6. Understand the power of existing customers.

Interpretation, Analsis and Findings:

1. Respondents Gender and Age Frequency in Simple Percentage analysis.

Table 1

Sex Frequency	Respondents	Percentage
Male	12	48%
Female	13	52%
Total	25	100%
Different Age group	Respondents	Percentage
20-30 years	10	40%
31-40 years	8	32%
41-50 years	3	12%
51-60 years	2	8%
Above 60 years	2	8%
Total	25	100%

From total 25 respondents in sex frequency indicated 48% of male respondent were willing to start a business. 52% of female respondent were willing to start a business. Thus, 52% majority is female respondent. From total 25 respondents in different 2 age group indicated 40% of 20-30 years

7. Improve their act of raising in rank or position.
8. Stratagey were used to setup an online presence for the business.
9. How to attract prospects.
10. Smart strategy to use in social media
11. At the time of customer service.
12. The stratagies are using in email marketing.
13. To manage the smooth relationship with customer and to learn word of mouth as promotionof distribution channels (the strategy to create chains of marketing)
14. To determine the brand’s identity, logo, buyer intention and business assets.
15. The stratagy use to marketing experiments like Photos, video content and working models.
16. To encourage happy customers, to offer a free webinar Expo And Offer Coupons In News Letter.

respondent. 32% of 31-40 years respondent. 12% Of 41-50 years respondent. 8% of 51-60 years respondent. 8% of above 60 years. Thus, the majority is 20-30 years age group of people’s were intrested to startinga small business.

When do the innovative ideas to be focused to improve the business in Chi-square analyses. Table 1

Respondents / Factors	Strongly Agreed Respondents	Agreed Respondents	Not Agreed Respondents	Total Respondents
Initial Capital	40	6	7	53
Business Plan	30	12	8	50
Organisation Structure	32	20	4	56
Market Survey	35	25	3	63
Technology	42	14	7	63
Execution techniques	45	12	8	65
	224	89	37	350

**(Observation Value – Expected Value)²Expected Value
 (Chi-square) Calculated Value**

Calculation of Chi-square

Sl.No	OV	EX.V	O-E	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
1	40	33.92	6.08	36.97	1.09
2	6	13.48	-7.48	55.91	4.15
3	7	5.60	1.40	1.95	0.35
4	30	32.00	-2.00	4.00	0.13
5	12	12.71	-0.71	0.51	0.04
6	8	5.29	2.71	7.37	1.39
7	32	35.84	-3.84	14.75	0.41
8	20	14.24	5.76	33.18	2.33
9	4	5.92	-1.92	3.69	0.62
10	35	40.32	-5.32	28.30	0.70
11	25	16.02	8.98	80.64	5.03
12	3	6.66	-3.66	13.40	2.01
13	42	40.32	1.68	2.82	0.07
14	14	16.02	-2.02	4.08	0.25
15	7	6.66	0.34	0.12	0.02
16	45	41.60	3.40	11.56	0.28
17	12	16.53	-4.53	20.51	1.24
18	8	6.87	1.13	1.27	0.19
Total					20.30

Null Hypothesis: There is no significance relation between factors and the respondents. Alternative Hypothesis : There is significance relation between factors and the respondents.

Degrees of Freedom = (Columns – 1) (Rows – 1)
 = (3-1) (6-1), 2 x 5 = 10

Alternative Hypothesis : There is significance relation between factors and the respondents.

4. In Which and where the strategies used by order.

Significance level (alpha) = 0.05. X^2 (Tabular =18.31; Calculated X^2 = 20.30)
 X^2 Calculated > X^2 Tabular.

Therefore, we reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis.

Rank	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8
1	1	1	3	1	0	3	1	15
2	0	2	3	1	0	2	14	3
3	3	3	2	0	1	12	2	2
4	1	2	8	4	3	3	3	1
5	7	4	4	3	1	2	2	2
6	0	6	1	3	11	2	1	1
7	3	3	2	10	4	1	1	1
8	10	4	2	3	5	0	1	0

F1 = Making Clean Environment, **F2** = Improving Position, **F3** = Online Marketing, **F4** = Marketing structure, **F5** = Brand identify, **F6** = Customer Service, **F7** = Understand the power of Ex-Coustomer **F8** = Achieving Goal & Objectives
 Percent position = 100(Rij-0.5)/Nj

Rij = 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th ranks
 Nj = Total rank given by 25 respondents = 8

Table 3. Garret value is found for the percent position

Garret value

Rank	100(Rij-0.5)	Percent position
1	100(1-0.5)/8	6.25
2	100(2-0.5)/8	18.75
3	100(3-0.5)/8	31.25
4	100(4-0.5)/8	43.75
5	100(5-0.5)/8	56.25
6	100(6-0.5)/8	68.75
7	100(7-0.5)/8	81.25
8	100(8-0.5)/8	93.75

Rank	Percent position Value	Garret value
1	6.25	80
2	18.75	67
3	31.25	59
4	43.75	53
5	56.25	46
6	68.75	40
7	81.25	32
8	93.75	20

For each rank, garret value is multiplied by given value and all the calculated values are totalled row wise.

Table 4. Garret score total

Factor/ Rank	1*80	2*67	3*59	4*53	5*46	6*40	7*32	8*20	total
F1	80	0	177	53	322	0	96	200	928
F2	80	134	177	106	184	240	96	80	1097
F3	240	201	118	424	184	40	64	40	1311
F4	80	67	0	212	138	120	320	60	997
F5	0	0	59	159	46	440	128	100	932
F6	240	134	708	159	92	80	32	0	1445
F7	80	938	118	159	92	40	32	20	1479
F8	1200	201	118	53	92	40	32	0	1736

The total score is divided by number of respondents to calculate average score, then rank the highest average score as I and the least average score with rank VIII.

Table 5. Garret Rank

Factors	Total	Average Score	Rank
F1- Making Clean Environment	928	37.12	VIII
F2- Improving Position	1097	43.88	V
F3- Online Marketing	1311	52.44	IV
F4-Marketing structure	997	39.88	VI
F5-Brand Identify	932	37.28	VII
F6-Customer Service	1445	57.80	III
F7-Understanding the power of Existing Customer	1479	59.16	II
F8-Achieving Goal & Objectives	1736	69.44	I

From the above table, it is identified that the variable, F8 – Achieving goal & objectives ranks first, the variable, F7 – Understanding the power of existing customer ranks second, the variable F6 – Customer service ranks third, the variable F3 – Online

Marketing ranks fourth, the variable F2 – Improving position ranks fifth, the variable F4 – Marketing structure ranks sixth, the variable F5- Brand identify ranks seventh, the variable F1 – Making clean environment ranks eighth.

5. The activities to be focused to improve the business:

Activities	Respondents	Percentage
Innovation	8	32%
Quality	4	16%
Risks	6	24%
Decision making	4	16%
Business Ethics	3	12%
Total	25	100

From total 25 respondents in different activities to be focused to improving the small business. 32% of business owners are focusing innovation activities. 16% of respondent are focusing quality activities. 24% of respondent are focusing Risk activities. 16% of respondent are focusing Decision making activities. 12% are focusing Business Ethics activities.

Therefore, The majority respondents are focusing Innovation Activities.

Summary Of Findings, Suggestions And Conclusion

Findings:

1. The majority is 20-30 years age group of people's were interested to starting a small business.
2. The majority is 20-30 years age group of people's were interested to starting a small business.
3. There is significance relation between factors and the respondents.
4. The majority respondents are focusing Innovation Activities.

Suggestions:

1. Awareness programmed may be conducted entire age group of the people, particularly youth population is highest level at present. Regarding the business activities, innovative ideas and strategies.
2. Training should be provided to the existing MSB owners.
3. The government will provide loan facilities, incentives and to encourage to the Micro-Small level Business.
4. The government will support the repayment of loan amount and to check the owners
5. mind. Owner can affect any stress or any depression mindset.

Conclusion:

The Micro-Small Business(MSB) has vital role at present upward fragment of the livestock zone. In India owing to a number of positive reasons and the MSB contributing to nation wide GDP. Looking by the side of present information proposed by MSB owners, Coimbatore City. MSB be able to be focus for more people. The researcher requested the suggestion is made on the basis of this study. The government take considerations of improving the MSB. The business owners accept

their responsibility with all your heart and perform the business in well manner that fulfilled the human race.

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Physical Health Awareness and Academic Outcome of Students: A systematic Review

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Abstract:

“Health is the greatest Wealth” it implies the idea of being well, physical as well as mental health. It calls a student healthy when he/she performs well physically as well as mentally. Health awareness is a process of enabling student to increase the control over, and to improve, their health. Day to day habits also determine fitness level of students especially of food, water air all helps in building fitness level of students that effect their academic outcome. Present reviews try to find out the relationship between physical health awareness and academic outcome of high school students. A literature search using J-Gate, Google Scholar, review Science Direct, Research gate, Academia, a data base covering the period from 2000-2022 was conducted. The author reviewed studies with certain inclusion and exclusion criteria. Search terms were Physical health awareness and, Academic outcome of high school students. After examining different types of empirical papers it was found that in most of the studies this variable (Physical Health Awareness) has been ignored by the researchers working this area of research in India. Methodological and theoretical issues have been discussed.

Keywords: physical health awareness, academic outcome, gender, school management, home environment.

Introduction

Health: “Health is a neglected topic until, it is lost.” Ancient view: “sound mind in a sound body, in sound family in a sound environment.” This definition emphasizes on promotion and protection of health. Health is a fundamental human right, it is a integral part of development, and in present time it becomes worldwide social goal. According to Indian Ayurveda and Greek, “being at peace with the Self, the Community, God and Cosmos. In some culture health and harmony are considered equivalent.

Ecological concept- Health is dynamic equilibrium between man and his environment and disease is maladjustment of the human organism to environment.

Holistic concept- It organizes the strength of social economic political and environmental influences on health. Health is a state of complete physical mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity. It is a state in which to be able to lead a socially and economically productive life.

Psychosocial concept- It is not only biomedical phenomenon, but one which is influenced by social, psychological, cultural economic and political factors of the people concerned.

Method for Review -

Literature Search Procedure:

Studies were identified through J- store, Research Gate, Google Scholar, Science Direct. It covers the period from 2000 to 2022. The review is conducted

using the search term Physical Health Awareness, Academic Outcome.

Inclusion Criteria:

Following are the inclusion criteria: (1) empirical studies from peer reviewed journals (2) empirical studies in English language only (3) quantitative research (4) critical review article published in a peer reviewed journal.

Exclusion Criteria

Following are exclusion criteria: (1) Review before 2000 (2) Students from Primary and University.

Methodology

The present review is based on the following six parameters. (1) Research Design: (2) Validity of Criterion variable: (3) Reliability coefficient of predictor variable: (4) Validity and reliability coefficient of different predictor measures on own data: Statistical analysis: (6) Effect size.

Methodology of review studies

All studies are based on Correlation research design all the 100% (25) reviewed studies reported the validity coefficient of criterion measures on their own data in addition, 100% (25) reported the validity reliability coefficient of criterion measures on their own data. 100% (25) reviewed studies reported validity or reliability coefficient of different predictor measures on own data. Further, 100% (25) reviewed studies controlled confounding variables by statistical analysis. Moreover, 100% (25) reviewed studies reported effect size.

Table No. 1 Reviewed Studies

S. No	Title	Source	Author/ Authors	Research Design	Statistical Analysis	Sample Size	Results
1.	Health and fitness awareness in schools and students impact; A Qualitative Study.	https://doi.org/10.33015/dominican.edu/2013.edu.27	Tepas , M.M. 2013	correlation	T Test	150	the students' knowledge about health and fitness is higher in school that provide education on that subject than the schools do not.
2.	Health awareness of high school students	Indian Journal of Community Medicine Education, 32(3), doi: 10.4203/0970-0218.36825	Goel, S. & Singh, A.	Correlation	%	76 students	Various wrong practices and myths associated with illness and injuries have been reported among students.
3.	Health promoting school in India: Approaches and challenges.	J Family Med Prim Care. 2019 Oct, 8(10): 3114-3119.doi: 104103/jfmpc_673_19	Jain,Y.K . & et al..	Correlation	-	Secondary source	There is dire need to develop such model and frameworks that can be replicable to different diverse area of the country.
4.	A Study on Impact of Health Awareness In Education	Journal of Management Research and Analysis, 6, 1(2). pp 135-140, 2019. Doi: 10.13140/RG.2.2.15470.33607	Sinha, R. & Sinha, K.K.	Correlation	-	Secondary sources	students spur to boost up their daily nutrition intake with proper information and maintain hygiene in their lifestyle.
5.	Intensity of Physical Activity among School going Adolescents in Chennai South India.	International Journal of Community Medicine5(5), 2018.	Balaji, S. M. et al.	Correlation	%	235	Significance relationship between physical activity and reducing the academic stress.
6.	Health Promoting Schools in India: The Time Has Come	Indian Pediatrics. 59, 2022. PII: S0974775591600467	Harish, R. & Pande, D.	Correlation	review	Secondary sources	Age appropriate, health awareness and skills related activities should be essential.
7.	Adherence to components of Health promoting Schools in schools of Bengaluru, India.	Health promotion International, 34(60,2019. https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/day082	Periyasamy, S. & et al. 2019	Correlation	%	61	80% and above schools had proper washrooms for girls and boys, drinking water and ventilation.
8.	School Health program: An Indispensable Program in Child Health	Women and Child (2019) Health1(5),01-10	Obeagu, G. U. & Obeagu, E. I.	Correlation	Review	Secondary sources	Discovered, an indispensable tool for students health to achieve maximum benefit from educational program.
9.	Health promoting schools in Kerala, India.	Indian journal of community medicine, 2019S38-S49. Doi; 0.4103/ijcm.IJC M_31_19	Joseph, P & et al.	Correlation	%	120 schools	Significantly related with academic achievement with respect of public or private schools.

10.	Impact of Physical Education curriculum on Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Schools in India.	International Journal of Physical Education Fitness and Sports. 2023.	Bhowmi ck, S & et al.	Correlatio n	t- Test	180	Significantly related with academic achievement.
11.	Effects of Physical exercise on physical Fitness and mental health of Obese Students.	Journal of Environment and Public Health. 2022. Article-2347205.	Wu, J.	Correlatio n	%	588	Significantly boys are more motivated to participate in physical exercise than girls.
12.	Importance of Physical Fitness in human Development.	International Journal of Recent Research Aspects. ISSN:2349-7688.	Goel, M. et al.	Correlatio n	review	Second ary sources	Physical fitness is significantly related to active and healthy life style.
13.	Physical activity and fitness patterns	International Journal of Advance Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology	Jambusa ria, S. & et al	Correlatio n	Descripti ve statistics	122	Physical activity and fitness patterns significantly related.
14.	The level of physical Activity and Fitness	International Joint Conference on Arts and Hamanities.(2020)	Nurhasa n, & et al.	Correlatio n	%	490	Musculoskeletal in male and cardiorespiratory in female need to improve.
15.	Health A awareness and study performance in Public educational type Sports Schools.	Central European journal of educational Research. 2021. 3(1), 134-136.	Kalman, K.	Correlatio n	review	Second ary sources	Significant relationship between academic performance and health awareness of students.
16.	Role of Health Education on Awareness and Physical Health of Socially Deprived Students of Islamabad.	Sci.Int(Lahore).2 8(6),171-173,2016. ISSN 1013-5316:CODEN:SI NTE8	Zahra, S. T. & et al.	Correlatio n	SPSS 16	30	Provided evidences for effectiveness of physical health promotion and well being of students.
17.	A Comparative Study of Physical Health Awareness among School Students.	International Journal of Educational Research Studies.2016, I(V),	Prakash, V.	Correlatio n	t-Test descripti ve	200	Significance difference on their physical health awareness boys and girls government schools
18.	The Relationship between Health Awareness and Academic Achievement on a National Representative Sample.	Hungarian Educational Research Journal, 8 (4) 2018.	Kovacs, K. E.	Correlatio n	Regressi on	3015	Significant relationship between health awareness and all subjects, and moderate correlation with a subjective academic achievement.
19.	Health Awareness, Motor performance and Physical Activity of Female students.	Biomedical human Kinetics,4(5): 12-17.(2012)	Konczos , C.	Correlatio n	U Mann Whitney test.	109	Significant relationship between education and healthy behavior.
20.	Physical Activity and	Pandolfo, et al.	Pandolfo		Regressi	348	Sports activities beneficial

	Academic Performance in High School Students	Rev Bras Fis Saude. 2017;22(5):486-92	,K. C. M. & et al.	correlation	on		in students' cognitive performances.
.21	The relationship between Physical Fitness and Academic Achievement in Physical Education, Sports and Health	International Conference on Sports and Science. 2018, pp-124-128, ISBN:978-989-758-317-9	Bayu, W. & Hasmara, P.	correlation	Descriptive statistics	36	Significant relationship between health fitness and academic achievement.
22.	Health, Academic Achievement and School-Based Intervention	Open access peer reviewed chapter, 2018. Doi:10.5772?intechopen.76431.	Matingwina, T.	correlation	Descriptive statistics	Secondary sources	Develop integrated health intervention effectiveness related with promoting healthy life style among students.
23	Effects of Health related Physical Education on Academic Achievement: SPARK	The American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, 70(2), pp. 127-134.	Sallis, J. F. & et al.	correlation	Cohort retention	1538	Physical activity significantly related to good physical mental health and academic achievement.
24.	Effect of Physical Education Intervention on Academic Performance: A Cluster Randomized Controlled trial	International journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. 17(4287):4287 (2020)	Lima, R. & et al.	Correlation	ANOVA	1200	Significantly interventions are not effective in improving the students' academic achievement.
25.	Impacting Children's health and Academic Performance through Comprehensive School Physical Activity programming	International Electronic journal of elementary education. 2015, 7(3), 441-450.	Brusseau, T.A. & Hannon, J.C.	Correlation	Regression	Secondary sources	With little planning and commitment from all school administrators and staff members has to make improvement at very low cost.

Table No. 2 Methodological Assessment of Reviewed Studies

Studies		Years	Parameters					
S. No.	Authors		Research Design	Validity of Criterion Variable	Reliability Coefficient of Predictor Variable	Validity and Reliability Coefficient of Different Predictor Measure on Own Data	Statistical Analysis	Effect Size
1.	Tepas, M.M.	2013	0	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Goel, S & Singh, A.	2007	0	1	1	1	1	1
3.	Jain, Y.K. & et al.	2019	0	1	1	1	1	1
4.	Sinha, R. & Sinha, K. K.	2019	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Balaji, S.M.	2018	0	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Harish, R. & Pande, D.	2022	0	1	1	1	1	1
7.	Periyasamy, S. & el al.	2019	0	1	1	1	1	1
8.	Obeagu, G.U. & Obeagu, E.I.	2019	0	1	1	1	0	1

9.	Joseph, P. & et al.	2019	0	1	1	1	1	1
10.	Bhowmick, S. & et al.	2023	0	1	1	1	1	1
11.	Wu, J.	2022	0	1	1	1	1	1
12.	Goel, M. et al.	2014	0	1	1	1	1	1
13.	Jambusariya, S. & et al.	2020	0	1	1	1	1	1
14.	Nurhasan, & et al.	2020	0	1	1	1	1	1
15.	Kalman, K.	2021	0	1	1	1	0	1
16.	Zahra, S.T. & et al.	2016	0	1	1	1	1	1
17.	Prakash, V.	2016	0	1	1	1	1	1
18.	Kovacs, K. E.	2018	0	1	1	1	1	1
19.	Konczos, C.	2012	0	1	1	1	1	1
20.	Pandolfo, K.C.M. et al.	2018	0	1	1	1	1	1
21.	Bayu, W. and Hasmara, P.	2017	0	1	1	1	1	1
22.	Matingwina, T.	2018	0	1	1	1	1	1
23.	Sallis, J.F. & et al.	2000	0	1	1	1	1	1
24.	Lima, R. & et al.	2020	0	1	1	1	1	1
25.	Brusseau, T. A.&Hannon, J.C.	2014	0	1	1	1	1	1

Scoring pattern: Scoring patterns suggested by Kamal, Tiwari, Behera & Hasan (2018), Tiwari et al. (2017), Khan & Hasan (2016), Shukla, Hasan, Mitra (2018). Research design (longitudinal=1, Cross sectional= 0), validity coefficient of criterion measure on own data (yes=1, No=0), reliability coefficient of criterion measure on own data (yes=1, No=0), validity or reliability coefficient of different predictor measure (yes=1, No=0), statistical analysis viz-controlling of confounding variables (yes=1, No=0), and reported effect size(yes=1, No=0).

Discussion

Physical health awareness not only changes body, it changes mind, attitude and mood. The result revealed that it is significant predictor of academic outcome of high school students. It is positively related to variables like food habit, life style, playing games and exercises, psychosocial factors, emotional intelligence, physical activity, prosocial behavior, cognitive abilities etc. The research studies employed simple random technique, while some other studies employed stratified area and incidental cum random sampling techniques. Most studies used various statistical analysis techniques like t-Test, ANOVA, descriptive analysis, standard deviation, Percentage, multiple regression analysis, multi variable analysis. Reviewed studies employed cross sectional research design, that are provide evidences regarding the degree of relationship among factors and the degree of relationship among factors and causal relationship among factors. Several reviewed studies controlled confounding variables by different statistical analysis. Reviewed studies reported effect size. Studies also revealed that there is statistically yet small gender differences in physical activities in girl and boy students, where girls show more shy and taking interest in household chores and boy students like playing games of more kinds and other activities.

Conclusion:

“It is health which is real wealth and not pieces of gold and silver” (M.K. Gandhi). This review paper gives vivid view on various psychological and social factors that link the relation between physical health awareness and personality of student and both impact on academic outcome of school student. It also analyzes the need to include health awareness and promotion in schools in order to educate the students and their parents about fitness and food health. The growing trends of child obesity, physical inactivity and the resulting health factors encourage to promote the need of physical health awareness. The findings of the studies show, some literature on the topic of obesity and diabetes centers on the definitions of obesity, diabetes and obesity, education for youth and fitness, actions taken in schools to improve physical activity and nutrition. Finally, this paper also considers the importance of the relationship between physical health awareness and fitness and adds to existing studies by showing results that support the idea that students’ knowledge base on health related issues can significantly grow when exposed to educational lessons and sessions.

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Enhancing Higher education through Skill development

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Abstract

A basic criterion for being employable is skill. Unfortunately, higher education has been greatly extended in India, yet young people with low skill levels are still experiencing unemployment. According to the India Skill Report (2020), which provides an early look at the talent landscape in the country, 47% of the population is currently employable, which is impacted by changes in the required skills and the kind of work. India has a problem with educated unemployment as a result of students' poor talent even after graduation. In order to allay these worries, the Indian government has launched a number of initiatives aimed at helping young people develop useful skills. The government has also created a revolutionary "New Education Policy 2020" to offer a more extensive skill upgrading plan and employable skills. Many challenges are in achieving this target. Here researcher is focusing on "Skill development in Higher Education: Issues and Challenges" Researcher found that many challenges have been facing in implementation of skill development programme.

Key Words: Higher Education, Skill development, New Education Policy, Employability Gap

Introduction:

"Vidya sarvatra poojite" which means knowledge is worshipped everywhere. This proverb is indicating that knowledgeable person is getting respect across the geographical boundary. Fortunately India has diversified knowledgeable people who has given name and fame to India such as Sundar Pitchai, Satyam Nandela, Dr. Subramanian, Indranaiyee Noor, Nobel laureate Abhijit Benrjee etc. Higher education system makes substantial contributions to its economic, social, and political development. India has world 3rd largest higher education system. The Moto of the higher education is to develop the learners all round personality. According to Yorke, (2006) However, the present era demands that developing the requisite employability potential also is included as one of the important objectives of higher education. It is also noteworthy that one of the key reasons why many students investing in university education is to improve their employment prospects. This Implies that while achievement of good academic qualifications is highly valued, it no longer appears sufficient to secure employment. India Skill Report (2020) gives a sneak peek at the talent landscape in the nation, noting that 47% of the population is currently employable, which is impacted by shifts in the need for skills and the nature of work. Due to students' weak talent even after graduation, there is an issue with educated unemployment in India. To address these concerns, the Indian government has established a number of programs for young people to improve their employable skills. To provide a larger skill upgrading programme and employability skills, the government has also designed a ground-breaking "New Education Policy 2020." India's higher education sector is expanding at an unparalleled rate, as seen by the rise in enrollments, the number of institutions, and the amount of public

support. The task of giving an increasing number of students equal access to high-quality higher education, addressing sectoral and social inequalities, revitalizing institutions, surpassing global excellence benchmarks, and extending knowledge frontiers is becoming more and more challenging (Saini, 2015). The Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2019 claims that because of the changing global environment, countries had to alter their higher education policies. As a critical engine of long-term growth, higher education in the US and China has already experienced major changes. India has made important advancements in higher education as well. Our higher education system will become more globally competitive as a result of the new education policy's emphasis on more vocational and multidisciplinary education.

Literature Review:

1)Dr. S.C. Patil and Prof. Amaresh B. Charantimath conducted a study in 2021 titled "Employability through Skill Development Programmes - an Overview of Significance of Employability Skills" with the goals of identifying the significance of employability skills and identifying the discrepancy between expected skills and skills inculcated. The study's conclusions indicate that effective stakeholder involvement, including that of candidates, governments, educational institutions, and training partners, can raise the employability rate. The infrastructure facilities must be upgraded, and the curriculum must be revised to include a connection between industry and institution. By working together, the public and private sectors can guarantee that skill development initiatives are adequately financed, managed, and assessed.

2)Anita Swain and Sunita Swain (2020) conducted a study on "Skill Development in India: Challenges & Opportunities" with the intention of highlighting

the various difficulties Indian youth face as well as various government programmes like Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, etc. and analysing the data obtained from the National Skill Development Corporation. According to the report, India has a "demographic dividend," but it must take advantage of it to gain from it. By guaranteeing a highly skilled workforce, it can strengthen the economy and aid the "Make in India" initiative. In order to increase job creation in the nation, the Skill India efforts must concentrate on fostering stronger entrepreneurial skills among the workforce.

3) Dr. Rajni Arora and Manoj Chhadwani (2019)

,According to their A study on "Analyzing the Impact of Skill India as a Tool for Reshaping Indian Economy", the Skill India Mission must be properly implemented in order to increase momentum. The government has set an ambitious goal of skilling 400 million people by 2022, however it is clear that the pace is far slower and the rate of training/skilling to job/placement transfer is not performing up to expectations. Only 1.97 million of the 2.4 million people who were supposed to be trained in the first phase of the project did so. In India, there is a severe lack of skilled labourers with only 2.3% has formal skill training, compared to South Korea's 96%, Japan's 80%, Germany's 75%, the United Kingdom's 68%, and the United States of America's (52%). This underlines the need for quick attention to improving people's skills and efficient execution of the full skill India Mission process.

4) A. Krishnamoorthy and H. Srimathi (2019),

did a study titled "Skill Development - The Future of India" with the intention of reviewing the current norms in the various skill sets that are accessible and outlining potential future directions. According to the study's findings, India may have the greatest youthful workforce over the next two decades, but this won't be enough on its own. This achievement cannot be made possible by arbitrary rule of law. The need for a skilled workforce must be carefully considered, and appropriate measures must be implemented to transmit vocational and associated skills in accordance with industrial demands. With a blended approach that incorporates all the best practices in skill development on need-based analysis, introspections, periodic revisions, and coherent contribution, Indians can have a strong hold in the global workforce and also sustain growth and development.

Objectives:

1. To discuss an overview of Indian Higher education
2. To discussed the need of skill based higher education
3. To explain the challenges in implementation of skill in higher education

4. To suggest some remedies for skill based education

Research Methodology:

The entire study is based on secondary data .However researcher has tried to collect the data through authentic sources, especially Government reports and international reports and research reports.

An Overview of Indian Higher Education:

According to AISHE report 2021, there are 1043 Universities at all India level, 42343 Colleges and 11779 Stand Alone Institutions. 307 Universities are having affiliating Colleges. 396 Universities are privately managed, 420 Universities are located in rural area.17 Universities are exclusively for women, 3 in Rajasthan, 2 in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu & 1 each in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. In addition to 1 Central Open University, 14 State Open Universities and 1 State Private Open University, there are 110 Dual mode Universities, which offer education through distance mode also and the maximum 13 of them are located in Tamil Nadu. There are 522 General, 177 Technical, 63 Agriculture & Allied, 66 Medical, 23 Law, 12 Sanskrit and 11 Language Universities and rest 145 Universities are of other Categories. The top 8 States in terms of highest number of colleges in India are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. From 3.85 crore in 2019–20, the total number of students enrolled in higher education has climbed to about 4.14 crore in 2020–21. The number of students enrolled has increased by almost 72 lakh (21%) from 2014–15. The number of female students has increased from 1.88 million in 2019–20 to 2.01 Female enrollments as a share of total enrollment climbed from 45% in 2014–15 to roughly 49% in 2020–21. The GER of ST students shows a significant increase of 1.9 points between 2020–21 and 2019–20.

Why India Need Skill-Based Higher education?

1) **To Fill the Employability Gap:** A new research from TeamLease Degree Apprenticeship claims that the nation is suffering with substantial skill gaps and that just a small portion of the workforce is officially skilled. Approximately 49% of the country's youth (aged 22 to 25) are employable, which indicates that one in two Indian youth are unemployed. A skill deficit in the industry was cited by about 75% of the organizations polled.

The National Employability Report for Engineering, which claims that roughly 80% of Indian engineers lack the abilities necessary to meet employers' standards, also highlights the talent gap. According to a recent NASSCOM report, the demand-supply gap will widen by 3.5 times by 2023

By 2023, it is anticipated that more than two million positions in block chain, cyber security, and AI would go vacant. The issue has also been exacerbated by digitalization, the adoption of automation, and AI across industries, as the available experts cannot advance into these sought-after professions because they lack the technical expertise for these new and developing job profiles. According to the Team Lease survey, businesses are in increasing need of a qualified staff as their prospects for growth and competitiveness are in jeopardy.

2) **To Take the Advantage of Demographic Dividend;** through various interventions, such as skill-based education combining work-integrated and experiential learning, as well as skill training and development, India's enormous population may be transformed into a benefit of alive demographic dividend and trained society. The country may transition from a labor-intensive to a skill-intensive economy and achieve inclusive development by investing in skill-based education, learning, and training. The most important factors for economic growth, according to Nilsson (2010), are skill-based education, learning, and skill training. Skill-based education is crucial for students to acquire job-related competencies and transform from job seekers to job producers.

3) **To Achieve the Goal of Skill India Mission:** The "Education Plan," sometimes referred to as the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, places a major emphasis on skill development and academic programmes for higher education in this regard (Cabral & Dhar, 2019). Essentially, the goal of the plan was to take into account the National Skill Development Objective, and the Ministry of Labour and Employment has published the "National Policy on Skill Development" to carry out that goal. Additionally, UGC has added vocational courses in every stream.

Challenges in Skill –Based Education:

The Government of India has initiated several key initiatives to integrate skill-based education in Higher education sector. But, still there are several challenges that need to pay immediate attention which are described in below.

1. Lack of Coordination among the institution and Industry: There is still lacking the coordination among the prominent stakeholders of the academia-industry network that is the Educator, Educatee and the Employer.
2. Lack of adequate and timely quality training for the trainers and the teaching staff.
3. There is still the presence of perception bias about skill-based and vocational education in India.
4. Lack of infrastructure and modern equipment is the challenge. There is a lack of existence of

adequate and quality skill labs/laboratories, machinery, tools and equipment's, skill apt curriculum in association with industry experts and other support systems.

5. The presence of skill universities/institutions are disproportionate in comparison to the population size of Indian diaspora.

Key Recommendations:

Following are some of the recommendations that have been suggested to the institutions, Policymakers, regulators and allied stakeholders to resolve such challenges in the context of India.

1. Comprehensive collaboration across government, business, and academia. To participate, plan, and implement the strategies within the current educational system and cooperate, there needs to be deliberate triangular collaboration amongst these stakeholders.
2. Enhancing industry-institute engagement through work-integrated learning activities, experiential learning, internships, and industrial mentorship programmes, which will strengthen the connection between industry and academia.
3. In order to increase the capacity for skill development, it is imperative to place a strong emphasis on creative, complementary, and collaborative models like the Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) model, which allows for increased participation from the public and private sectors overall.
4. Educational institutions must make sure that every member of the teaching staff has the necessary credentials and work experience, that they received training before beginning their careers as teachers, and that they continue to do so. The establishment of teaching training institutions in India should be significantly increased in this regard.
5. Greater efforts should be made to strengthen the adaptability of multidisciplinary education and training systems, and study and work should be integrated into the mainstream curriculum to foster the development of transferable abilities in students, which can be useful.
6. The government should to play a major role in enhancing the visibility of skill and vocational education. Additionally, by raising public awareness and consciousness, society's perspective and traditional viewpoint on skills and vocational education are being changed.
7. Significant improvement of the system of skill-based education and training in higher education, as well as infrastructure and architecture supporting training.

8. Increasing the integration and reach of "dual system"-based skill education and training in India's higher education system.

Conclusion

The researcher emphasized the need of supporting skill-based education for the transformation of young graduates into prepared workers in the employment market in order to provide insight into the skill-based higher education. Through skill-based education, one can develop employability skills such as technical, problem-solving, creative, critical thinking, communication, and teamwork abilities. Additionally, the researcher listed the difficulties still faced by India's talent development system and made ideas that would be useful in overcoming those difficulties. In conclusion, higher education institutions, which include universities and learning institutes, must prioritize and align themselves more with skill-based education in order to meet the demands of the global workforce.

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Employability Rate of Urban versus Rural MBA Institute Students in India: Factors, Challenges, and Strategies

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Abstract:

This study examines the disparity between the employment rates of graduates from India's urban and rural MBA institutions. The employment rate of graduates from rural MBA programmes is examined in the study along with the factors that affect it, problems that rural MBA students encounter, and potential solutions. According to the report, the employability rate is influenced by a number of factors, including the standard of education, networking possibilities, exposure to the sector, and the need for qualified individuals. The report also outlines a number of difficulties experienced by MBA students from rural institutions, such as the lack of networking opportunities and access to industry exposure. This study sheds important light on the disparities between the employability rates of MBA graduates from urban and rural India and offers feasible solutions to address these disparities.

Keywords: MBA Program; Urban Rural Education. higher education institutions; employability.

Introduction

In India, the employability rate of MBA graduates from urban and rural institutes varies considerably due to multiple factors such as education quality, networking opportunities, industry exposure, and demand for skilled professionals in each location. The primary objective of this research paper is to examine the employability rate disparity between urban and rural MBA graduates in India. The paper aims to investigate the factors responsible for the employment rate gap, the difficulties confronted by students from rural MBA institutes, and the measures that can be taken to enhance the employability of rural MBA graduates.

Literature review:

The existing literature highlights several factors that can impact the employability rate of MBA graduates, including the quality of education, networking opportunities, industry exposure, and demand for skilled professionals.

The quality of education is one of the most significant factors that can impact the employability rate of MBA graduates. Several studies have found that the quality of education provided by MBA institutes is positively correlated with the employability rate of graduates (Victorino, 2022). According to a study, it was found that the quality of education provided by urban MBA institutes was significantly higher than that of rural MBA institutes, which resulted in a higher employability rate for urban MBA graduates.

Several studies have found that networking can lead to better job opportunities and career development. In a study conducted by Akkermans and Tims (2017) (Akkermans & Tims, 2017), it was found that networking plays a critical role in the employability of MBA graduates. The study found

that networking was positively correlated with employability.

Existing studies have found that industry exposure is positively correlated with the employability rate of MBA graduates. In a study conducted by Feng, Chen, and Chen (2018), it was found that industry exposure had a significant positive impact on the employability rate of MBA graduates.

The demand for skilled professionals is positively correlated with the employability rate of MBA graduate. In a study conducted by Huang (2018), it was found that the demand for skilled professionals had a significant positive impact on the employability rate of MBA graduates.

Factors Affecting the Employability Rate of MBA Graduates in India:

Quality of Education:

The level of education MBA graduates receive can have a big impact on how employable they are. Urban MBA programmes offer an advantage since they have access to greater resources, infrastructure, and faculty, which can lead to higher-quality education. Additionally, metropolitan institutions frequently have more connections and collaborations with business, which can provide students additional exposure to the job market. However, it may be challenging for rural MBA colleges to offer a high-quality education due to a variety of factors. These institutions could not have adequate staff, facilities, or instructors, which could impair the quality of the education they offer. Additionally, rural institutions may find it difficult to recruit and maintain highly qualified faculty members, which can negatively affect how employable their students are.. (Rajpal, 2014)

Networking Opportunities:

Networking is essential for career advancement and can significantly impact how employable MBA grads are. (princetonreview

business-school-advice, n.d.). Due to the fact that they are frequently found in or close to important business hubs, urban MBA colleges have a distinct edge in terms of networking chances. These institutions might have more access to business people, networking occasions, and internships, which can give students useful connections and job market exposure. In contrast, networking possibilities may be difficult for rural MBA institutions. Institutions in rural areas might not have easy access to networking opportunities or industry expertise. Additionally, because of their geographic location, students from rural areas could experience more difficulties while networking and forming contacts.

Industry Exposure: Industry exposure is another significant factor that can impact the employability rate of MBA graduates (Bhatnagar, 2021). Since they are more familiar with the demands and expectations of the sector, MBA graduates who have had more exposure to it are more likely to be given job consideration. Given that they are frequently situated in or close to important business hubs, urban MBA colleges have an edge in terms of industry exposure. These institutions could have easier access to business leaders, industry gatherings, and internship opportunities, which can give students useful insight into the labour market. Rural MBA programmes may encounter difficulties in terms of exposure to industry. Institutions in rural places might not have easy access to business people or industry events. Rural students may not have had much exposure to the field, which could affect their ability to find job after graduation.

Demand for Skilled Professionals: The demand for skilled professionals can have a significant impact on the employability rate of MBA graduates. (Mihail, 2014) Between urban and rural areas in India, there is a considerable disparity in the demand for trained individuals, with urban areas often experiencing more demand. Given that they are frequently situated in or close to important business hubs, urban MBA colleges have an edge in terms of the need for competent professionals. These institutions might have more employers to choose from and more access to work prospects. In contrast, the lack of qualified workers may provide difficulties for rural MBA institutions. The employment rate of MBA graduates may be impacted by the lack of job possibilities and the smaller pool of possible employers in rural locations..

Challenges Faced by Students from Rural MBA Institutes: Students from rural MBA institutes face several challenges in terms of employability. These challenges include:

1.1. **Limited Networking Opportunities:** As previously noted, networking is essential for

career advancement, but owing to their geographic location, students from rural MBA colleges may only have access to a small number of networking opportunities. This can make it difficult for students to network and experience the job market, which may affect how employable they are once they graduate.. (princetonreview business-school-advice, n.d.)

1.2. **Lack of Industry Exposure:** Students from rural MBA programmes would not have had much exposure to the sector, which could affect their ability to find employment after graduation. It may be difficult for students to compete in the job market if they lack knowledge about industry expectations and criteria due to a lack of exposure to the sector. (Bhatnagar, 2021)

1.3. **Limited Access to Resources and Infrastructure:** Resources and infrastructure issues that rural MBA institutes may experience can have an impact on the calibre of education they offer. Lower educational quality caused by a lack of resources and facilities may have an impact on how employable graduates are.

1.4. **Limited Job Opportunities:** Compared to urban regions, rural places could provide less employment options. Due to possible job shortages, this may affect the employability rate of MBA graduates from rural institutions. (Kapur, 2019)

1.5. **Social and Cultural Barriers:** Students from rural MBA institutes may face social and cultural barriers that can impact their employability (Irvinw, Byun, Meece, & Farmer, 2012). For example, they could encounter prejudice or discrimination from prospective employers because of their rural upbringing. Additionally, they could struggle with language and communication abilities, which might make it harder for them to find jobs.

2. Case Details:

The case study focuses on the experiences of a student who attended a rural MBA programme in the Maharashtra State district of Buldhana. In 2020, Sampada, the student, received her MBA in HR from the school. After completing her schooling, she encountered a number of difficulties finding job.

The lack of networking chances he had was one of the major difficulties she faced. Due to the institute's remote location, there were few opportunities to network with business leaders and potential employment. She found it difficult to make relationships and find career prospects because she had restricted access to networking functions and job fairs.

The absence of industry exposure was another difficulty Sampada encountered. Her

exposure to the job market was constrained by the institute's scant collaborations or partnerships with nearby enterprises or industries. He was less able to further his career and obtain experience since she had less options for internships and job shadowing.

Ravi had trouble locating suitable employment options in the region where the institute was situated. MBA grads had few employment options due to the oversaturated local job market. She had to think about moving to Pune (Urban Area) in order to improve his chances of finding employment.

Sampada's difficulties are typical among MBA graduates from rural Indian institutions. Some of the variables that affect the employability rate of students from remote institutions include restricted networking possibilities, lack of industry exposure, and low demand for qualified workers. It is crucial to concentrate on creating infrastructure, resources, and industry collaborations in order to increase the employment rate of MBA graduates from rural institutions.

Conclusion:

The lack of infrastructure, resources, and industry exposure are some of the factors that contribute to the lower employability rate of students from rural institutes. The case study highlights the challenges faced by MBA graduates from rural institutes and need of new strategies that can be implemented to improve their employability rate.

3. Strategies to Improve the Employability Rate of Rural MBA Graduates:

There are several strategies that can be implemented to improve the employability rate of rural MBA graduates. These include:

3.1. Improving Infrastructure and Resources:

Improving infrastructure and resources in rural MBA institutes can improve the quality of education they provide. This can result in a higher employability rate for their graduates, as they will be better prepared to compete in the job market.

3.2. Creating Industry Partnerships and Collaborations:

Creating industry partnerships and collaborations can provide students from rural MBA institutes with greater exposure to the industry. This can result in a better understanding of industry requirements and expectations, which can improve their employability after graduation.

3.3. Providing Networking Opportunities:

Providing networking opportunities for students from rural MBA institutes can help them build connections and gain exposure to

the job market. This can improve their employability after graduation, as they will be better prepared to compete for job opportunities.

Conclusion

The results of this study imply that there is a sizable disparity between the employability rate of MBA students in urban and rural India. According to the findings, MBA graduates from metropolitan areas are more likely to get employment than those from rural areas. For MBA graduates, factors like industry exposure, internship opportunities, and networking have been demonstrated to be important employment predictors.

According to the survey, urban MBA programmes have greater connections with businesses, giving students access to better internship opportunities and real-world business situations. In contrast, rural MBA institutions lack these partnerships, which limits the internship options available to their students. Additionally, urban MBA programmes offer their students better networking possibilities, which improves their chances of landing a job after graduation.

However, the study also finds that rural MBA institutes offer a lower fee structure, accessibility of higher education program to larger population and an opportunity of learning management lessons and industry placements as well.

Further Discussions:

The results of this study have significant ramifications for Indian MBA institutions and policymakers. Policymakers must put more effort into giving MBA graduates from rural institutions more networking and industry exposure chances in order to increase their employability. Additionally, the government might provide incentives to businesses who collaborate with rural MBA institutions to offer internship opportunities to their students.

Rural MBA programmes need to strengthen their connections with local businesses and give their students additional options for internships. To improve the standard of instruction and research at their institutes, they should also concentrate on developing their faculty. Additionally, they could provide financial aid and scholarships to entice bright students from economically disadvantaged groups of society..

To provide their students exposure to both urban and rural business contexts, urban MBA colleges should work with their rural counterparts to offer collaborative programmes and exchange programmes. In terms of employment rates, this might also help close the gap between urban and rural MBA programmes.

The need to increase the employability of MBA graduates from rural MBA institutes in India is

highlighted by this study's result. Policymakers and MBA institutions can use the study's findings to build plans to increase MBA graduates' employability, regardless of where they are from.

Rural MBA programmes need to strengthen their connections with local businesses and give their students additional options for internships. To improve the standard of instruction and research at their institutes, they should also concentrate on developing their faculty. Additionally, they could provide financial aid and scholarships to entice bright students from economically disadvantaged groups of society.

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Urban Ambient Air Pollution In Latur City

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Abstract:

Air Pollution is essentially an urban phenomenon as the processes of urbanization and industrialization are intimately related. Now a day's 'Air Pollution' is rated as the root cause of several problems in the modern city living and it is increasing alarmingly though planners/authorities are trying to douse it by all means. The high density of population and industries in the cities contributes to industrial emissions affecting adversely, the health and property of in habiting citizens. Inadequate public transport system, poor road conditions, congested traffic and outdated automotive technologies have further aggravated the situation. The impacts are however dependent on factors like height of stacks, wind flow and direction, ambient temperature, humidity and other related factors. High rise buildings close to roads in metropolitan cities coupled with heavy traffic movement hinder the dispersal of pollutants and, increase in urban noise level, together impart a suffocating effect on city dwellers. In this paper I highlights on the status of Air pollution in Latur city.

Keywords: Air Pollution, Ambient Air, air quality, pollutants,.

Introduction:

The rapid growth of Population, urbanization and industrialization together with human activities resulted in the environmental Pollution. The pollution is the gift of Industrial development .there is number of industries and vehicles which are source of air pollution. In Latur city vehicular exhaust account for 70 % of all CO250 % of all hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides,30-40 % of all oxides and 30 % of all SPM. In air pollution SO2, NOx (Oxide of nitrogen), Co, SPM and hydrocarbons are concluded. The various air pollutants cause harmful effects on human being as well as environment.

Under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Central Pollution Control Board is entrusted with the responsibility of air quality management and, to undertake air pollution control programs at National level. Central Pollution Control Board initiated a nationwide network of National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAAQM) in 1984 and as on now it has 290

monitoring stations covering 92 cities/towns in 24 states and 5 Union territories of the country (NAAQM, 1-11, 1999 - 2000).

Objectives: 1.To highlight on the Urban Ambient Air Pollution in Latur City

2. To discuss regarding Air Pollution centers.

Material and Methods:

The EPM-2000 filters used were digested and analyzed for ambient lead by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. The level of gaseous pollutants like SO, and NO were also estimated following the standard procedures. (SO₂-West Gaeke method, and Nox - Modified Jaccob Hocchier method, APHA) Monthly monitoring was carried out in each station during day time using reparable dust sampler.

The principal sources and pollutants of possible concern in urban areas and health hazards caused by major pollutants are given in table 1.

Table-1: Principal sources and pollutants of possible concern in urban areas.

Type of Sources	Fuel	Main Pollutants
Domestic Heating, Cooking	Wood, peat, coal Biomass, etc.	Suspended Particulate Matter, Carbon monoxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Suspended Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Oxides of Nitrogen
Industrial Boilers, Power Plants	Light oil, gas coal , Heavy oil	Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulphur Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulphur Dioxide, Suspended Particulate Matter
Manufacturing Industrial Processes		Specific Pollutants related to nature of process, e.g.. Sulphur Dioxide and mercaptanes from oil refineries; heavy metals from smelters; fluorides from aluminium smelters; iron oxides from steel works;
Transportation	Gasoil one	Carbon monoxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Hydrocarbons, Oxidants, Ozone, Lead Suspended Particulate Matter, Oxides of Nitrogen,

	Diesel	Odour, Sulphur Dioxide
Secondary pollutants formed in photochemical reactions in the atmosphere involving other pollutants.		

Source: Compiled by researcher

Under NAAQM project, three locations have been chosen in Latur viz., Shivaji chowk and Gunj area (Commercial area/Residential area),

The monitoring stations are housed approximately 12 mt. above ground level. The sampling was conducted up to 2021, for a total duration of 8 hrs thrice in a week for SPM and 4 hourly 8 hours average for NO and SO₂ during day time. From 2018 onwards the monitoring was carried out twice in a week 8 hourly 24 hrs average for SPM, and for gaseous pollutants.

An attempt has been made to co-relate the above findings with the traffic density. Using

Table-2: Comparison of vehicular movement and noise measurements in selected commercial areas of Latur city

Area	Vehicular Movement/ Minute	Average dB	L Max dB	L Min dB
P V Theatre	88	76.6	104.3	62
Shivaji Chowk	104	80.4	106.2	57.7
Gunj Golai	185	77.5	108.9	57
Vivekananda chowk	86	77.3	104	61
Renapur naka	81	80.9	100.2	66.4

Source: Compiled by researcher

Note:

1. In the Residential and Control areas similar exercise has not been carried out.
2. The Measurements are carried out only during daytime. The standard for day time is 65 dB
3. The exercise for vehicular count was carried out during peak hours and results are reported for day time only (8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.)
4. Hour interval 24 hours average. Gravimetric method was adopted for SPM measurement while gaseous pollutants were sampled by bubbling air through specific absorbents followed by analysis using spectrometric techniques.

Table-3: Concentration in Ambient Air

Paramitire	Sensitive Area	Industrial Area	other areas
Sulphur Dioxide	15	80	60
Oxides of Nitrogen	15	80	60
SPM	70	360	140
PM-10	50	120	60
Lead	0.5	1.0	0.75

Source: Compiled by researcher

The data for SPM showed an increasing trend up to 2018 and steady values thereafter for Gunj Golai, while at P V Theatre the results failed to depict wide range. The range value is 166 µg/m³ during 2018 to 215µg/m³ during 2021. But at Graphite India the results showed a decreasing trend in the last two years. This may be probably due to less anthropogenic activity in this industrial area. There was a steady increase in the NO, at all the

vehicular count, the movement of each category of vehicles (2W, 3W & 4W) was recorded and the density of vehicles was calculated.

Simultaneously the noise levels in the intersections were recorded for daytime using describer procedure (Vehicular Air Pollution, World Bank technical paper, 373, 1997).

Result and Discussion:

Further ambient lead and reparable particulates from ambient air were also analyzed for five commercial centers of Latur city viz.: P V Thetre, Shivaji Chowk, Gunj Golai, Vivekanand chowk, Renapur naka.

The data on vehicular density and Noise level are provided in Table - 2. The vehicular density revealed that the Corporation Circle accounts for highest traffic congestion (185 vehicles/ minute) while at other Commercial areas it ranged from 81 to 104 vehicles/ minute. The maximum noise level ranged from 100 dB (A) while the minimum readings ranged from 57 to 64 dB (A). The range of Leq dB (A) was from 76.6 to 80.9 dB (A).

The results of air monitoring are shown in figures 1, 2 & 3. The permissible upper limit for SPM, RPM, SO₂, NO, and ambient lead as per Central Pollution Control Board are given in table-3.

three stations and in the last three years nearly consistent values have been recorded,

The SO₂ also showed similar trend, except in 2021, when higher values are reported for Shivaji chowk and Gunj Golai. During the last three years the values are showing near consistency may be due to uniform 24 hrs sampling procedures adopted from 2018 onwards

In general the total suspended particulate concentration exceeded the limit at all the places. Shivaji chowk showed the highest value (1000

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) followed by Renapur naka, P V theatre, Vivekanand chowk and Gunj Golai. In the residential area (Vivekananda chowk) the value is just above the limit while in the control station it is almost on par with the standards recommended for sensitive area.

The concentration of respirable suspended particulate matter (PM- 10) which is the carriers of many secondary pollutants and Carcinogenic trace elements also exceeded the limit at all the commercial areas: At Shivaji nagar RPM was $57.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and at control station it is as low as $22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

The SO_2 concentration at all commercial areas are within the limit of $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, (Standard for Residential and others), except at West of Chord road where it is $67 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

The NO values also stood above the limit ($60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for residential and other areas) for Shivaji chowk and Gunj area The value at Control station is in the expected line The concentration of ambient lead at Renapur naka and control station is below detectable limit, while at all other places, except West of Barshi road the values are above $75 \text{ng}/\text{m}^3$ (Standard for residential and other areas). The highest value is recorded for Gunj area as $156 \text{ng}/\text{m}^2$ The point to be noted here is that the study has been conducted before the introduction of unleaded petrol.

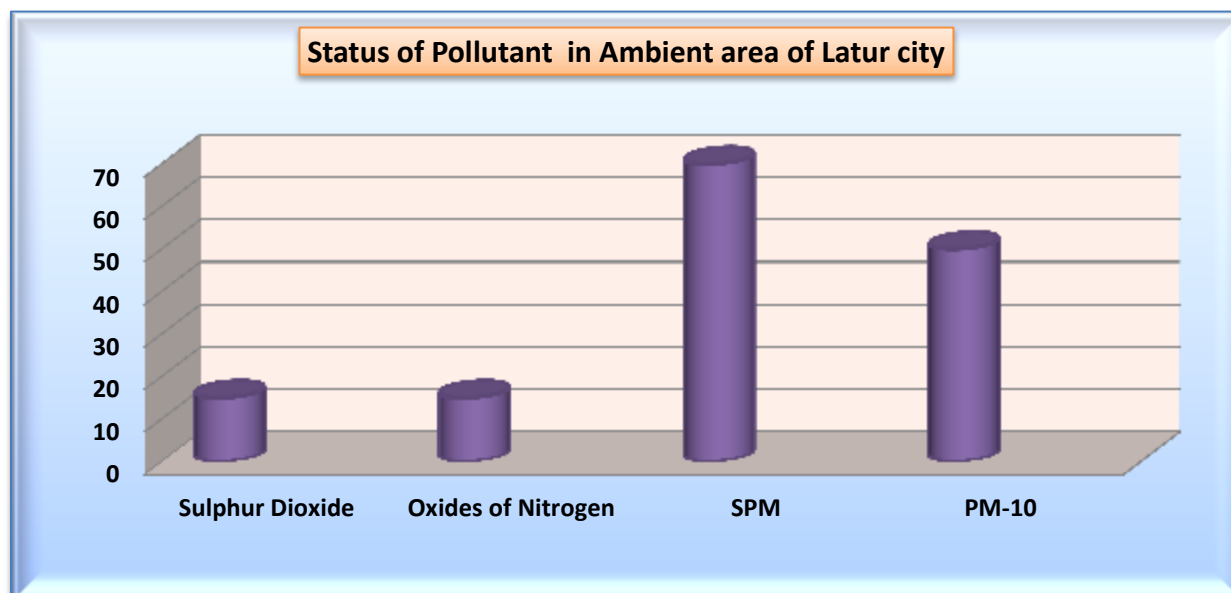
Conclusion for Minimizing Urban Air Pollution

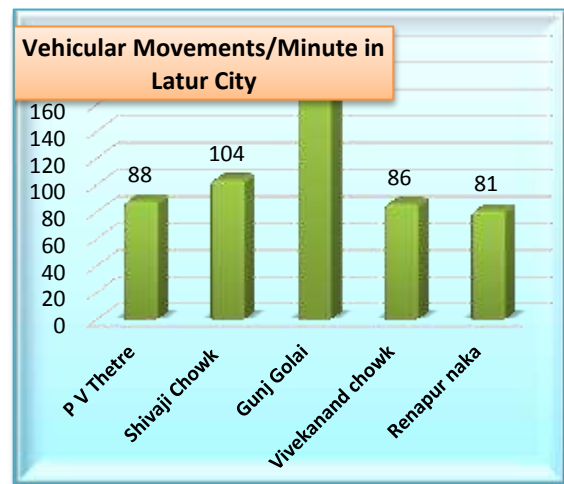
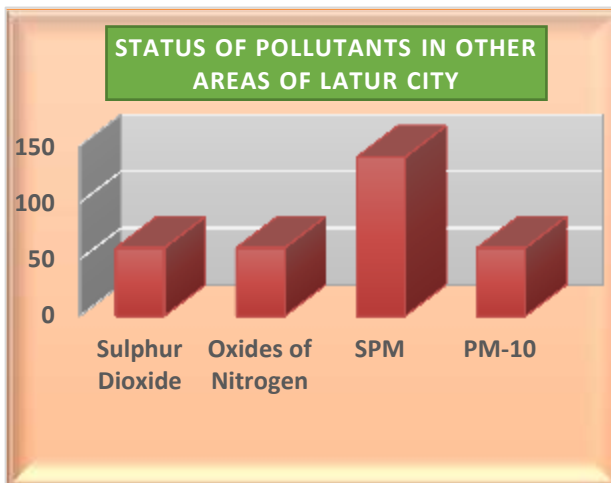
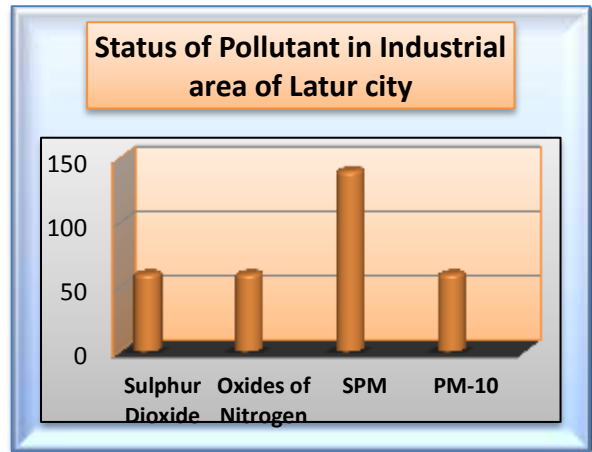
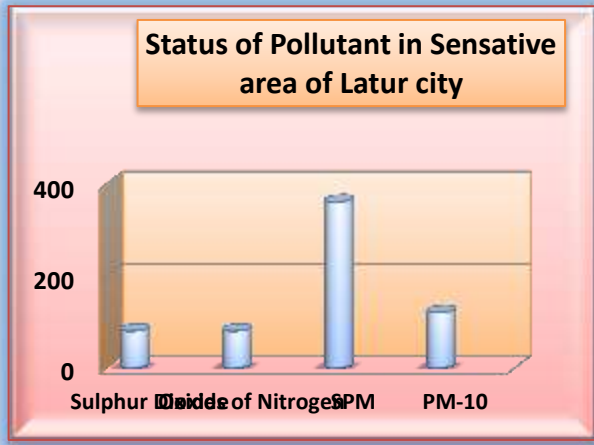
The containment of Ambient Air Quality requires an integrated approach. The important components of which includes (CPCB, Newsletter, "Parivesh", June 1999).

- A. Improvement of Public transport system (Introduction of more urban buses, circular trains, MRTPS etc.
- B. Optimization of traffic flow and improvement in traffic management.
- C. Phasing out of grossly polluting vehicles (like de-registration of all older vehicles that are 15 years and more should be made compulsory).
- D. By improving Fuel quality (eg. Unleaded petrol, benzene and aromatics in petrol, reformulated gasoline with Oxygenates/additives, reduction of Sulphur in diesel).
- E. Improvement in vehicle technology (eg.restriction on the 2 stroke engines, emission warranty, on board diagnostic system, etc.)
- F. Checking adulteration of fuel.
- G. Checking evaporative emission from storage tanks and fuel distribution system.

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Challenges To Revitalizing Indian Agriculture

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Abstract

One of the challenges for achieving inclusive growth during the 11th Plan and beyond relates to the revival of Indian agriculture. The farm population has been waiting patiently year after year for a 'new deal' for agriculture. Doubling agricultural growth to 4% is the immediate challenge. 'Going by the package' in the recent budget, the approach seems to be incremental, rather than a holistic strategy for reviving agriculture. The finance minister claimed that earlier budgets concentrated on economic growth and we would now concentrate on inclusiveness. The damage has already been done by neglecting some of the 'inclusive' sectors like agriculture. It is important to stress that growth and equity should be pursued simultaneously rather than following 'growth first and equity next' approach. It concluded that the Indian agriculture sectors contribute optimally to the economic growth of the country and eventually the well-being and prosperity of the farming community.

Keywords: Traditional crops, problems- solutions,

Introduction

The agriculture sector has many problems. Its growth rate was less than 2% in the last decade. Yield growth has also declined. Farmers' suicides have continued, increased in some States. Farming is becoming a non-viable activity. Further scope for increase in net sown area is limited. Land degradation in the form of depletion of soil fertility, erosion and water logging has increased. There has been a decline in the surface irrigation expansion rate and a fall in the ground water table. Disparities in productivity across regions and crops have persisted. The supply and demand side constraints have to be removed to raise growth. The support systems have to be tuned to improve productivity and incomes of farmers with emphasis on small and marginal farmers and dry-land areas.

Trade liberalisation has also raised the risk and uncertainty. The policies have to keep in mind the increasing risk in agriculture. Agriculture policies have to be gender sensitive too since the share of women is increasing. Cost reduction in agriculture is important to compete in the globalised world. Crop sector may not be able to grow at 4% per annum. But horticulture and allied activities like dairying, poultry and fisheries have to grow at the rate 6 to 7% to achieve 4% growth in agriculture. The most important problem for the farmers is output price fluctuations. There is a big gap between producer prices and consumer price.

Agriculture, the backbone of Indian economy, contributes to the overall economic growth of the country and determines the standard of life for more than 50% of the Indian population. Agriculture contributes only about 14% to the overall GDP but its impact is felt in the manufacturing sector as well as the services sector as the rural population has become a significant

consumer of goods and services in the last couple of decades. The situation in Indian Agriculture, and particularly farmer distress, is increasingly getting the focus Problems faced by the Agriculture Sector.

Fragmented Land Holding

Nearly 80% of the 140 million farming families hold less than 2 acres of land. Large land holdings enable the farmer to implement modern agricultural techniques and boost productivity. Small land holdings restrict the farmer to use traditional methods of farming and limit productivity. As land holdings are small, more people invariably work on the farms in the rural areas and coupled with the obsolete technology, farm incomes come down.

Irrigation Problems

Most of the farming in India is monsoon dependent – if monsoons are good, the entire economy (and not just the agricultural sector) is upbeat and when the monsoon fails, everyone everywhere takes a hit to some extent. The problem here is of proper management of water or the lack of it. Irrigation which consumes more than 80% of the total water use in the country needs a proper overhaul if the country has to improve agricultural output and boost the overall economy.

Seed Problems

Most of the farmers – especially the poor and marginal ones – are dependent on seeds sold in the market. Moreover, the HYV seeds as well as the GM seeds which promise higher yields force the farmers to buy seeds for every crop. With spurious seeds hitting the market, the farmers' woes have exceeded all limits. Sometimes seeds do not give the stated/claimed yields and farmers run into economic troubles. In many cases of GM and HYV seeds, farmers are forced to use high amounts of fertilisers and pesticides, provide large amounts of water

(irrigation) and abide to all the other farming requirements that the companies mandate to get the proper yields. A proper regulation/legislation to hold seed companies accountable for false claims is the need of the hour as companies use legal loopholes to push the blame on to the farmers in the case of failed crops.

Over Dependence On Traditional Crops

Every crop requires certain climatic conditions to give the best yields. Though rice and wheat are produced in a large area in India, certain areas can readily switch to other crops to get better productivity. India is importing cooking oil from abroad though we have the necessary conditions to grow more oilseeds here. Heavy dependence on traditional rice and wheat points to the lack of a proper national plan on agriculture. Excess stocks in a few crops lead to problems in the selling of the produce, storage and shortage of other essential farm output. Moreover, if the farm output is skewed towards crops like rice, irrigation and ground water facilities are misused by farmers, which lead to a host of other problems.

Supply Channel Bottlenecks And Lack Of Market Understanding

Supply channel bottlenecks and lack of a proper marketing channel are serious problems for a farmer who is already burdened with a host of troubles. These are issues which need to be tackled at the regional, state and national levels. Lack of a proper marketing channel forces the farmers to distress sale, makes them victims in the hands of greedy middlemen and ultimately restricts their income. An improper marketing and storage channel also leads to storage problems in the years where productivity is good, leads to poor agricultural exports due to problems in maintaining quality and in many cases leads to gross wastage of valuable food grains and other farm output. Food wastage running into thousands of crores of rupees every year is nothing short of a crime in a country where more than 25% is below poverty line and where millions go hungry day after day. Lack of a national strategy in terms of agricultural production leads to production of some crops exceeding the requirement and to some crops well below the minimum limits.

Government Handling Of The Issue

MSP, overall agricultural strategy of the country, PDS, storage/granaries, lack of export market creation. India lacks the required number of storage facilities (granaries, warehouses, cold storage etc) which negates the advantage of having a bumper crop in years of good monsoon. Exports in agricultural sector are also not very encouraging with a share of just 10% of the total exports, for a country where more than 50% of population is dependent on agriculture. The **Minimum Support Prices (MSP)** offered by the Government is a

double edged sword – MSPs protect farmers from being exploited by middlemen but during times of excess crop, Government runs the risk of an unnecessary fiscal deficit by buying the excess produce. Lack of proper storage facilities and lack of a proper international market linkage leads to lower exports and in many cases leads to huge amount of wastage.

There is basically six factors need attention in the short and medium terms. These are: (a) infrastructure; (b) land and water management; (c) research and extension; (d) inputs including credit; (e) marketing including price policy; and (f) diversification and development of rural non-farm sector. Institutions have to be developed in all these areas. Investment in irrigation and rural infrastructure is important for agricultural growth. It is known that public investment in agriculture is lower than the requirements needed for achieving 4% growth. Bharat Nirman Programme is in the right direction but the progress has to be much faster.

The decline in productivity growth is attributed, among other things, to the deterioration in soil quality and water shortages including ground water depletion. Therefore, land and water management should be given the number one priority. Investment in irrigation, watershed development and, water conservation by the community are needed under water management. The pros and cons of the government's recent proposal of direct delivery of fertilisers to farmers are not known now. In order to improve soil quality, the government can restructure the fertiliser subsidies in such way that it would reduce the consumption of nitrogenous and encourage phosphatic and potassic fertilisers.

As the national commission on farmers mentions, there is a knowledge gap in the existing technology. So extension becomes crucial for improving agricultural productivity. In view of the high variability in agro-climatic conditions, particularly in unfavorable areas, research has to become increasingly location-specific. True, there have been some improvements in the flow of farm credit in recent years. The government is insensitive to the four distributional aspects of agricultural credit. These are: (a) not much improvement in the share of small and marginal farmers; (b) decline in credit-deposit (CD) ratios of rural and semi-urban branches; (c) increase in the share of indirect credit in total agricultural credit; and (d) significant regional inequalities in credit.

Agriculture is highly influenced by climate and weather conditions. Every single decision in agriculture is dependent on weather conditions. Farmers are at huge risk due to the extreme weather conditions as an impact of climate change leading to

unseasonal rains and drought. This condition is worsened as our farmers are not prepared with new adaptation and mitigation strategies. This can be solved by adopting climate specific strategies for different demographic regions. A large number of farmers in India are marginal farmers and they still prefer non organized sector for their credit needs. The reason is complex documentation process done by banks. It is important to popularise cooperative farming and create awareness among the farmers for availing loan facility from organized sector. Banks should provide hassle free loan facility to the farmers. Government has come up with several schemes and subsidies for the farmers but they do not reach to all small and marginal farmers. There should be effective implementation and proper follow up and evaluation of these schemes in order to ensure that it reaches to each and every farmer.

Solutions

1. Consolidation of village lands and cooperative farming will ease the burden of **fragmented land** holdings. When the farmers form a consortium at the village level, the aggregate land can be farmed by using the latest technology. Banks too will be willing to lend money to a village consortium which can be utilised to boost farm productivity, employ sustainable farming methods, reduce over – dependence on fertilisers and thus solve many problems.
2. The overall risk of a crop failure is less in this case and small farmers have a higher chance of earning a decent income at the end of the harvest season. Agricultural intensity also rises when a planned strategy adopted at the village level is implemented.
3. Agricultural credit and farm mechanisation for small and marginal farmers will continue to be difficult unless pooling of farm resources and/or a joint usage of farm technology are employed.

Irrigation problems can be addressed by Government – preferably at the State and National levels. Though the Government cannot force farmers to produce only the designated crops in particular areas, it can surely educate them about the alternatives.

1. When proper techniques (in water management at the regional, state and national levels as well as a crop plan of what to produce and where to produce) are employed, it will be a win – win situation for both the farmers as well as the country.
2. Irrigation problems as well as problems due to single/traditional crop dependence can be solved by a national level plan for agricultural production. Government can encourage farmers to shift to cash crops (oil seeds etc) instead of food crops in areas where food crops are not at

an advantage to reduce imports and also to boost exports.

Seed problems can be overcome by creating in house seed banks at the village level for traditional crops (thereby reducing farmer dependence on external seed banks), selling Government approved seeds through proper channels (to eradicate spurious seeds) and strict penalties on seed marketing companies in case the seeds do not match the claims – germination and yield - of the companies. Terminator seeds should not be encouraged as a matter of principle as they force farmers to buy seeds for every crop.

1. Scientific research in this subject is to be encouraged to promote seeds which are mild on resource requirements but help the farmers in boosting the yields.
2. Sometimes small innovations at the grass root levels can solve a host of problems specific to a particular region. District agricultural officers must make it a habit to encourage such ideas and also take part in knowledge sharing to implement the ideas at a regional level.
3. Some **sustainability** solutions are proper crop management on the basis of water availability, crop rotation, deploying modern agricultural practices to boost productivity, switching over to organic farming (village pools will reduce costs), thrust on allied activities.
4. For organic farming, first of all, a proper awareness has to be built – among both the farmers as well as consumers. **Organic farming** reduces the unnecessary usage of artificial fertilisers, reduces water consumption, strikes a good balance between the local environment and the farm output, helps the land retain its fertility for a long time, reduces costs in the long run and also with the creation of a proper market in the towns and cities establishes a virtuous cycle between consumers and farmers.

Storage facilities can be boosted by small cold storage or granaries at village level which can be established from Panchayat funds and loans to the village society (this eliminates dumping of excess crops in the market yard).

1. At the **National level** an **agricultural strategy or policy** to improve information exchange, national level cold storage chains and logistic network (If Walmart can do, then Government of India can also do!) is the need of the hour. Proper management of **PDS** has to be done to cut down wastes so that a reliable estimate of the food grain needs will be made. The excess (after keeping reserves for a potential drought year) can be exported provided the quality is maintained by means of proper storage.

2. Food wastage can thus be cut down and agricultural trade balance can be improved if there is a national level plan.

Improving supply chain and processing capacities: Massive post-harvest losses due to lack of adequate cold chain and storage infrastructure and processing capacity impact farmer income adversely. The private sector must be allowed to procure, store and distribute grains, can start with the Public Distribution System. This will bring down the cost for the Government by 25 per cent and result in storage capacities being set up in consuming States.

1. In the case of perishables, increased processing capacity can ensure price stability and protect farmer interests. Introduction of new technologies can help in extending the shelf life of fruits and vegetables. 100-per cent FDI in food retailing including e-commerce, introduced last year, will help strengthen investment in front-end retail, which ultimately works in favour of farmers.
2. There is a need to introduce modern entrepreneurship to Indian agriculture. Promoting agricultural services under the Start-up India Scheme will help bring modern technology and inputs to farmers.

Conclusion

The Government's intent is progressive it talks about programmes such as 'More Crop per Drop', 'Pradhan Mantra Fasal Bima Yojna', 'Direct benefit transfer to farmers. Yet, to double farmers' income, we will have to make agriculture a viable business opportunity and governments should focus more on enablers rather than hand-outs and retrospective incentives. The Indian agriculture sectors contribute optimally to the economic growth of the country and eventually the well-being and prosperity of the farming community.

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Personal Hygiene of School-Going Children in Nagpur City, Maharashtra, Central India.

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Abstract Aim-

This study was performed to assess the personal hygiene and assess cleanliness habits of school-going children in Nagpur city, Central India. Along with nutritional status also collected information regarding the personal hygiene of students. Sample Size – The sample size that was used in the study was 264 respondents (School going children 13-15yrs). Sampling technique- Structured questionnaires were prepared to collect information from the respondents. Purposive sampling techniques were followed to gather information for this study. Maximum respondents 61.5% replied that they brushed their teeth once in a day and minimum respondents replied that they brushed their teeth twice in a day.

A maximum number of respondents 99.2% said that they were taking baths twice a day and 0.8% said that they were not taking baths twice a day. Introduction Personal hygiene is a self-care practice that people carry out to maintain their health. These practices are fundamental to the prevention of many diseases, especially contagious diseases. Personal hygiene includes hand, and face hygiene, regular bathing, hair care, and washing and using own clothes, towels, shoes, and slippers

Introduction

Health and hygiene are closely related and essential for maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Good hygiene practices include regular hand washing, bathing, brushing teeth, and grooming. These actions help prevent the spread of germs and disease and promote overall cleanliness and well-being. Eating a balanced diet, getting regular exercise, and getting enough sleep are also essential aspects of maintaining good health. Practicing good hygiene and healthy habits can help prevent illnesses and improve overall health and well-being. It's important to note that good hygiene should be taught to children from a very young age, as this will help them form healthy habits that will last them a lifetime (Gauri Malik 2023)

Objectives

1. To know the personal hygiene of school-going children.
2. To know the habits of cleanliness of school-going children.

Methodology.

Sample Size – The sample size that was used in the study was 264 respondents (School going children 13-15yrs).

Sampling technique- Structured questionnaires were prepared to collect information from the respondents. Purposive sampling techniques were followed to gather information for this study.

Kumar *et al.*, (2022) said that personal hygiene refers to a set of individual practices and conditions that help maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases. Maintaining personal hygiene is important for social health, physical health, and psychosocial

health. The present study aimed to assess the knowledge and reported practices of school-going children regarding personal hygiene to develop an information booklet. The study adopted a cross-sectional design to collect data from 410 school-going children in rural villages of Haldwani block, Uttarakhand. The children were recruited via a convenient sampling technique. It was found that the majority (n=230, 56.09%) school going children had moderate knowledge of personal hygiene. The overall practices of children were found to be appropriate for 366 (89.51%) children. Regarding knowledge and hygienic practices, a mother's education plays a vital role in school-going children. Also, teachers with parents can play a pivotal role in providing health education regarding personal hygiene from an early stage of childhood itself for longevity and to protect from illnesses.

Punjab. International Journal of Nursing Research. The study's objectives were to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and relationship between rural and urban school-aged children's knowledge and attitudes about personal hygiene. Methods: The study used a comparative research design. A stratified random sample selection procedure was utilized. One hundred samples (50 from rural areas and 50 from cities) were selected. The population of the study was rural and urban school-going children 9–11 years. To examine the data, descriptive and inferential statistics were employed. Results: The survey concluded that 40% (20) of rural schoolchildren and 44% (22) of urban schoolchildren had strong knowledge. About 96%

(48) urban and 88% (44) rural schoolchildren valued personal cleanliness. The mean knowledge score of urban schoolchildren was 19.48, higher than rural children's 16.52, and their mean attitude score was 74.18, much higher than rural children's 68.10. The mean knowledge score of rural and urban children was statistically significant for age, mother's education, and source of information, but not for household type or monthly income. In rural children, class was significant while gender was non-significant. The mean attitude score of rural and urban school children was statistically significant for age, gender, and class, but not for mother education, type of family, family monthly income, or source of information. Based on the study.

Singh, S., Das, N., & Sahoo, P. (2019) said that for kids, maintenance of personal hygiene helps to enhance the standard of life and longevity. Hygiene springs from "Hygeia" the divinity of health in Greek mythology. Hygiene is one every of the most important a part of life. one in every of the foremost effective ways in which we've to safeguard ourselves from sickness is nice personal hygiene. Personal hygiene facilitates to prevention/reduce kid mortality from communicable diseases, injuries, and different health issues by implementing the academic program, and health education. An interventional study was taken to find out the level of knowledge relating to personal hygiene, measure the effectiveness of role-play on knowledge relating to personal hygiene among school-going kids, and verify the association between the pre-test knowledge score with selected socio-demographic variables. The abstract framework adopted for the study supported the modified Widen back clinical nursing theory (1964). In this study purposive sampling techniques were accustomed choose a hundred school-going children (10-12 years) who are meeting the sampling criteria.

Singh, Niti Talsania (2015) The present study was conducted among 1378 school-going and 697 non-school-going children of 10 to 18 years of age during the period December 2012-December 2014. Result: The majority 24.86% of non-school-going urban children have poor personal hygiene followed by 20.79% of non-school-going urban children. Poor personal hygiene was seen in just 9.77% of School going children in urban areas and 13.43% in rural areas. The statistical difference in poor personal hygiene among school-going and non-school-going children of the urban area was highly significant. Conclusion: There were huge differences in overall occurrence of personal hygiene, it was found to almost double among non-school children compared to school children. Non-school children were the most vulnerable group."

Brij Pal Singh & Mahak Sharma found that good nutrition means a stronger immune system, low illness, better health, and productive society. In India, most school-age children are malnourished, mainly undernourished. This review has been done to know the prevalence of wasting, stunting, overweight, and obesity among children in rural as well as urban areas of different areas in India. For this purpose, thirty studies were reviewed by using different sources such as Research Gate, PubMed, Google Scholar, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, and surveys of different agencies such as websites of the Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India and different state governments. Dietary recalls structured interviews and anthropometric measurements were used in all the studies for data collection. Results from various studies show that underweight children range from 6.6% to 83%. Prevalence of stunting ranges from 13.8% to 56.1%, prevalence of wasting ranges from 6.7% to 75%, and prevalence of underweight ranges from 6.6% to 83%. It was concluded that malnutrition is a major problem in children and a lot of attention is needed to combat the problem.

Khatoon, Sachin B2, Khan, and Srivastava(2017) found personal hygiene plays a major role to promote a healthy life. This study was performed to assess the current level of knowledge and practicing behaviour regarding hand washing, bathing, tooth brushing, and taking care of nails and hair. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted on 800 students of the Lucknow district. All the students were interviewed with a structured questionnaire (pretest). A visual display of good and bad personal hygiene was shown on the projector and explained the benefits of good personal hygiene behaviour. Again, a structured questionnaire was given (post-test). Most of the students belonged to the 10-12 years age group. The knowledge of the students regarding general body cleanliness was 87.5% in the post-test as compared to 53.8% in the pretest. Keeping the hair well-trimmed was considered a part of personal hygiene by 38.0% of students

Rekha Shekhawat (2019) stated that good personal hygiene since childhood is not maintained, it will lead to various contagious diseases like gastroenteritis, skin infections, etc. So present study was done to assess knowledge and practice regarding personal hygiene in school-going children. Methodology: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 1008 students of 6th to 12th class from government schools of Bikaner. A semi-structured Performa was used. Result: More than 90% of students knew body, clothes, and teeth hygiene, 46% about the use of toilet paper, and 29.8% about sanitary pads. More than 90% bath, brush teeth every day, hand wash before a meal and

after using the toilet. Less than 70% hand wash after handling an animal, or cutting nails. A major source of knowledge for students was schools (71%). Conclusion: Good knowledge and practice were found regarding certain points but still more awareness and promotion are necessary for better personal hygiene in students.

Result and Discussion

1. From the above study it was found that N=120 (45.5%) respondents were male and N=144 (54.5%) respondents were female.
2. In the age category 104 (39.4%) respondents belongs to the age group of 13 and 14 years respectively while N=112 (21.2%) belongs to the category of 15 years of age.
3. 3.37(28%) respondents reported a height of 4 feet to 5 feet, 134(50.8%) were found to be in the category of 5 feet to 5.5". N=23(17.4%) reported their height of 5.6" to 6 feet and 3.8% were fall under the category of 6 feet.
4. In the weight category 42.2% of respondents reported their weight below 40kg and 42.4% reported under the category of 41-50kg. 9.8% of respondents belong to the category of 51-60kg and 4.5% of respondents fall under the category of 61-70kg.
5. Maximum respondents 61.5% replied that they brushed their teeth once in a day and minimum respondents replied that they brushed their teeth twice in a day.
6. Of the Maximum number of respondents 99.2% said that they were taking baths twice a day and 0.8% said that they were not taking baths twice a day.
7. 17.1% said that they cited their nails once a week as well as 22.9% cited their nails twice a week.
8. Of the Maximum number of respondents 88.5% said that they changed socks daily and only 11.5% said that they were not changing socks daily.
9. From the observed data maximum of 93.1% of respondents said that while washing their hands they used soap and water while a few 6.9% said that they used only water for washing their hands.
10. When asked about washing hands before meals maximum of 96.9% of respondents gave a positive response and only 3.1% replied negatively for the same.
11. Maximum respondents 99.2% said that they washed their hands after use of toilets to maintain their hygiene and only 0.8% said that they didn't wash their hands after use of toilets to maintain their hygiene.
12. Of a Maximum number of respondents 87% said that they washed their hands after sneezing

and only 13% said that they didn't wash their hands after sneezing.

13. From the observed data maximum of 79.4% of respondents said that they used hand sanitizer whenever required and 20.6% of respondents said that they were not using hand sanitizer whenever required.
14. Maximum respondents 96.2% said that they washed their hands after touching the pets/animals and 3.8 % said that they didn't wash their hands after touching the pets/animals.

Summary and Conclusion

This study was performed to assess personal hygiene and to know the cleanliness habits of school-going children in Nagpur City, Central India. From this study, it was found that N=120 (45.5%) respondents were male and N=144 (54.5%) respondents were female. Maximum respondents 61.5% replied that they brushed their teeth once in a day and minimum respondents replied that they brushed their teeth twice in a day. The Maximum number of respondents 99.2% said that they were taking baths twice a day and 0.8% said that they were not taking baths twice a day.

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Solar Sector : India Towards A Renewable Economy

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Abstract

This paper studies about what a solar energy means and how it was discovered, government schemes to boost solar power generation. It also discusses about trend showing increase in power capacity and generation, distribution amongst states and employment status in India

Further future scope and challenges faced by solar sector in India is also discussed in this paper

Keywords: Solar energy, Megawatts, Future Scope, Challenges.

Introduction

Every energy generation and transmission method affect the environment. As it is obvious conventional generating options can damage air, climate, water, land and wildlife, landscape, as well as raise the levels of harmful radiation. Renewable technologies are substantially safer offering a solution to many environmental and social problems associated with fossil and nuclear fuels. Solar energy technologies (SETs) provide obvious environmental advantages in comparison to the conventional energy sources, thus contributing to the sustainable development of human activities. Not counting the depletion of the exhausted natural resources, their main advantage is related to the reduced CO₂ emissions, and, normally, absence of any air emissions or waste products during their operation.

Solar energy is the most convenient source of renewable energy today and the coming century. The adverse effect of burning conventional hydrocarbons are eminent through global warming and health effects in many forms, including factors aggravating cancer and other illnesses. The enormous volume of fossil fuel was extracted from the ground through the years and with its finite source. Its supply will diminish and by the time it happens, it will become one of the worst crises in the history of man on a worldwide scale.

Solar energy is the most abundant stream of energy. It is available directly as solar isolation and indirectly as wind energy. Sun sends out energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation. Its potential is 178 Billion MW, which is about 20,000 times the world's demand.

The increasing demand for energy, the continuous reduction in existing sources of fossil fuels and the growing concern regarding environment pollution, have pushed mankind to explore new technologies for the production of electrical energy using clean, renewable sources, such as solar energy, wind energy, etc. Among the nonconventional, renewable energy sources, solar energy affords great potential for conversion into

electric power, able to ensure an important part of the electrical energy needs of the planet. Solar energy is free, practically inexhaustible and involves no polluting residues or green gases emissions.

This paper discusses about how solar energy works, its discovery, growth in capacity and generation of solar power in India, employment generation, different government schemes state-wise capacity holding, future scope and challenges of solar sector in India.

Objectives:

1. To study about the Solar Energy and its mechanism.
2. To study about how and when solar energy was discovered.
3. To study the trend of solar energy capacity and generation for the period of 2013-2022 in India.
4. To study different government schemes launched to boost solar power in India.
5. To study distribution of solar energy capacity amongst states of India as on 2022.
6. To study about pros of solar energy.
7. To study employment generated by solar sector by 2022.
8. To study about future scope of solar sector in India.
9. To study challenges faced by solar sector.

Review of Literature

Ehsanul Kabir et.al (2018): "Solar energy: potential and future prospects". In this article the merits and demerits of solar energy technologies are both discussed. A number of technical problems affecting renewable energy research are also highlighted, along with beneficial interactions between regulation policy frame works and their future prospects. For that they provide a global scenario with regard to solar energy technologies in terms of their potential, present capacity, prospects, limitations and policies. This was help them to expand their understanding on how much further they can count on solar energy to meet the future energy demand. Finally, they concluded that despite a few drawbacks solar energy technology is of the

most promising renewable energy sources to meet the future global energy demand.

Suhas bannur (2018): “Concentrated solar power in India: current status, challenges and future outlook”. In this article, some of the challenges that have inhibited the growth concentrated solar power are identified and possible solutions suggested. The critical challenges for CSP are related to the lack of reliable direct normal irradiance database, indigenous manufacturing and competition from PV. The results of this study carried out to assess the impact of indigenous manufacturing and economics of scale on capital costs and normalised cost of electricity are presented and this study also shows that even with indigenous manufacturing and considering economics of scale, the capital cost per megawatt of installed capacity is higher than the central electricity regulatory commission benchmark costs.

Mohd Rizwan et.al (2017): “A review paper on electricity generation from solar energy”. In this article authors reviewed about the solar energy from sunlight and discussed about their future trends and aspects. They also try to discussed working, solar panel types; emphasize the various applications and methods to promote the benefits of solar energy. And authors concluded it has more benefits compared to other forms of energy like fossil fuels and petroleum deposits. It is an alternative which is promise and consistent to meet the high energy demand. Research on solar cell and solar energy is promise has future worldwide.

P. Nagalakshmi et.al (2013): “Efficient energy management system with solar energy”. In this paper introduced an efficient energy distribution system to distribute the energy generated from the renewable sources. In order to meet the current problems, the energy generated from the renewable sources to maintain it constant. It was connected to a battery and inverter. In this research they have implemented a proto type system for the ideas. The preliminary tests show that this approach is promising for real applications. They concluded the problem with this system is that to require huge inverter to store the largely variable solar energy and its maintenance. His can be overcome by constructing solar grids parallel to the existed grids by the government.

Naveen Kumar Sharma (2011): “Solar energy in India: Strategies, policies, perspectives and future potential”. In this paper, efforts have been made to summarize the availability, current status, strategies, perspectives, promotion policies, major achievements and future potential of solar energy options in India. Thus, he concluded India has a severe electricity shortage. It needs massive additions in capacity to meet the demand of its rapidly growing economy. Development of solar

energy, which is indigenous distributed and has low marginal cost of generation, can increase energy security by diversifying supply, reducing import dependence and mitigating fuel price volatility. So photovoltaic power systems will have an important share in the electricity of the future not only in India, but all over world

Research Methodology

The study is based on secondary data which has been collected through websites, newspapers, magazines, government reports, books, research papers. Charts are used to show the trend of solar energy capacity and power generation. Pure research method is applied to study the current scenario, Government Initiatives, future scope, pros and challenges of solar energy in India.

What is Solar Energy and how it works?

Solar energy is electrical or thermal energy harvested from sunlight. Solar panels contain photovoltaic (PV) cells made up of semiconductor materials (such as silicon) to absorb elemental particles from the sun called photons. When absorbed by the panel, the photons release electrons from the atoms of the semiconductor material and the flow of these electrons within the cell creates an electric current we can direct to our circuits. Solar power is a form of energy harnessed from the power and heat of the sun's rays. It is renewable, and therefore a “green” source of energy. Solar energy is radiant light and heat from the Sun that is harnessed using a range of technologies such as solar power to generate electricity, solar thermal energy (including solar water heating), and solar architecture. It is an essential source of renewable energy, and its technologies are broadly characterized as either passive solar or active solar depending on how they capture and distribute solar energy or convert it into solar power.

Solar technology can be broadly classified as –

- **Active Solar** – Active solar techniques include the use of photovoltaic systems, concentrated solar power and solar water heating to harness the energy. Active solar is directly consumed in activities such as drying clothes and warming of air.
- **Passive Solar** – Passive solar techniques include orienting a building to the Sun, selecting materials with favourable thermal mass or light-dispersing properties, and designing spaces that naturally circulate air.

When was solar power discovered?

Solar energy was used by humans as early as the **7th century B.C.** when humans used sunlight to light fires by reflecting the sun's rays onto shiny objects. Later, in **3rd century B.C.**, the Greeks and Romans harnessed solar power with mirrors to light torches for religious ceremonies.

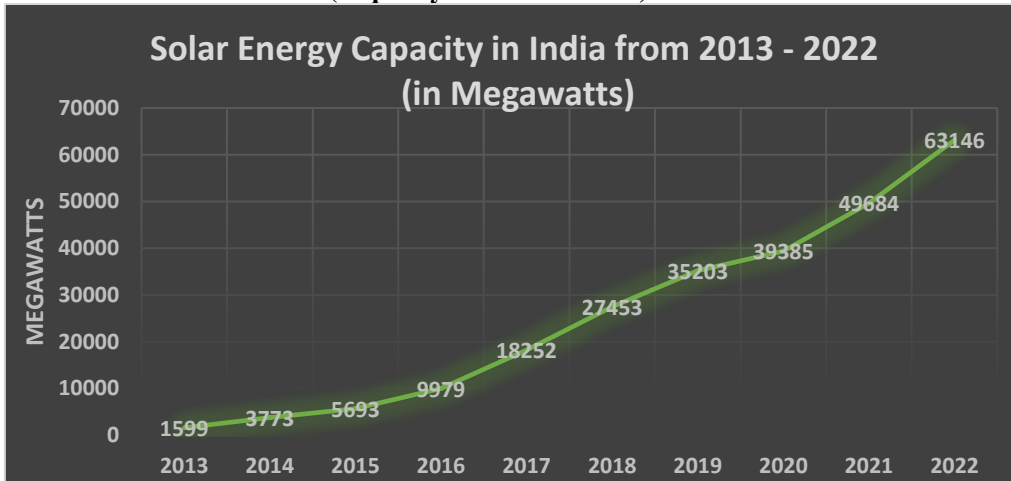
In 1839 and at the age of just 19, French physicist Edmond Becquerel discovered the photovoltaic (PV) effect while experimenting with a cell made of metal electrodes in a conducting solution. He noted that the cell produced more electricity when it was exposed to light – it was a photovoltaic cell.

In 1954 PV technology was born when Daryl Chapin, Calvin Fuller and Gerald Pearson developed the silicon PV cell at Bell Labs in 1954 – the first solar cell capable of absorbing

and converting enough of the sun's energy into power to run every day electrical equipment.

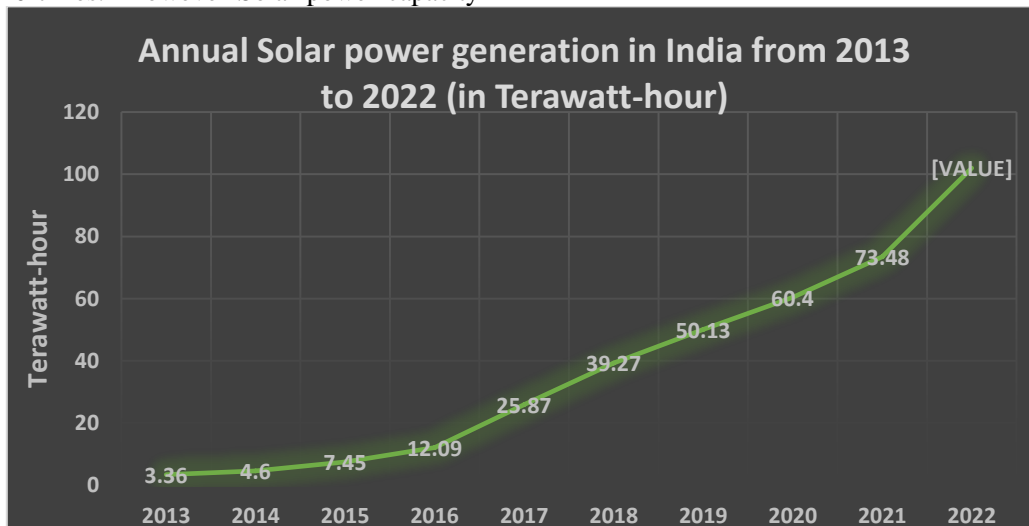
In the larger 20th century, commitments to utilize solar power focused on the sun's heat properties rather than electricity. The first commercial introduction of water heating systems was in California, nine years into the 20th century. It is only 64 years that they became more popular in the United States after installing a solar array in the White House by **President Jimmy Carter**.

Trend of Solar Power (Capacity and Generation) in India from 2013 to 2022



In a decade there is a tremendous growth of solar energy capacity in India from 1599 megawatts(2013) to 63146 megawatts(2022) which is almost 40 times. However Solar power capacity

is different from solar power generation, below given figures show a trend of solar power generated annually.



Along with growth in solar energy capacity, power generation by solar energy has also gone up by 30 times.

Schemes by Government of India to promote Solar Energy in the country.

1. The MNRE launched the **Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission** in 2010 to achieve 20 GW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases through several steps

including **Solar Park Scheme**, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) scheme for grid connected solar PV power projects, and Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The target was revised to 100 GW in 2014-15.

2. The Government has also launched the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Uttan Mahabhiyan Yojana (PM-KUSUM)** for grid connected agricultural solar pumps.

3. **Suryamitra Skill Development Programme** by the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) focuses on Solar Energy project's installation, operation & maintenance.
4. **Atal Jyoti Yojana** has been launched to provide solar street lighting systems for public use.
5. Under the **Solar Transfiguration of India (SRISTI) Scheme**, financial incentives are provided to the beneficiary for installing **solar power plant rooftop projects**.
6. **Green Energy Corridor Scheme**: It is related to laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity for evacuation (from region of production to region of consumption) of renewable power.
7. In 2014, the Government announced the '**Solar Parks and Ultra-Mega Solar Power Projects**' policy to facilitate the creation of large solar parks.

The Government has also provided financial incentives for expansion of solar energy. These include:

1. The Government has provided a **10-year tax exemption** for solar energy projects;
2. **Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges** for inter-state sale of solar and

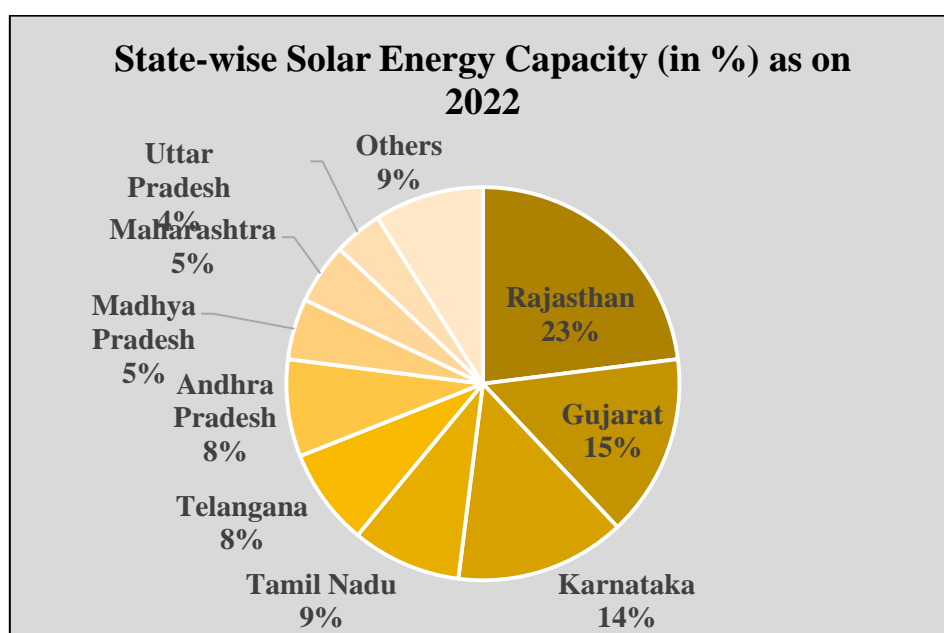
Distribution of Solar Energy Capacity in India as on 2022

wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025;

3. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy provides **30% subsidy** to most solar powered items such as solar lamps and solar heating systems. It has further extended its subsidy scheme to solar-powered cold storages;
4. The Government has allowed **100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** under the automatic route;
5. Government has issued orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to **ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to renewable energy generators**;
6. Government has also launched **Green funds** like the National Clean Energy and Environmental Fund, Green Masala Bond etc.

The Government has also undertaken initiatives for **international collaboration**. India is the founding member of the **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** which is headquartered in India. India has proposed the idea of "**One Sun, One World, One Grid**" as a means of tapping into the copious solar electricity available on a worldwide scale.

Top 5 States in Solar Power Capacity as on 2022	
STATE	CAPACITY (in Megawatts)
Rajasthan	16060 MW
Gujarat	8044 MW
Karnataka	7860 MW
Tamil Nadu	6233 MW
Telangana	4637 MW



From the above chart, we see that Rajasthan is 1st amongst state-wise distribution in solar energy capacity, followed by Gujarat and Karnataka on 2nd and 3rd position. These top 3 states hold more than 50 % of solar energy capacity in India.

Pros of Solar Energy:

Sustainability

The advantage of solar energy is that it is a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. While fossil fuels have an expiration date that may be fast approaching, the sun is likely to be around for at least a few billion years.

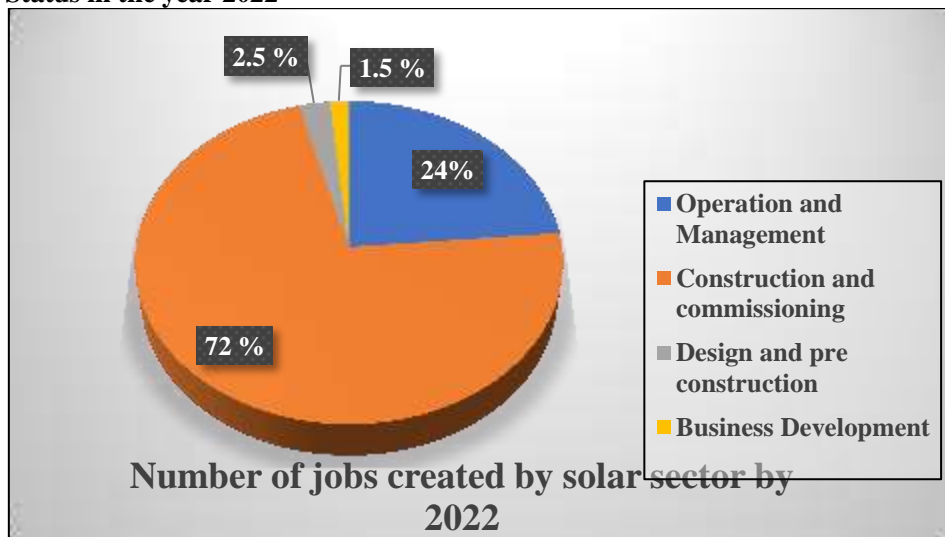
Low Environmental Impact

Solar energy has a substantially reduced impact on the environment compared to fossil fuels. Its greenhouse gas emissions are inconsequential as the technology does not require any fuel combustion. Also, although concentrating solar thermal plants (CSP) are comparatively inefficient in their water usage depending on the type of technology being used, the right technology significantly increases efficiency while photovoltaic (PV) solar cells do not require any water when generating electricity.

Energy Independence

Since the sun shines across the globe, it makes every country a potential energy producer, thus allowing for greater energy independence and security. Solar energy doesn't only promise to bring security and independence at the national level; solar panels can be installed on individual homes, providing power that does not depend on being connected to a larger electrical grid.

Employment Status in the year 2022



In the year 2022, total 11,16,400 jobs were generated by solar sector which consists of 8,06,800 in Construction and Commissioning, 2,63,400 in Operation and Management, 28,600 in design and pre construction and lastly 17,600 in business development.

Solar energy can reduce your home's electricity bill

A solar energy system for your home can reduce your reliance on the grid and help you save on your electricity bill. Some owners of residential solar energy systems may even have excess power that they can sell to the utility. Instead of paying a utility for electricity, homeowners get paid by the utility. You may not have to buy an entire solar energy system to cut your home's electricity bill. Simply choose solar lights, lights that are powered by the sun instead of your home's electrical system, to help save money.

Solar power can get you money back through Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs)

Some states offer solar renewable energy certificates (SREC). Each one represents a megawatt-hour of electricity generated through solar energy. Electricity suppliers buy these certificates to satisfy their state's Renewable Portfolio Standard, a requirement that a certain amount of their renewable energy come from solar. You can sell SRECs for your system's output, which is another way to earn money from your investment.

Solar panels have low maintenance costs

Solar panels are easy to maintain, as they have no moving parts that wear out over time. Just keep them clean and in good physical condition to keep them working properly. Between their low maintenance costs and average lifespan of 25 years, it can be easy to get your money's worth when investing in solar panels.

Milestones to achieve (Future Scope):

As we all know that India is a developing nation India, and it is also growing in the field of better energy infrastructure. India has about 300 days of clear and sunny weather each year, which means that India's solar energy incidence is about 5 quadrillion kilowatt-hours (kWh) per year (or 5 Wh/yr), It is estimated that the solar energy

available in India in a single year exceeds the potential energy output of all the fossil fuel reserves. Currently at 4th position among the world it has to achieve following milestones in future.

1. According to a recent report, India's solar energy capacity has grown from **6.76 GW in 2016 to an impressive 54 GW in 2022, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 41.39%**. This significant growth demonstrates India's commitment to clean energy and its potential as a leader in the global fight against climate change.
2. By 2026, Indian industry will be able to manufacture solar modules worth **100 gigawatts (GW) annually, and help the country be a net exporter of solar power**. This would significantly aid **India's target of installing 500 GW of electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030**, said by Bhupinder Bhalla, Secretary, Ministry for New and Renewable Energy
3. According to studies, by **2040, India's portion of the world's total primary energy demand is expected to approximately quadruple to 11%**. In order to fulfil this enormous increase in demand while also keeping its promise to **cut its carbon footprint by 35% from 2005 levels, India will need to treble its power generation by 2030**.
4. It is expected that by **2040, around 49% of the total electricity will be generated by renewable energy** as more efficient batteries will be used to store electricity, which will **further cut the solar energy cost by 66% as compared to the current cost**. The use of renewables in place of coal will **save India Rs. 54,000 crore (US\$ 8.43 billion) annually**. Around **15,000 MW of wind-solar hybrid capacity is expected to be added between 2020-25**.
5. As per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) estimates, by **2029-2030, the share of renewable energy generation would increase from 18% to 44%**, while that of thermal is expected to reduce from 78% to 52%. The CEA also estimates India's power requirement to grow and **reach 817 GW by 2030**.
6. India can create about **3.4 million jobs (short and long term)** by installing 280 GW solar and 140 GW wind capacity as it moves towards accomplishing its goal of 500 GW non-fossil electricity generation capacity by 2030.

What are the challenges in scaling up Solar Energy?

1. **Higher per-unit Production Costs:** Solar power costs have come down considerably but the costs of small solar power projects is higher

than other sources. The Union Government is facilitating establishment of large solar parks.

2. **Basic Challenges:** Large Solar Parks face hurdles in acquiring large tracts of land. Other challenges include high transmission and distribution losses, grid integration etc. Grid integration is a challenge due to intermittent nature of solar energy and the problem of load balancing (e.g., high load during night but non-availability of solar power at night).
3. **Environmental Issues:** Establishment of large solar parks has led to conflict with the local communities and issues in bio-diversity protection e.g., in Rajasthan and Gujarat, some projects have been halted because the transmission lines encroach upon the habitat of the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard.
4. **Slow pace of growth:** Despite significant growth in the installed solar capacity, the contribution of solar energy to the country's power generation has not grown at the same pace. The capacity expansion of rooftop solar projects has particularly low (< 20% of target by October 2022).
5. **Financial Constraints:** Residential consumers and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) who want to install solar rooftop projects face financial constraints as initial investments are generally high. A critical issue is an absence of innovative financing options offering higher sums at lower interest and longer durations.
6. **Reliance on Imports for Solar Equipment:** India at present lacks the capability to produce solar wafers or polysilicon. During the fiscal year 2021-22, India imported solar cells and modules worth about US\$ 76.62 billion from China alone. This accounted for 78.6% of India's total imports (2021-22).
7. **Waste Management:** India's solar waste is estimated to grow to 1.8 million tonnes by 2050. However, India's e-waste rules do not mandate solar cell manufacturers to recycle or dispose of waste from this sector.
8. **WTO Constraints:** India's Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) clause has faced legal challenges at the World Trade Organisation (WTO). DCR mandates the use of both solar cells and modules manufactured domestically as per specifications and testing requirements fixed by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

Conclusion

Solar energy is the ultimate and best form of renewable energy. According to scientists, sunlight energy is a complete solution of present energy crisis because the amount of solar energy incident on Earth in 1 hour is equivalent to the total amount of energy consumed by humans each year.

Moreover, solar energy is extremely environment friendly because it can reduce 40 million tons of CO₂ emissions each year with the inception of solar grids that meet only 1% of electric energy demand around world. Currently, solar cells, solar power plants and solar collectors are some of the practical applications of harvesting solar energy to fulfil clean energy demand of world.

For solar energy to be considered as major renewable energy contributor, the devices used in its generation must be improved in terms of their performance because the revolutionary developments in this field are possible only if conversion, storage and utilization are done effectively. In coming years, it is expected that nanotechnology devices for solar energy harvest would be radically more effective and efficient than today and the dream of solar economy would become a reality.

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Scheduled Caste Representation

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Introduction -

The most important phase in the movement for social change in the history of India was Abolition of untouchability and human emancipation led by Dr. Ambedkar. His contribution in this movement has been a strengthening of the progressive movement. Dr. Ambedkar's predecessors Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Savitribai Phule, Gopal Baba Valangkar, social reformer Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Justice M. G. Ranade made special efforts to eradicate untouchability. Contemporaries of Ambedkar, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Mahatma Gandhi and Vitthal Ramji Shinde, Sant Gadge Maharaj undertook special programs for the eradication of untouchability. Earlier in history, it is seen that not only from Maharashtra but also from India, many saintly traditions have contributed to the eradication of untouchability. Saint Ravidas, Saint Chokhamela, Mahatma Basaveshwar, Saint Tukaram, Saint Kabir, etc., raised a revolt against many undesirable customs and traditions of the society. In the present essay, an attempt has been made to explore the contribution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in eradicating untouchability.

History of Caste System -

When the Aryans arrived in India, there was no caste system but a 'varna system' based on occupation. In Arya culture there were three varnas namely Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya. Aryas attacked and defeated the non-Aryans here, enslaved them and created a new caste called Shudra. People who did not follow the rules of the caste system were excluded from the caste system. Separate classes of outcasts arose and these classes were transformed into castes. These classes came to be called 'Atishudra' i.e., 'Untouchables'. The caste system-imposed restrictions on marriage, catering, festivals, religious -cultural events and business. Of course, there are many differences of opinion about the creation of caste system. But it is a fact that the caste system denied social, religious and economic rights to the Shudras and Atishudras here. According to Dr. Ambedkar, "Untouchability is a by-product of the caste system", where the Hindu social system dealt with the Shudra-Atishudras in a very inhuman manner. They were forced to stay out of the villages and do the low-level work of cleaning the filth which disgraces the human dignity. It can be seen that in the 18th century, that is, during the Peshwa period, injustice and atrocities on the untouchables came to an end.

According to Hindu theology, Shudra is the antyaja who appears at the last level in the divine social order. This concept or theory Dr. Ambedkar appears to have refused. According to Dr. Ambedkar, there is no racial difference between upper caste Hindus and untouchables and it has no commercial basis.

Before untouchability came into existence, there was a conflict between nomadic tribes and settled tribes. Nomadic bands were defeated and enslaved

or outcasted. This is how untouchability was born. In return for providing food and shelter, the fixed clan assigned menial tasks to the nomadic clans and the protection of the fixed clans, but kept them outside the village and maintained their outcast status.

After the establishment of Buddhism by Lord Buddha, people of Hindu religion accepted Buddhism. Nomadic tribes also adopted Buddhism. But the Brahmin community spread hatred towards these people and considered them as untouchables. Buddhism declined in later periods, but the nomadic tribes did not abandon Buddhism. Hindus boycotted this community. They were considered untouchables. Hindu social order became stronger. Untouchables began to be treated worse than slaves. The caste hierarchy was based on heterogeneity with the Brahmins at the top and the untouchables or atishudras below the Shudras. Everyone should be given work or responsibility according to their ability or need, but in the Hindu system there is no place for the principles of equal needs, equal work and equal ability. Dr. Ambedkar said that everyone has been forced to do hereditary business in this system, due to which the progress of the society has been stunted and stagnated. Ambedkar believes that a nation cannot be built on the basis of caste because social structure based on inequality will not take the nation forward. For this, a society built on the values of freedom, equality and fraternity will take the human race forward. Dr. Ambedkar asserted that the overall development of every individual should be the ultimate goal of an independent society.

Dr. Ambedkar's efforts for eradication of Untouchability -

Dr. Ambedkar's untouchability eradication work was going on and at the same time the

freedom movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was gaining momentum in India. Dr. Ambedkar said that he supports the demand of freedom of the country by keeping the rights of untouchables intact. Ambedkar makes it clear. Independence will have no meaning if untouchability remains the same in independent India. Due to the spread of education and the work of social reformers, there will not be much change in the Hindu society. Ambedkar believed that because the socio-economic interests of Hindus were based on the caste system and adherence to untouchability, it was difficult to change the system.

Dr. Ambedkar seems to have suggested some solutions for this he suggested; 'If self-esteem is to be created among the untouchables, there is no option but education'. In 1928, the organization 'Depressed Classes Education Society' was established. Ambedkar believed that education would make the untouchables aware of their slavery and make them ready to organize and fight.

On one side, Dr. Ambedkar seems to be doing Mahad Satyagraha and Kalaram Temple Satyagraha to convert Hindu society and on the other hand he is organizing the untouchables by educating them and preparing them for struggle. Ambedkar seems to have done it not only for untouchability eradication program but also for political organization. Due to political power, the untouchables will get social, economic and educational rights and provide them with means of progress. Ambedkar believes that political power will guarantee individual freedom and help overcome socio-cultural weaknesses. Along with this, Ambedkar suggests that if we want to create a society based on equality and brotherhood for the self-respect of the individual, there is no alternative but conversion. Man is not for religion, religion is for man, so man should be at the center of religion. For this reason, Dr. Ambedkar suggested Buddhism with rationalism and scientific approach to his followers. In Buddhism there is no place for heterogeneity, Chaturvarnya, existence of God, rituals, soul. Buddhism is a religion that believes in democracy and believes in the principle of equality and is necessary for our unity and progress.

After the middle of the 19th century, various social reformers and social organizations took up the task of eradicating untouchability in real sense. The Satyashodhak Samaj founded by Mahatma Phule took up the program for untouchability but in the following period the leaders of this organization could not carry forward this work effectively. Justice Party in Madras and Narayan Guru's untouchability movement in Kerala did effective work. In Maharashtra, Gopalbaba Valangkar Shivram Kamble, Vitthal

Ramji Shinde and Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj worked to eradicate untouchability in the pre-Ambedkar era.

Dr. Ambedkar started the magazine 'Mooknayak' in 1920 after he had studied abroad. He said "In an independent India where the untouchables will not get basic rights, India's independence will be a new slavery for the untouchables," Dr. Ambedkar's public participation in the real untouchability program is prominently seen in the untouchability conference held at Mangaon on March 20, 1920 in the presence of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. In this Mangaon Parishad, Ambedkar elaborated on the current situation of untouchables. Education of untouchables, human rights, economic rights, etc. An untouchables council was also held in Nagpur in the same year. The Nagpur conference demanded that the untouchables should get representation in the legislature in proportion to their population.

In the period of July 1920-April 1923, Dr. Ambedkar was studying in abroad. After Ambedkar returned home in 1923, he founded the organization 'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' on 20 July 1923. Dr. Ambedkar established this organization to carry out the untouchability eradication program more effectively. This organization decided to implement the major program of education dissemination and economic reforms. In 1926, as a representative of the untouchables in the Bombay Provincial Legislature, Dr. Ambedkar and Solunki were appointed by the government.

The Mahar Vatan system, which treats the people of the Mahar caste in Maharashtra, should be stopped. Ambedkar introduced the 'Mahar Bill' in the Bombay Provincial Legislature in 1928. Mahars do extra work, but they get very little pay. He demanded that they should be treated as government servants.

In 1925, Ambabai Mandir Pravesh Satyagraha was started at Amravati under the leadership of Mahadev Meshram. A conference was held under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar at Amravati on 13 November, 1927 to support this Satyagraha. In the Mumbai Provincial Legislature, Sitaram Bole demanded that untouchables should be allowed in public places. The government also issued such an ordinance in response to this demand.

The *Asprushya Parishad* (Untouchable Conference) was held at Mahad on 19-20 March 1927 in the presence of thousands of people. In this conference Dr. Ambedkar advocated education and economic self-sufficiency of the untouchables. Many resolutions were passed in the Mahad Parishad. Resolutions were passed regarding accommodation of untouchables by upper castes,

intermarriage, disposal of dead animals and eating meat, need of hostels etc. Mahad's Satyagraha created a new consciousness and energy among the untouchables. In 1937, after the court case was over, the ponds of Mahad were opened for untouchables.

In 1929, Parvati Mandir Pravesh Satyagraha at Pune was led by Shivram Janba Kamble and Rajbhoj. The characteristic of this satyagraha was the satyagraha of the untouchables under the leadership of upper caste Hindus. Initially, Dr. Ambedkar who stayed away from this satyagraha, however later supported this satyagraha.

Political representation of untouchables -

The British rulers made some laws for the Indian people. In 1909, Muslims were given political representation. Montague, who visited India in the wake of the Montague Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, met the representatives of the untouchables in India. The British government sent the Southborough Commission to India. Vitthal Ramji Shinde demanded that in the five states (Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sindh, Gujarat and Mumbai) the government should appoint one representative each of the untouchables in the provincial legislatures. Before the Southborough Commission Dr. Ambedkar demanded a separate constituency for the untouchables because no one else could represent them except the untouchables. He demanded that nine representatives should be elected in Bombay Province in proportion to the population of untouchables, one of whom should be elected to the Central Legislature. The Southborough Committee recommended only 7 seats out of 711. But the Government of India rejected this recommendation. Under the Acts of 1919, the Government of India recommended 13 seats for untouchables in the provincial legislatures.

Simon Commission came to India in 1928. On May 29, 1928, Dr. Ambedkar gave a statement to the Simon Commission. In this statement, he demanded 22 seats for untouchables out of 140 seats in the Bombay Provincial Legislature. Instead of direct selection of untouchables, apart from this, Untouchables should be given place in the cabinet. Before the Simon Commission Dr. Ambedkar does not seem to have given much emphasis to the demand for a separate constituency. Instead, he said that the system of joint constituencies with reserved seats should be adopted. The Simon Commission opposed separate constituencies. Out of the total 1191 seats in the Provincial Legislatures, the Commission recommended 71 seats for untouchables, and 12 seats out of the 300 seats in the Central Legislatures.

Dr. Ambedkar and Round Table Conference -

The Round Table Conference was convened by the British Government in England in 1930 to frame a constitution for the Indian people. For the first time in the history of India, untouchables were included in the constitution making process. Dr. Rao Bahadur Srinivasan was also invited along with Ambedkar. Congress had boycotted this conference. In his speech at the Round Table Conference on November 20, 1930, Dr. Ambedkar described the overall miserable condition of the untouchables. Slavery imposed on the untouchables, inhumane treatment, religious boycott, and disproportionate treatment by the British government. Dr. Ambedkar asserted that welfare of untouchables is impossible without political power.

Dr. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and Poona Pact -

After the first-round table conference, through the mediation of S.M. Joshi and Amritlal Thakkar, On 14 August 1931, it was decided to hold a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar. For Congress's demand, this meeting was organized to get the support of Dr. Ambedkar to Nationalist Movement of Indian National Congress. When this meeting was held, Gandhiji told Dr. Ambedkar that the Congress is serious about the untouchables and that the Congress program of untouchables is at the forefront of its programmes. Mahatma Gandhi said that an amount of 20 lakhs had been spent on the program to eradicate untouchability. In this meeting Gandhiji said that untouchables should not be given separate political representation. Overall, it does not appear that much has been achieved from this meeting.

Second round table conference was held in 1931. Mahatma Gandhi participated in the Second Round Table Conference. In this conference, the stand of Congress towards untouchables was explained in detail. In his speech at the conference on 15 September 1931, he claimed to be the representative of the untouchables. But in the second speech, Mahatma Gandhi opposed the political interest of the untouchables. Independent political existence of untouchables will create discontent in the country.

After many discussions, debates and recriminations, Mahatma Gandhi started his fast to death on September 20, 1932 in Pune against the recommendation of a separate constituency. Commenting on this hunger strike, Dr. Ambedkar said that, along with the untouchables, Muslims and Sikhs have also been given separate constituencies, so if Gandhiji thinks that the nation will not be disintegrated, then how will the disintegration of the Hindu society be if the untouchables are given separate constituencies?

Gandhiji's fear is unnecessary. Untouchables do not see any way to progress in Hindu society. In such a situation, political power must be given to untouchables. Finally, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar and the historic Pune Agreement was concluded. Mahatma Gandhi accepted the demand for more seats for untouchables in the provincial legislatures and the central legislatures.

The British government had given 78 seats to untouchables through separate constituencies in caste elections. Dr. Ambedkar now asked for 197 seats but they agreed to give him 148 seats. The agreement was signed by both parties on 24 September 1932.

Ambedkar felt the need for an inclusive political party for the liberation of the economically exploited and untouchables in the Bahujan society. In 1936 Dr. Ambedkar founded the Independent Labor Party. In 1942, Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as Labor Minister in the Union Cabinet. During this period, he formulated many schemes for the untouchables. World War II started in this period. The political context changed. Dr. Ambedkar dissolved the Labor Party and formed a new party called 'All India Scheduled Caste Federation' in 1942.

Contribution of Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly -

The country got independence in 1947. Dr. Ambedkar got an opportunity to work on the Constituent Assembly of India. Dr. Ambedkar framed several laws for untouchables through fundamental rights. Article 17 made practicing untouchability a cognizable offence. Provision was made for reserved seats for untouchables in the central and state legislatures. Article 16 gave powers to the government regarding employment of untouchables. Under Article 46 of the Guidelines, directions were given to make special provision for the educational advancement of untouchables. In this way Dr. Ambedkar devoted his entire life for the untouchables.

Conclusion -

Dr. Ambedkar's work towards the untouchables has contributed so much to the political, social and economic progress of the underprivileged sections of India. Dr. Ambedkar Redressal of Untouchability to Constitutional Rights has a long journey. What little progress is seen today among the backward and disadvantaged sections is only due to Dr. Ambedkar's foresight and vision.

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Impact of Digital Environment on Academic Library

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Abstract:

The present paper explains impact of digital environment on academic library. Both print and digital selection must be organized, preserved and delivered to the users in the proper manner. The libraries will continue to acquire and preserve information. They provide a wide range of technology based services. In the current electronic information environment emphasis is given to collection developing and getting access to remote collection or data based.

Keywords: Digital Environment, Intellectual Property, E-resources, Websites, Collection Development.

Introduction:

The collection development as a library activity is designed with specific purpose to provide the library with information resource that meets the appropriate needs of its clientele. Library collection development is a process of planning and acquiring a balanced collection of library material of many formats including periodicals, online resources and other media. The collections are developed by the libraries by acquiring reading material over a period of time based on assessment of the information needs of the library and their users.

In an electric environment four major trends in library and information sciences were identified; increased in end user access to computer based information resource; library use of network and telecommunication, dependency on CD-ROM based information source and, emphasis on collection management activities.

Collection Development Policy:

A collection development policy will boost the library staff for better performance and also better facilities for continuous, consistent and balanced growth as a library collection. The collection development policies exist in order to provide guidance and direction in selection process; the essential principles behind the policy are system perspective. An existing collection development policy includes selection criterion regarding the academic and research infest to be supported.

Selection:

Selection of material for a collection is one of the most creative and interesting as the libraries should first consult their organization and follow collection development policies for selection guidelines. A collection development policy is a fluid document. It must reflect the changing needs of its users. A collection development policy provided general specific formats selection criteria. A well written collection development policy typically identifies subject area in which it may be preferable to have one format over another.

Resources for Collection:

There is all kind of barriers to local collection of electronic information for instance hardware and software limitations exist for many libraries. There is also not sufficient funding to manage an electronic collection alongside the print collection. In this information rich environment, appropriate choice for what will be the chief characteristics of the information object is a major problem. Unlike print resources, decisions regarding the acquisitive of electronic resources are directly tied to the availability of or willingness to purchase settable technology to use the resource.

Selection criteria for websites:

The selection criteria for website is its evaluation, the librarian and users must examine each site i.e. Websites owner, on sponsor website, author and grades. The structure and contents of website in reference to sources, coverage and accuracy of information content, currency and timelines of content material, readability of material, quality of links to other sites etc.

Challenge:

The technological developments are creating a numbers of problems and challenges with respect to resources collection and services. The challenges of integrating electronic resource and technologies in to the process of collection development seems to be most problematic than selection, acquisition and inter institutions cooperation.

Acquisitions:

Librarian must be familiar with the potentially short shelf life of new electronic formats and products. There are several issues to be addressed when securing access to electronic materials whether to purchase for local ruffian, to acquire collaboratively or to arrange for access online as needed. If local whether to lease or purchase, whether to use a supplier or acquire directly from the publisher and negotiating terms

preferably in conjunction with the institutions contracts and purchasing units.

Intellectual Property:

A legal and policy frame work to stimulate creativity and innovation and promote the progress of a faired equitable balance of the rights and privilege of user's creators and owners.

Others:

1. Creating methods to control and access electronic recourse.
2. Maintaining and further developing access to non-English language material in digital farmer.
3. Developing a seamless in reface for information services.
4. Developing and maintaining collections.

Conclusion:

The availability of publications in electronic format has changed the complete scenario of libraries like online reference libraries, online documents ordering and online interlibrary loan etc. The changing and nature of information handling and provision is offering a dramatic impetus towards a consideration of issues that have always been basis for collection development. The duty of librarian is to expand the range of resource and services for the benefit of uses especially to include those available in the electronic for web based or web accessible information resources.

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Changing Social Status of Untouchable Castes In India: A Sociological Study

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Abstract

The identity of Untouchable is a very complicated person. It encompasses a lengthy history of fight against prejudice, religious discourse, and, more recently, the socio-economic framework. The enigmatic personality is not just connected to the denial of rights; it is also connected to the need for dignity and, in certain circumstances, the yearning for revolution. Because of this, the efforts of the Dalits have not just centred on concerns like as untouchability, the repetition of atrocities, minimum wages, land rights, employment, and political representation; rather, these battles have also centred on questions of identity, self-respect, and dignity. The Indian Constitution's Articles 330 and 332 set aside a total of 79 seats in the Lok Sabha and 557 seats in the Vidhan Sabha for members of the Scheduled caste, however the Vidhan Sabha only has 315 seats reserved for them. Nevertheless, it is clear that those who were elected come from the more educated and affluent segment of the population, while those who have a more radical stance are not allowed to hold party representation. However, such options are still restricted within the context of the current system. Many members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament find that the governing class has co-opted them or that they are unable to use their political authority to bring about socio-economic change. Because of this, the implementation of political democracy or economic equality has been shown to be challenging.

Keywords: Untouchable, Casteism, Dignity, Indian Constitution, etc

Introduction

The practise of untouchability in India is a result of the caste system. It has occasionally been called the "horrific plague of the caste system." Mahatma Gandhi is cited as stating, "I believe untouchability to be the greatest humiliation of the Hindu faith," in the book *Young India*. In Indian civilization, there are examples of how individuals might become unclean not just by touching untouchables but simply by visiting them or by their shadow. This demonstrates how interacting with untouchables can cause humans to become impure for a number of different reasons. Unfortunately, this phrase's roots may be found in the wonderful country of India, and it is this country that makes this distinction between humans.

Regarding their readiness to fight for essential human rights and ideas like justice, equality, liberty, and other similar ideas, untouchables in general as well as Dalits specifically have undergone a tremendous change. India, a rising light and an important player on the global scene, cannot continue to tolerate the injustice and tyranny occurring within its borders. The Dalit position has historically been closely linked in India's ancient Hindu society to jobs that are viewed as ritually unclean, such as sweeping, selling meat, working with leather, hunting and pounding drums, slaughtering, or removing trash and animal corpse waste. Other examples of these occupations include clearing garbage from animal carcasses. They were made to perform physical labor, cleaning sewers, latrines, and public spaces. Voting rights were

denied to untouchables. Participating in these behaviours was thought to contaminate the person, and it was also thought that this contamination was contagious. Because of this, Dalits have always faced prejudice and been denied equal access to Hindu society. For instance, they were prohibited from entering a temple, attending a school, or even getting drinking water from a well. They were also required to live outside the community. Sometimes, stricter safety precautions are implemented when there is a chance that untouchables and higher Hindus might come into contact accidentally.

Untouchables in certain rural areas continue to face prejudice in the private realm, including when it comes to basic necessities like getting access to restaurants, schools, temples, and water sources. This is particularly common when discussing issues of religious belief. The caste system has historically provided the social and economic foundation upon which people's lives are structured in Indian society. Caste is a social structure in which people are divided at birth into hierarchies of unequal social groups called castes. Within these castes, people are given certain fundamental rights and responsibilities according to their birth order, and caste cannot be changed. Untouchables are excluded from the Brahma, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra lineages because they are viewed as "outcasts." Dalits are occasionally seen with contempt as being inferior, unclean, and disgusting because of where they were born and the type of job they often undertake. As a result, individuals encounter a wide range of forms

of bigotry, as well as violence and social exclusion. Untouchables take advantage of Dalits, according to the results of this study. Sanskrit may be the source of the words "ground," "suppressed," "crushed," or "broken to pieces," which all imply one of the following: "ground," "suppressed," "crushed," or "broken to pieces." Mahatma Jyotiba Rao Phule was the first person to utilise this phrase in the eighteenth century. He did so in reference to the discrimination that Hindus who were twice born were subjected to, including the once-called "Untouchable" castes. However, in today's society, many Dalit people use this phrase to distance themselves from the more derogatory associations associated with their caste name or even the term "untouchable." The modern interpretation of the term "Dalit" centres on the idea that, despite having been destroyed by tyranny as a people, they have survived and even thrived as a consequence of finding meaning in the struggle for human dignity in which they have spent their whole lives.

Mahatma Gandhi coined the term "Harijans," which means "children of God" in its exact translation. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar advised referring to this population as "protestant Hindus" or "non-conformists." The Simon Commission advised the government to use the term "scheduled castes," which it eventually did. Additionally, the official vocabulary used in papers released by the Indian government to refer to those who were historically thought of as "untouchables" includes words that are often associated with scheduled castes (SC). The National Commission for Scheduled Castes, however, declared the term "Dalit" "unconstitutional" and asked state governments to stop using it in 2008 after realising that it was frequently used interchangeably with the term "Scheduled Castes." The Chhattisgarh state administration stopped using the term "Dalit" in any official capacity after the judgment.

Untouchables In Modern India

Many social, religious, and political organisations in India rose to prominence throughout the 20th century in opposition to the caste system and in support of the rights to human dignity of the Dalit people. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was instrumental in the process that resulted in the approval of India's constitution in 1950 after the nation declared its independence in 1947. He oversaw the group's break from the caste system's norms and traditions in favour of justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity as head of the constitutional writing committee.

As a result, the constitution ensures that all Indian people have access to the same basic human rights, regardless of caste, creed, gender, or ethnicity. Unfortunately, the implementation and

enforcement of these concepts have so far failed miserably. The agrarian conflicts, social reform movements, and independence movements that erupted in India in the second half of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century posed a threat to the established order that was founded on custom and introduced concepts of challenge and protest rather than acceptance and submission. The battles caused many leaders to emerge from the lowest socioeconomic classes. Because of agitations and movements that were the root of many of these disputes, the authorities were forced to start many of the measures that were later included into welfare plans for the impoverished and underprivileged areas. A turning event in the history of the country was the appointment of a commissioner for the interests and welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It was the commissioner's job to protect these individuals' interests.

A further step was taken to eliminate social impairments with the passage of the Untouchability Offense Act, also known as Act No. XXII of 1955. Social infirmities are regarded as offences that are punishable under this law. The "untouchability" clause was deleted from the Indian constitution in 1950, despite the fact that the practise of "untouchability," the imposition of social limitations on people because of their birth in a specific caste, is still very much present in rural India. However, the "untouchability" practise itself is still in use today. In rural India, it is still against the law for "untouchables" to visit the same temples, drink from the same wells, or eat from the same pots. Children from Dalit families regularly encounter racism at school. Many Dalits still live in situations of utter deprivation and are excluded from better employment and educational opportunities. The great majority of those who are compelled into service as a way of paying off debts to higher caste members are children from Dalit homes. The national Dalit Human Rights Campaign's convener is presently Prof. Vimal Thorat. A coalition of civil society organisations and Dalit activists founded this campaign in 1998 with the intention of addressing the human rights issues and development concerns of Dalits as well as bolstering the movement for the elimination of customs like untouchability, discrimination, and violence against Dalits. The scheduled castes in India have a total population of 167.2 million people. The majority of the country's governments now refer to these communities, which were traditionally regarded as untouchable, as Dalits (census 2001). In addition, there are at least 42 million Dalits who are Sikhs, Muslims, and Christians. These individuals are vulnerable to

discrimination as well as varied and distinct forms of retaliatory violence.

Untouchability Preventions In Indian Constitution

This research aims to analyse the social change that has occurred among India's untouchable population. For the sake of this study, the Untouchables are considered schedule castes in India. They are dispersed throughout the whole country, which has a higher concentration of untouchables than any other community. We chose gaining equal human rights and altering social and economic status as our research's objectives. Such a study might be very helpful in advancing our understanding of the subject.

Objectives

1. To find out whether the changing to find out the level of change social & economic status among untouchable peoples in India.
2. To identify responsible factors for the improvement of the status, of Untouchables.

Dalits Followers Invarious Religion

According to the Sachar Committee's 2006 report, Hinduism is not the only religion practised by India's scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. According to the NSSO's sixty-one-round survey, there are 31.9 percent Buddhists, 21 percent Sikhs, 56 percent Christians, and 38 percent Hindus among the population. Each belongs to one of the scheduled castes recognised by the Indian Constitution.

Examples of Dalit priests in history include Chokha Mela, who was born from the Chamar caste and was India's first Dalit, known as Saint Ravidas, in the 14th century. He came from a family of cobblers. Saint Shri Ramanand Raya welcomed members of all castes, including untouchables, into his flock in the fifteenth century. The majority of these saints were caste-free throughout the mediaeval era. Popular Hindu mythology centres on Nandanar, a low-caste devotee who was rejected by the priests but embraced by God. Many Dalits continue to argue about whether they are Hindu or non-Hindu due to their separation from the rest of Hindu society.

Movement Related To Untouchables

The movement led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar may be split into two categories. The first is the social reformative movement, which advocates for Dalit advancement and imposes restrictions on ritualistic behaviour and other religious practises as well as the use of narcotics, alcohol, and other non-vegetarian foods. The Alternative Movement, which suggests that all Dalits convert to Buddhism, comes

in second. A 16-year Dalit effort to rename Marathwada University as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University included the Namantar movement. Vasant Dada Patil, the chief minister of Maharashtra, told the Dalit panthers in 1977 that a renaming would take place; in July 1978, the Maharashtra legislature issued a resolution to that effect. Both the BSP's Manyawar Kashi Ram and the former chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, Miss Mayawati, are members of the scheduled caste movement in that state.

Prevention Atrocities Act And Untouchability

The Prevention of Atrocities Act is the Indian government's covert admission that systemic and accidental violence define caste relations. The Indian government introduced the Prevention of Atrocities Act in 1989, which defined certain offences against scheduled castes as "atrocities" and included countermeasures, including methods and penalties.

The Act's main goal was to reduce and criminalise violence against Dalits. The atrocities were defined as both specific instances of pain and humiliation, such as the forced eating of poisonous chemicals, and the systematic violence that Dalits continue to experience, particularly in rural India. Forced labour, denial of access to temples, water, and other public utilities, and sexual assault of Dalit women are only a few examples of this systematic brutality. Second, to hear cases filed under the Prevention of Atrocities Act, special courts were established. Third, the Act mandated the appointment of qualified officials to oversee and uphold peace and order in states with high rates of violence.

Dalits now have a voice thanks to the Prevention of Atrocities Act, but just two states have special courts that are legally distinct from one another. In reality, the act's implementation has been a near-total failure. Police have consistently shown a reluctance to report offences in accordance with the legislation.

Untouchables Status In Contemporary India

For the Dalits, who include the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, to attain upward social mobility, the Indian constitution has created the appropriate specific provisions; nevertheless, these privileges are only granted to those Dalits who continue to practise Hinduism. To address and put an end to historical injustices, the Dalits who have converted to other religions are calling for the extension of the statutory benefits to them as well. Since the establishment of the Indian constitution, the government apparatus in India has made a concerted effort to enhance the social and economic conditions of untouchables via various programmes. To help the Dalits occupy their proper position in

society, several services have been made available to them. Through the five-year plans, the government has established goals for the betterment of the social standing of scheduled caste women in general and untouchables in particular. As a result, the status of untouchable men and women has shifted, and many sociocultural, political, religious, and professional spheres have seen a discernible improvement. Another significant political problem is the government's affirmative action policies, which include quotas for Dalits in government employment and college and university admissions. The state governments choose around 15% of the seats at the federal and state levels. a move aimed at ensuring that Dalits would have a proportionate political voice, as demanded by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Kashi Ram, and other Dalit activists. K.R. Narayanan was chosen to lead India as president in 1977.

2007 saw the election of Mayawati as Uttar Pradesh's chief minister. The Dalit community is home to both of these individuals. The state legislature reserves 557 seats for scheduled castes and 315 seats for scheduled tribes, and 79 seats in the Indian parliament are set aside for scheduled castes and 40 seats for scheduled tribes.

Conclusion

In order to raise creative forces to a level of educational, social, and economic growth similar to that of higher castes, the established order throws obstacles in their path that must be found and removed throughout history. Dalit writing was given fresh life in the modern era by leaders of the community like Mahatma Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Kashi Ram, and others. Although Dalits today are successful in business, politics, education, and higher administrative positions, the number of Dalits who are still subject to the practise of untouchability is far fewer than it was in the past. It is forbidden to practise untouchability in any way under Article 17 of the Indian Constitution. Additionally, it makes it illegal to enforce any kind of handicap that could have developed as a result, and this illegal activity has legal repercussions. The goal of doing this was to advance social equality. Article 15, along with articles 16, 19, 23, 25, and 29, is likewise closely related to Article 17 in that it aims to eliminate various forms of untouchability.

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Disparity in Educational Attainment across Income Groups in India: An Analysis

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Abstract

Human capital has an important role to play in the development of any country whether developed or underdeveloped. Healthy, educated, skilled and productive labour force is an asset and can contribute to the overall progress of a country. But at the same time, disparities at any level are detrimental to the progress of a nation hampering its chance of achieving a balanced development. Inequalities have deepened between the richest and poorest making it more difficult for those at the bottom level to have a better living standard. Inadequate income can end up with the children belonging to the poorest population segments, with the wrong education and wrong skill development hampering the chances of improving their standard of living. The present study is an attempt to identify the educational disparity across various income quartiles and the digital disparity which act as an added disadvantage to the poorer sections using selected indicators.

Key Words: Disparity, Gross Attendance Rate, Net Attendance Rate, Dropout, Quintile class

Introduction

The progress of a nation depends upon its educated, healthy and skilled labour force. Any developmental measures taken will be beneficial if it accrues to all sections of people leading to a balanced economic development. Higher education can provide a variety of job opportunities to the people availing better income leading to higher standard of living. Poverty is one of the major problems facing developing countries. Provision of adequate employment opportunities with adequate income can tackle this problem for which education is one of the requisite factors. There exists a two way relationship between income and education. Higher education leads to higher income. Similarly to have access to better education, adequate income is essential to a certain extent. The covid-19 pandemic which unexpectedly leashed out disruptions in various sectors affected the educational sector, paving the way for a digitalized system of education, which became popular. Education sector, considered as a social sector, needs to be given importance as it plays an important part in shaping the future generations, their productivity and progress.

The social sector is usually defined as dealing with social and economic activities carried out for the purposes of benefiting society, and hence largely nonprofit, not-for-profit, philanthropic and mission based and nongovernmental organizations are associated with this sector. Even though, over the years, the motives of various private organizations providing education have changed from philanthropy to business oriented approach, which is a matter of concern for all.

Statement of the problem

The importance of education is widely understood by nations across the world. Educational services

come under the social sector, because the gains from education not only benefits the individual but the society as a whole. Hence, it is largely provided by the Government along with philanthropists and NGOs. This public provision of education makes it accessible to the unprivileged or socially deprived sections and low income segments. Even though the government has taken several measures to address the disparity over the years, they are unable to wipe it out completely. The present study aims to look into the educational attainment across income groups to understand the extent of disparity in terms of educational attainment at different levels of education.

The Income and education level has a two way relationship. Higher the income, higher the spending on education. Similarly, higher educational levels to a great extent lead to higher earnings. Thus income is an important determinant of participation in education. The present study has taken the Usual Monthly Per Capita expenditure on education as a proxy for the income level of people. Differences in income levels can widen the disparities in educational attainment across various low income groups especially with respect to access to educational facilities, which expanded during the pandemic times.

Objectives

1. To understand the disparity in education across income groups and rural-urban areas.
2. To identify the digital divide across income groups and rural-urban areas.
3. To suggest measures to deal with these disparities.

The present study is an attempt to find out the disparities in education which exist across income groups in rural-urban areas of India. It also tries to look into the digital divide in education in terms of

digital infrastructure like computer and internet facilities available to people across income quartiles. The data relating to this study pertains to the NSSO data collected during the period 2017-18.

Data Source and Methodology

The study has used secondary data from print and electronic media, especially the National Sample Survey. Various indicators like Gross Attendance Ratio, Net Attendance Ratio, dropout rate, availability of computer and internet facilities have been used to conduct the analysis. The study is mainly based on the NSS data of the 75th Round. Usual Monthly Per Capita expenditure expressed in quartiles of five groups has been taken as a proxy variable to show the different income groups.

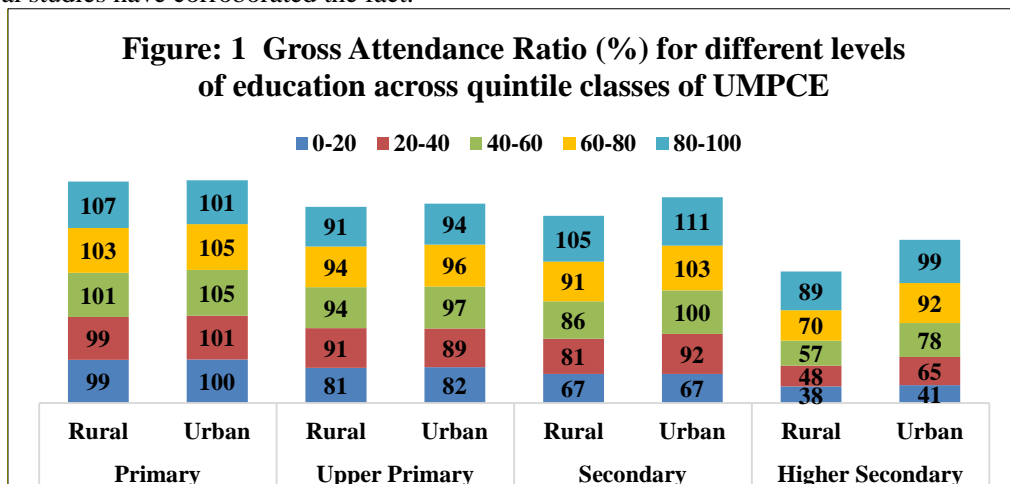
Income level and Education

The income of a household plays a significant role in determining the education level of the children. Family income and parental income determine the facilities and support given to the children which of course has a great impact on the educational attainment of children. Especially in the present scenario where the country is moving towards a digital way of teaching and learning arising mainly from the covid-19 pandemic period, the access to such facilities has an important role to play. Several studies have corroborated the fact.

The present study is an attempt to look into the educational attainment and income level using NSS data 2017-18. Income level is an important determinant of expenditure on education. Several studies have brought out this relationship. Differences in income levels can widen the disparities in educational attainment across various low income groups especially with respect to access to educational facilities. The study tries to throw light on the digital disparity across income groups. As a proxy to the income, Usual Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure is taken into account and households are divided into five quintile classes of 1 representing the lowest quintile class and 5 showing the highest quintile class (NSS Report No.585)

Participation of Students in various levels of Education

Participation of children in various levels of education is essential for the children as well as to the society as a whole because educated citizens contribute to a better skilled and able labour force. Gross Attendance Ratio gives a rough understanding with respect to the percentage of population enrolled and attending at various levels of education. See Figure 1.



Source: NSS Report No.585: Household Social Consumption on Education in India

In the case of primary education, almost hundred percent attendance is seen, irrespective of the quintile groups. More than hundred percent figure is due to the under aged children and over aged children being admitted to the primary level. With higher levels of education, there exist disparity across rural urban, quintile groups as well as among levels of school education. Gross attendance ratio is directly related to income levels. Urban areas are much ahead of the rural areas in terms of educational attainment. More importance should be given to education among the lowest quintile group from primary level to the higher levels.

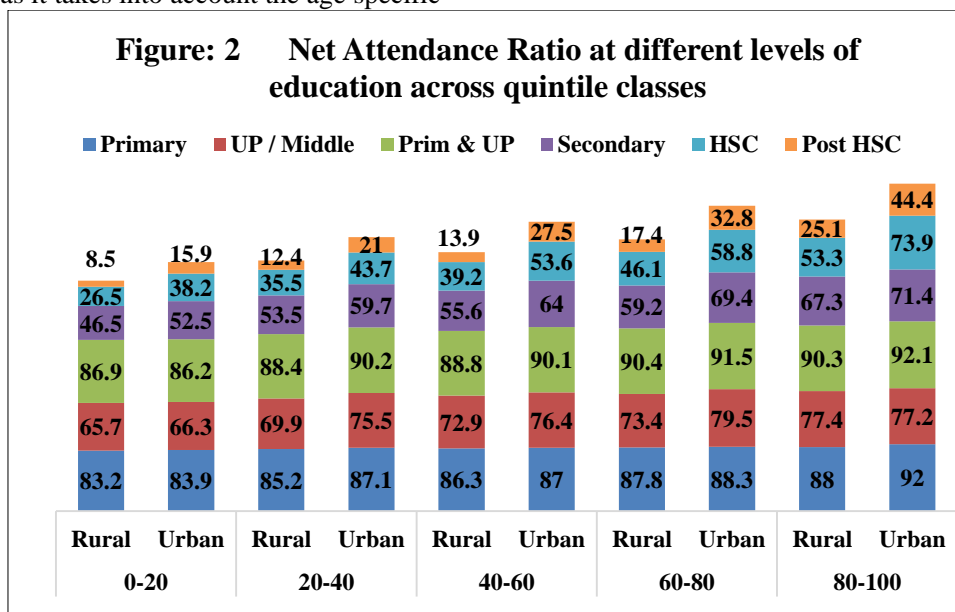
Net Attendance Ratio

The age-specific participation in education can be understood from the Net Attendance Ratio which is a better measure than the Gross Attendance Ratio. Net attendance ratio (NAR) for a particular level of education is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending that level of education to the total number persons in that age-group. On the other hand, Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) shows the total number of students attending primary school, irrespective of age and is expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population.

$$\text{NAR for I to V} = \frac{\text{Number of persons of age 6-10 currently attending classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} \times 100$$

To get a more accurate picture of the participation of children in the educational system, Net Attendance Ratio is used as it takes into account the age specific

enrolment in various levels of education. Figure 2 will throw light into this aspect.



Source: NSS Report No.585: Household Social Consumption on Education in India

The Net Attendance Ratio shows a different picture in comparison with the Gross Attendance Ratio. India still needs to take much effort in encouraging participation of children especially in the case of the lowest quintile group. At the post Higher Secondary Class level, the participation of the poorest category is the least, which is a matter of concern. Measures need to be taken to encourage the student participation in education especially at higher levels of school education, especially from secondary level onwards. To maintain the continuous participation

of students, proper measures should be taken to retain the students at lower levels of education so that stagnation and dropouts can be prevented to some extent.

Dropout and Never enrolled

Dropout affects the continuity in education as the enrolled people leave the education system without completing a particular level. Table 1 gives us an idea as to the proportion of dropout / discontinued and never enrolled from various quintile groups.

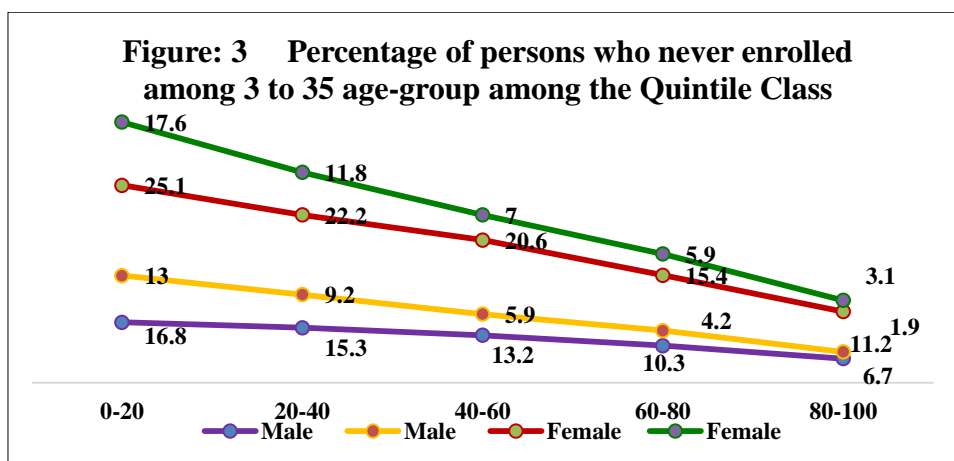
Table: 1 Proportion (per 1000) of persons (age 5-29) dropping out/ discontinued & never-enrolled for quintile classes of UMPCE

Quintile class of UMPCE	Proportion of drop out/ discontinuance		Proportion of never enrolled	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
QC 1	297	360	155	124
QC 2	326	406	121	69
QC 3	338	406	116	44
QC 4	339	383	86	21
QC 5	334	360	59	9
All (2014)	326	383	109	56
All (2007-08)	327	390	158	80

Source: NSS Report No.585: Household Social Consumption on Education in India

There is not much disparity in the proportion of dropouts across quintile classes or between areas. The proportion of never enrolled people declined to around 16 percent in the poorest quartile whereas in the case of the richest quartile the fall was only 6 percent. The decline of never enrolled from 2007-08

to 2014 was significant showing that the income level and proportion of never enrolled are related to a certain extent. Percentage of persons never enrolled between sexes among quintile classes gives a clearer idea regarding the disparity across income groups indirectly. See Figure 3.



Source: NSS Report No.585: Household Social Consumption on Education in India

Females and rural areas witness a larger share of never enrolled persons compared to males and urban areas respectively. In all the cases, across rural and urban areas as well as between males and females, higher income quartile groups show a minimum percentage share of never enrolled persons compared to the lower income quartiles. With increasing income, the share of never enrolled also

declines showing that income level and participation in education are directly related.

Reasons behind Non-attendance

It is very important to understand the reasons behind the ever enrolled persons not attending education presently. This will give a clearer picture so that measures can be taken accordingly to improve the participation. Table 2 indicates this.

Table 2: Percentage of ever enrolled persons of age 3 to 35 years currently not attending education by major reasons (2017-18)

Indicator	Rural		Urban		Rural+ Urban		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Percentage of ever enrolled persons currently not attending education	41.3	40	46.2	47.8	42.7	42.2	
Percentage distribution of ever enrolled persons by major reason for currently not attending	Not interested in education	20.6	15.9	14.9	12.6	18.8	14.8
	Financial constraints	25.6	18.4	21.4	16.1	24.3	17.7
	Engaged in domestic activities	4.7	31.9	2.3	26.7	4	30.2
	Engaged in economic activities	34.9	4.4	41.5	7.3	36.9	5.3
	School is far off	0.6	3.3	0.1	1.2	0.5	2.7
	Timings of educational institutions not suitable	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
	Medium of instruction used unfamiliar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Inadequate number of teachers	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
	Quality of teachers not satisfactory	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1
	Route to educational institution not safe	0	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.2
	Unable to cope up with studies/failure in studies	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.4
	Unfriendly atmosphere at school	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Completed desired level/class	4.2	4.2	9.5	11.2	5.8	6.4
	Preparation for competitive examination	1.8	0.6	3.2	1.9	2.2	1
	Non-availability of female teacher		0.1		0.1		0.1
	Non-availability of girls' toilet		0.1		0.1		0.1
	Marriage		12.4		15		13.2
Others	3.1	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.3	4.5	
all	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Source: NSS Report No.585: Household Social Consumption on Education in India

Major reasons behind not attending education were lack of interest in learning, financial constraints,

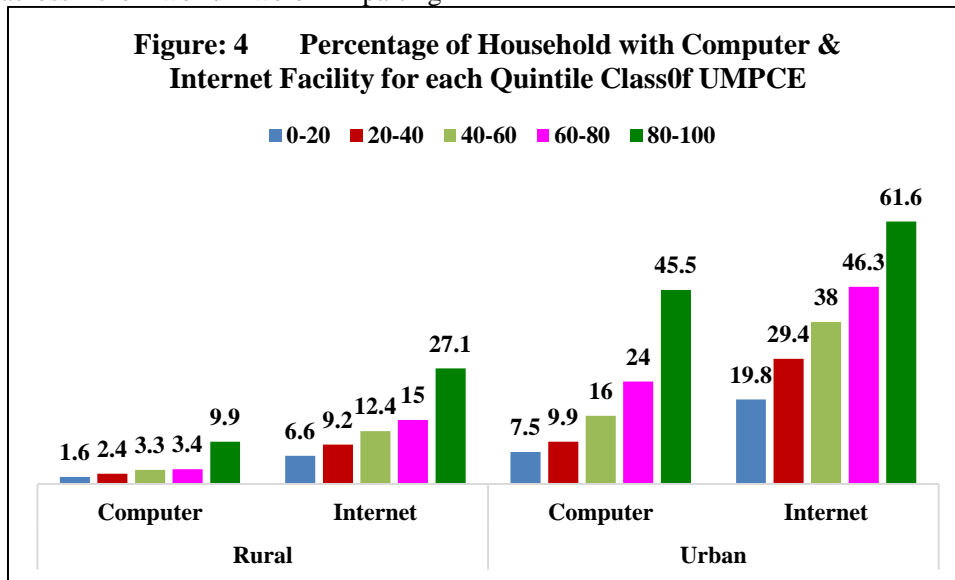
engagement in domestic and economic activities. More than 50 percent of the males did not attend

educational institutions due to financial constraints and involvement in economic activities, irrespective of urban or rural areas. In the case of females, major reasons were financial problems along with involvement in domestic activities, both in urban and rural areas. This clearly indicates the fact that income of the household is a deciding factor of educational attainment or completion.

Access to Computer and Internet Facility

Low income group parents are unable to provide the various facilities required by the children. Especially during the pandemic time, when educational institutions across the world were imparting

knowledge through online platforms and the internet, many of the children were facing problems to get access to learning. The covid-19 pandemic paved the way for popularizing online learning which later on became hybrid learning in many of the higher educational institutions. The government is also encouraging students to acquire knowledge through online resources and platforms like Swayam, Diksha, Swayamprabha, NPTEL and e-ShodhSindhu. But the problem faced by the children from poorer households was access to computer and internet facilities. See Figure 4.



Source: NSS Report No.585: Household Social Consumption on Education in India

Figure 4 points out to the fact that in rural areas and among the poor income groups, households having access to computers and the internet is very less compared to their urban and high income counterparts. The access to internet facility is 62 percent for high income category in urban areas whereas it is only 20 percent for their poor income counterparts. Similarly in rural areas 27 percent of high income have access to the internet which is only 7 percent for poor sections. 46 percent of high income groups have computer facilities in urban areas whereas it is only 8 percent for their poorer counterparts. Among high income groups in rural areas, 10 percent have computer access whereas it is only 2 percent for rural households. In short we can sum up that the digital mode of learning cannot be adopted by the government until and unless such facilities can be made available and accessible to all sections of the people or alternate arrangements to access such facilities are provided by the government.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Investing in developing human capability through imparting education is very essential for sustainable, resilient and national development. Disparities can

pose hurdles to the progress of any country as it may hamper balanced growth. Hence the government should take appropriate measures to bring down the disparity through various schemes and with the support of the private players through Corporate Social Responsibility activities. Lack of adequate income acts as an obstacle to children participating and attending the educational institutions among poor income group households. The various indicators of education have corroborated the fact that lower income quintiles are comparatively lagging behind the rich groups in terms of educational attainment.

Policy measures should be taken to provide quality facilities to poorer children and the residential system of school education can to some extent be an alternative to compensate for the financial problems affecting children. The government has come up with the New Education Policy, which has its positive and negative impact. The schools will be able to offer varied curriculum, which caters to students who have a range of interests, including those whose needs are not met by a traditional academic program. Further, the fluctuating mode of education will be beneficial as it will be able to

prevent dropout and stagnation to some extent. Children can pursue their interest through this flexible mode by having subject combinations which can be based on their area of interest rather than predefined combinations as in the case of the previous system of education followed in India.

One of the major drawbacks cited against the New Education Policy is the accessibility of education to the marginalized, underprivileged and poorer sections, if the government may withdraw from the public provision of educational services. Educational sector, if left to the private sector, may widen the disparities across different sections of society. An educated, skilled and healthy labour force can shape the progress of their family, society and the country as a whole. Public policies and programmes should take into account the needs of the youth diversities, while developing strategies and bringing changes in the education system. Efforts should be made to take into account the stakeholders' interest and opinion while framing policy measures. At the same time suitable revisions and alterations should be brought in the education system to meet the much required, contemporary skills demanded by the business sector.

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A BRIEF STUDY ON BASHEER'S MINOR LITERATURE

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Abstract

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer (21st January 1908 - 05th July 1994) was one of the prominent Malayalam fiction writers. Born at Thalayolaparambu in Vaikom he is better known as Beypore Sultan. He was a humanist, freedom fighter, novelist and a short story writer. Basheer is known for his unconventional style of language in Malayalam literature. His characters were an output of his keen observance. He skillfully combined humour and pathos in his works. Love, hunger

and poverty are recurring themes in his works. *Baalyakaalasakhi*, *Premalekhanam*, *Paaththummaayude aadu* (Pathumma's Goat), *Shabdangal*, *Ntuppuppaakkoraanaendaarnnu* and *Mathilukal* (Walls) are his major works.

The novel *Mathilukal* deals with the prison lives in the pre-independence days. It is a novel of sad irony set against a turbulent political backdrop. The novel was later made into a film (*Mathilukal*, 1989) by Adoor Gopalakrishnan with Mammooty playing as Basheer.

Keywords: Malayalam, Literature, Satyagraha, Freedom Fighter, Navel.

Vaikkom Muhammad Basheer's short Malayalam novel *Ntuppuppaakkoranendaarnnu!* (Me Grandad 'ad an Elephant!) provoked bitter and passionate public controversy when it was first published in 1951. During the early '50s, when involved debates about modern and progressive literature were taking place in Kerala, many leftist thinkers were quick to denounce the book. A prominent argument was that when other writers were calling for revolution, this book-in which the central male character had passed his M. A. degree but was depicted as digging a toilet pit-was highly regressive.

However, when Joseph Mundassery, himself a writer and the Minister for Education in the first communist ministry of Kerala, took personal initiative to get the book prescribed as a textbook for schools, it was the writers and community leaders on the right who protested against the book. There were debates and protests in the legislative assembly, where MLA's declared that the book was unsuitable to be allowed entry into schools-or anywhere, for that matter! Many leaders of the Muslim and Christian communities, and the newspapers controlled by them, assailed the book and said that it would lead students astray.² "As a result," writes the leading Malayalam publisher D. C. Kizhakkemuri (1994), "tens of thousands of students did not buy the book." The government probably sold off these copies by weight in the open market, for "the book was widely sold on the pavements for one an 11a or two an 11as".

However, even in those stormy early days, several readers and critics also perceived *Me Grandad 'ad an Elephant!* as one of the finest Malayalam novels that had ever been written. This favourable response to the novel has since rapidly grown to the point of establishing it as one of the most critically acclaimed and best-selling pieces of Malayalam fiction of all the shortly after

publication, it won an award from the Madras Government and then the prestigious M. P. Paul prize. It has sold an estimated one hundred and fifty thousand copies in Malayalam and has been translated into over eighteen Indian and foreign languages. Madassery Madhava Warriar (1994) writes: "I have no hesitation in declaring loudly and firmly that *Me Grandad 'ad an Elephant!* has been the greatest novel produced after *Illdulekha*".

Basheer the person-who acquired the status of a legend in Kerala during his own lifetime-was no less celebrated or controversial than his fiction. Born in 1908 at Thalayolaparambu in the taluk of Vaikom, Basheer was influenced by questions of freedom and social reform early in life. Even as a school student, he got involved in the Vaikom Satyagraha and was able "to touch Mahatma Gandhi" during a meeting-an experience that overwhelmed him. He decided to quit school and ran away from home to join the Congress-led Indian freedom movement at Kozhikode. His involvement in the salt satyagraha ended with his getting beaten up by the police and locked up in Kannur jail, where he was influenced by the revolutionaries advocating violent resistance to colonial rule. Released from prison he started a resistance journal *Ujjeevanam*; the government soon cracked down on the movement and Basheer had to leave Travancore state.

His exile lasted for seven years and he travelled all over India (even to Arabia and the coasts of Africa), learning several languages and vocations, soaking in a wide range of experiences. At different points in his life he was with *sanvasis* in the Himalayas and *sufis* at Ajmer, a . . . wrestler, magician, cook, cleaner, farmer, bookseller. His career as a writer was also interrupted by spells in prison, and at times in asylums following bouts of

manic depression. He published his first book, *Premaiekanam*, in 1943, and the celebrated *Childhood Friend* which he had first written in English during his exile from Kerala in 1944, quickly becoming ranked among the best talents in Malayalam fiction.

He was a prolific writer, but through most of the 1950s from 1954 to 1959 there was a long and significant cessation of creative output, as he was ravaged with mental illness and depression. After treatment at the Vallapuzha mental sanatorium in Thrissur, he started a famous bookshop at Ernakulam that soon became a favoured meeting place for writers and book-lovers. The fierce controversy over *Me Grandad 'ad all Elephant!* during 1957 depressed him further, but he returned to writing in 1959 with *Pathumma's Goat*, a mixed genre cameo which many regard as his most interesting work. He continued to write stories, short novels, screenplays and magazine columns, and won a large number of prizes and accolades.'

He was a conspicuous presence in the Malayalam literary public sphere till his death in July 1994 at the age of ninety four. Before proceeding with the analysis, I wish to quickly summarise the "story" of this narrative: A rich, illiterate Muslim family-comprising of Vattan Adima, Kunjuthamma and their daughter Kunjupathumma-are assertively proud of their "ancestral heritage" (symbolised by their grandad's mythic elephant. They are also anxious about any contact with the kaffirs or infidels who surround their comforting world.

The family suddenly loses a legal battle and are forced to evict from their palatial household. When they shift into a small hut, the young Kunjupathumma, for one, is happy because for the first time in her twenty years she is "free" to move out of the seclusion of her house-to bathe, to collect firewood, etc. As a result of this freedom, she meets her new neighbours, the young elegant city-bred poet Nisar Ahmad, and his vivacious sister Aisha. Kunjupathumma initially mistakes both of them to be kaffirs because of their dress and dialect, yet they claim that they are the "genuine" Muslims. Following a series of finely evoked episodes and vignettes of cultural friction and fusion, by the end of the novel (despite the "resistance" of Kunjupathumma's parents, her new friends train her to be a modern woman, speaking chaste Malayalam (i.e., the standard dialect), gorgeous in a sari, her hair bedecked with flowers, the blooming bride of Nisar Ahmad.

Conclusion

Instead, we might approach it as a conceptual site where issues of minoritization, casteism, tribalism, rural/agrarian impoverishment, etc. are staged and negotiated. This point has been

highlighted. In other words, it represents the painful experiences of discrimination and subordination faced by the Muslims in the new "secular" nation that was inaugurated in 1947. Thus, my dissertation has focused on Indian nationalism's cultural and narrative politics, which discursively produce the minorities as well as the regions of India. My study has been animated by the recognition that the various "minoritized" communities have evolved a different mode of politics to resist economic and cultural domination. One discernible outcome of this politics is the advent of regional parties with social justice and geographically equitable economic policies high on their agenda.

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Marital Discord: A Glance at Anita Desai's Novel "Fire on the Hill".

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Abstract:

Anita Desai's "Forest Fire" deserves an ecological philosophy. Anita Desai mostly focuses on relationships in her writing. The problem of friction arises from marital conflict and lack of understanding between men and women. However, a survival side to his job is also very important. She presents her character through often conflicting couples, a sensitive wife, and a negative husband. It would be apt to say that marriage, a vital issue challenged in the traditional society, marriage is a patriarchal instrument which leads a woman to subjugation and slavery. It is also noticed that the predicament of a married woman has several shades. In martial issues sex proves to be a brutal punishment for such child brides who nevertheless did not revolt but on the other hand continued to suffer and helped to perpetuate such oppression.

It is seen that the female characters in her works are generally neurotic and sensitive by nature, almost in conflict with other areas such as husband and wife and the environment. Therefore, marital discord is prominent in most of Desai's novels. The psychological and experiential causes of this conflict may vary from character to character. Women's writing continues to occupy an important place for more than one reason.

It asks for ideas to understand the importance of patriarchy. The work of all women is not necessarily feminist. But feminist narratives can emerge from absence and denial. Depressions of Indian women, marital discord, survival, issues are the main themes of feminist writing.

Women's self-discovery has always been a favorite theme of many female novelists.

Keywords: personal consciousness, predicament, oppression, marital discord, sensitivity.

Objectives:

- 1) To study the dilemmas of women in marital lives.
- 2) To study suppressions and oppressions of women and try to assert their individuality.

Introduction:

Conflict in marriage is as old as the institution of marriage itself, although it differs from time to time and differs from person to person. The union of married men and women in the pre-industrial era in terms of culture, cooperation, trust, and religion favors the individual and thus provides better family relations. There is tension and dysfunction in their marriage as well, but their belief in justice and faith, their financial dependence, and fear of disapproval hold them together. After the Industrial Revolution, marital disputes became more important. Men and women do not have knowledge of all aspects of sexual, psychological, spiritual and social life, and do not have the understanding that can bring peace, harmony and self-regulation.

The increasing independence of married women in the industrial age drove them further and changed the concept of marriage, "from stability, eternal life, and disharmony to discord, separation, and divorce," in the words of Virendra Kumar. Marriage conflict represents the separation of consent and cooperation between spouses. Most often, marital discord occurs when there is rivalry between spouses through internal and external events such as separation, physical abuse, and nickname-taking. They stay away when they cannot resolve the issues that cause stress and anxiety in their relation-

ships. Marriage conflict is a recurring theme in Anita Desai's novels. Their stories of feminist anxieties show failed marriages, often resulting in isolation and loneliness. "Cry the Peacock", "Where are you going this summer?" Sahitya's Academy Award-winning novel, *The Fire on the Hill*, was published in 1972. His novel, *Fire on the Hill*

, is about communication and lack of understanding in married life. The woman's mental retreat reflects the landscape -

rocky and barren. His desire for solitude and solitude can be seen in his dislike of his bride holding him. "Let me go!" she shouted, I did all my duties. Unloading" (30).

Carignano gave him an anonymous name and escaped at will. Mrinalini Solunki believes that the choice of complete isolation has nothing to do with the spirituality of Indian thought. He didn't choose this breakup willingly, but the situation left him no choice. Being intertwined with people and the business world for a long time left her with no sense of interest and belonging. Therefore, she chose to stay away from the world of information and visitors in order to survive. "

The novel is about a fraud that Nanda is forced to commit. His marriage was not happy. It's not all love and generosity, but her husband's betrayal makes her life quiet. Children are strangers. Grace and grandeur are now designed to drive.

"Her relationship with her husband does not contain her. She directs her own life: she lies to Raqqa about everything.

Her husband does not love her, loves her, resists, hin

ders her like a queen - everything she does. Not because she is a Christian, but because she is a believer, she loves her life. He was quiet when he had an affair with his maths teacher, Miss David, whom he married because he was someone he loved the whole time. The children were different from his situation. He does not understand and does not like them. He is not alone here with his own choice - here because that is what he was forced to do, what he was forced to do. Another unresolved relationship - the one between Raka's mother and her alcoholic, violent father - emerges in the novel. However, the author focuses on the plight of Nanda Kaul, who was cheated on and betrayed by her husband. "Misunderstanding of spouse's expectations and anger are the cause of marital discord in Ms. Kaur". That's why Anita Desai teaches him through the characters of his wife against unhappy marriage in the fake world. "Fire on the Hill" is Anita Desai's fifth novel. In this novel, she especially deals with the relations and conflicts between husband and wife. Conflict in drama is one of the main themes of the novel. Nanda Kaul is a woman with the role and responsibility of the Vice Chancellor of the University of Punjab. She has a busy schedule, although there are many maids around. He was known for his hospitality, but he felt suffocated. Marriage conflict is the absence of change and unity in marriage. It shows the breakdown of commitment and cooperation between spouses. In most cases, marital incompatibility is a conflict between the spouses caused by internal and external events at a fixed point, physical violence, fear of abandonment, etc. It is a process that starts before the physical separation and continues after the marriage ends. Marital conflict is a very stressful situation that can push people to the level of insanity or engage in behaviors that cause them to have psychotic or hysterical responses. It is an important predictor of subsequent guilt and depressive symptoms in married couples. It is clear that marital problems are more likely to cause depression than depression causes marital problems. Although marriage varies from person to person, it is not as old as the institution of marriage itself. In the pre-industrial era, married men and women shared common values, common interests, beliefs and hopes, and personal preferences for the family, thereby creating family relationships. There is a lot of stress in their marriage, women suffer from immaturity but here there are morals and beliefs, financial beliefs and fear of social punishment. Marriage disputes are strong grounds for termination of spousal rights. However, where divorce is rare and stigmatized, we would not expect divorce to lead to conflict.

In India, for example, the separation of marriages does not occur due to a lack of emotional harmony, but may require a more serious or at least a marriage to be identified as a serious conflict. Conflict in marriage is not new in India, it has existed in every epoch of known history. But it is only used for separation in severe cases such as unexpected violence, abandonment, mental illness, pregnancy, and injustice. Marriage disputes became more important after the Industrial Rebellion. Men and women who come together in marriage do not have knowledge about many psychological and social aspects of life, they do not have the understanding, ability to adapt, and self-control that will lead to good behavior. In the industrial age, the married woman became independent, distanced her from harmony and changed the understanding of marriage.

In the words of Virendra Kumar, "From Fixed, Stubborn and Insoluble to Dispute, Separation and Divorce" (Kumar. 1978:25). Regular marriages can lead to dissatisfaction between spouses, which leads people to consider alternative marriages. For example, a person forced into an arranged marriage may not be impressed and may try to live independently.

A conflicted marriage can have a negative impact on a child's development. One of the biggest fears of children is that their parents will leave. The concept of arranged marriage is a modern document and may come from England, America or India. Nayantara Sahgal is one of the main themes in the work of Kamala Markandaya, Virginia Woolf, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Anita Desai, and others. Anita Desai mentions in her article that marital discord is a serious problem. He humbly admits that he's unfit for social media writing. However, it becomes entangled in marital discord and leads to insincerity, infidelity, and a soul-

destroying reconciliation process. Choosing marital conflict as the theme, Anita Desai shows the inability to share the soul and the fear and pain that white can cause in communication between the couple. Different attitudes, personal difficulties and fears lead to conflicts and conflicts between couples. In all her stories, we experience the trauma of married life. Each novel features and presents the essential features of a conflicted marriage, and Mrs. Desai gives them new ideas and pictures. She boldly points out that marriage in society generally follows the law of the jungle of survival of the fittest and survival of the fittest. Marriage conflicts in his novels focus on relationships.

Too many restrictions and height restrictions on a girl who has just been separated from her parents hit her brain and caused a lot of stress. This stress can cause suicidal ideation, depression, marital discord, mental illness, etc. many things can happen. Therefore, society and its forbidden literature play an important role in influencing the feelings of girls.

Conclusion:

Anita Desai is today's author because she thinks about new concepts and knows how to deal with them. She explores the suffering of women in today's society. She presents her views on relationships and the human condition as the most important issue of our time. Desai cites the complexity of these relationships as one of her themes, and this is a serious problem. She tries to show the problem without interrupting, she.

Anita Desai's stories almost reflect her belief that men focus on action, knowledge, and success, while female writers focus more on thoughts, feelings, and emotions. Therefore, all of the above are common problems in marriage. While these are problems, there can also be hope for growth, learning, and reconciliation. Although these problems are still difficulties leading to marriage, they are magnified by the behavior of men and women. The result of this difference may be a decline in social relationships and a decrease in the average mental health level of the population. It should not be forgotten that managing the divorce path does not solve the main problem because there are problems such as divorce in long-term marriages of married couples. In general, the health of the next generation will improve if there are changes in society or politics that lead to more children being raised by parents with stable and harmonious marriages. A crucial theme in Anita Desai's work, marital conflict has deep roots in her work. We cannot find a novel that escapes this conflict. People always seek fulfillment and fulfillment through love and friendship. Without it, an emptiness forms in their lives and beauty and charm are taken from them. They have lost their ability to survive. Maya, Monisha or Raqqa are all victims of bad marriages and relationships. Their lives would be easier and happier if they didn't experience some harmony and love with their partner. The key to a successful marriage is love, understanding, mutual respect, trust, commitment and togetherness. While many couples can find all the important elements in their marriage, others find that one or more of the elements are missing in their relationship. This can always lead to unexpected or undesirable results. For this reason, many couples face negative consequences such as divorce. The main reason why married couples see marriage as a good relationship is that they experience insecurity, respect, love and understanding problems in their relationships. In Anita Desai's novels, it is seen that the destruction in the world of marriage is mostly caused by conflict.

What Desai wants is a balance between facts and opinions, which is the only way to resolve marital disputes. This is a question that bothers me every day. It is also a serious problem today and we need to find many solutions to make life satisfying and balanced.

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