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Promoting Universal Design for Learning for All Students in an Inclusive Classroom Settings

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Abstract :

The contemporary study explores promoting Universal Design for Learning (UDL) for All in an Inclusive Classroom setting. The UDL, a series of curriculum creation guidelines that provide all learners with an equitable platform to study, and inclusive learning go hand in hand. The UDL, created by the Center for Advanced Special Technology, is a new curriculum platform that supports equal access for all the students, irrespective of their backgrounds and learning issues, with specific multi-strategies. The concepts of UDL, founded on special pedagogy, were tested in inclusive classroom settings in schools. Studies have identified the UDL system's ideas, components and implementation in inclusive classroom settings as more students' unique needs, including those who have or do not have disabilities or learning difficulties. This study aims to determine whether or not the UDL is successful in inclusive learning settings. Studies with disabilities and their teachers revealed an understated significance of UDL, all through the study's development. Teachers may design successful inclusive classrooms that consider the wide range of skills available in all students by using the UDL framework. Because of the wide range of learners, the UDL has resulted in a significant teaching design for all students in education. The UDL has received relatively little attention in inclusive classrooms, despite many institutions being dedicated to it. Still, very few models have tried to examine how the UDL model is being utilized in international policy changes apart from this one. As a result, the study looked at how UDL was developed in inclusive classroom settings over the last few years. The benefits of how how gradually and efficiently UDL helped, studies indicate that inclusive classroom settings may require more attention as a core strategy. To thoroughly plan and recognize on the spot basic needs for diverse, equal, and inclusive classrooms, it takes if everybody involved discuss their opinions and experiences; reflective thinking is the procedure to maximize such insights to promote UDL for all students in an inclusive classroom setting.

Keywords: Promotion, UDL, All Students, and Inclusive Classroom Settings

Introduction :

The UDL incorporates mainstream and special education, post-secondary and higher school, and postsecondary education. A key is creating when a singular curriculum will be developed that is acceptable for all pupils, thanks to UDL. The word "universal" indicates that only one is everywhere. Whatever their characteristics, all learners are exposed to the same content taught using methods that work well for everyone. Every learner should have an equal chance to comprehend, according to the UDL principles. It is thus essential that academics distinguish between universal design for access to curriculum content and universal design for access to curriculum content that is universally accessible (Stone & Meyer, 2002). While universal design for curriculum access gives students the most assistance, it may also lower the amount of work they have to do. Hence difficulty and diversity are necessary for developing thinking skills, problem-solving ability, deep understanding, and critical thought-making in

Minimizing barriers to success in the content may eventually limit learning outcomes (Hove et al., 2016). Creating learning that inherently includes UDL, by contrast, on the other hand, only offers enough assistance and provide a degree of difficulty that maximizes students' learning opportunities. UDL and inclusive education (IE) are inseparable. Content of educational design, methods and materials the National Organization for UDL states, "UDL creates a basis for creating instructional goals, methodologies and resources and assessments that work for everyone" when a course is UDL. The UDL is a series of instructional design principles that ensure that all students have an equal chance to study. The UDL, and IE go hand in hand. Teachers can create classrooms that include all students rather than just those often excluded in traditional classroom settings when using the UDL educational system (Meyer et al., 2014; Sanger, 2020; Schreffler et al., 2019). This is how UDL's inclusive classrooms encourage participation ("Why"), representations ("What"), and action and involvement ("How") in the school environment; these are the three approaches used to foster inclusiveness (Meyer et al., 2014; Sanger, 2020; Schreffler et al., 2019). The bottom line is that UDL offers a variety of methods to student engagement, improving student understanding, and showing (action and expression). UDL has grown in popularity in IE during the last ten years. All kids will benefit from the technology if it is used in the IE classroom settings. This approach liberates teachers from the restrictions of the social justice model. It allows for the development of inclusive teaching techniques that benefit all students, irrespective of race or socioeconomic status. According to the authors' involvement as an instructor of an accessible entry, a UDL adviser in IL, and a faculty studying UDL in his own courses, this has was met over the period. These challenges must be solved, and a strategy for UDL development in IE in the next system is provided in the sections. When used in inclusive classrooms, it's a beautiful method to educate people on thinking and behaving more equitably. It offers up many new possibilities for all students in an inclusive classroom using <https://doi.org/10.31838/2474-0658.1030001>

Universal Design for Learning (UDL)

The UDL creates a structure for knowledge and communication that is simple and easy to comprehend. An extensive number of works (Grant & Ford 2018; editors Gornoff & Dattin 2020; Meyer et al. 2014; Rose & Meyer 2002) describe the UDL framework, which is cross-disciplinary. The UDL method was developed based on a neuroscientific study of how the brain functions (Rose & Meyer 2002). There are methods to enhance accessibility and reduce educational obstacles that are included in the UDL plan. (UNESCO 2020). With regard to expressing newly acquired information, people should be provided with many chances to do so. Learners are expected to choose from various choices for whether they have gained such as studies, assignments, practical learning exercises, and innovative methods. The ability to distinguish the terms students may communicate what they have learned can help them effectively learn their subjects (CAST, 2020). Use it to provide every student, particularly those with special needs, a variety of learning choices. This is important (Center for Applied Special Education, CAST, 2020). Teacher Aron Meyer and her colleagues at CLASH initially introduced David Rose and the UDL idea to educators (Halpinen, 2003). To participate, engage, and conduct inside the curriculum, there are many options. For the next part, everything is built on top of these three concepts. In support of the theory, which considers three significant brain areas, these concepts are used (HOS Carter, 2020). Teachers adopting UDL define a classroom disciplinary strategy to ensure that every student, even those with disabilities and at risk for failure, has

access to quality education. See Johnson-Starn & Nandakumar for more knowledge (2016). The principles of UDL may also be used in the field of education. Learners from diverse backgrounds, cognitive styles, and capabilities may discover new ways to engage in the general studies one by using UDL in various settings (Chiu-Tzeng et al., 2012; Mackey, 2019; Rao, 2015). Variety of engagement is one of the initial UDL courses that may impact the brain's emotional networks, as per CAST (2020). According to this theory, learners must have a range of learning options available to them to help them become more engaged in the curriculum (CAST, 2020). If this idea is implemented, students will be motivated to engage in class, and their interests will be piqued. The identification networks back the second assumption of the UDL: "giving students multiple representations of acquiring knowledge" (CAST, 2020). The teacher uses a range of theoretical and instructional techniques to guarantee that all students comprehend the learning materials. Students will be given engaging instructional resources in several ways to help them become more imaginative and knowledgeable. UDL's third approach relies heavily on the brain's possible connections.

UDL - Framework in Classroom Settings :

Today's schools have an increasingly diverse number of students. Kids with disabilities show an academic environment with talented students, language learners, and kids from several cultural backgrounds. Pupils take an active role in their education, and as an outcome, they require a wide variety of skills (Mayer, Ross, & Gordon, 2014). For this reason, it's critical to promote teaching that satisfies the demands of all pupils. Using such UDL as a framework for curriculum creation may benefit students from all walks of life. In the 1990s, CAST (Iduburn, 2013) exposed the principles to the world-wide. Environmental circumstances accessible to persons, regardless of race or age, required decades of developer before the idea of UDL emerged (Mac, 1997; Rao & Tamara, 2011). This paradigm requires all learners to succeed by providing a variety of flexible and accessible programs (Haidich, 2011). With regard to lesson preparation and execution, the UDL framework offers many solutions (Howard, 2004). Students with or without exceptionalities enjoy equal access to educational opportunities regarding studying methods (Rao, Haber-Stark, & Wadman, 2013). Educators can offer instruction with fewer modifications thanks to UDL (Black, Weisberg, & Rodman, 2014; Rao & Tamara, 2011). Flexible curricula are meeting many child's needs, but those with special needs may still need additional support. As an alternative to making changes after the fact, educators are encouraged to predict and facilitate teaching for all students by looking at student variety and building flexible methods and scaffolds into the curriculum system. The adaptive UDL design cycle includes performance, assessment of what worked and what needs to be modified to make the lesson even more accessible, and lesson modifications as required (Rao & Mac, 2016). Because of UDL, classroom settings may be created that encompass all students, including those with disabilities (Black et al., 2014). A range of approachable and instructional technology solutions make it simpler and more successful to achieve consistency while using UDL without contemporary methods (Dahl et al., 2013). Effective manner technology in classrooms varied offers it up to a wide variety of potential pupils. Technological advancements may provide many methods for successful implementation and cost-effective support (CAST, 2011). Achieving equality in school is made possible by ensuring that all pupils have equal access to resources. It strives to provide all students with a suitable intellectual and cognitive environment to learn in. It takes into account the demands of specific students and adjusts to suit them.



sketches. It will be possible for disabled students to work here without being supported or being held back once the equipment is implemented.

UDL Curriculum for All students

Teachers need solutions how they offer an excellent education or guarantee that all children succeed in the general curriculum. An inclusive approach is the overarching learning model of an organization or structure. The broad curriculum serves as a guide for teachers, as it establishes standards for goals, content, instructional methods, and relevant resources (Hickcock, Meyer, Rose, & Jackson, 2002). Rather than just helping students meet specific educational goals, the UDL program aims to help them become expert learners. To help build an educated learner and provide their access to excellent learning, the curriculum should be flexible and adjustable, in two key ways, according to Rose & Meyer (2002), UDL, focuses on scope of Universal Design. To start, it integrates into the curriculum a notion termed as "generalizability". It advances universal design one step further by allowing greater accessibility in classroom and enhanced educational opportunities. The UDL perspective defines competent learners as well varied, interested, motivated, goal-oriented, self-directed, and motivated (CAST, 2011). Every UDL curriculum's inclusiveness and fundamental identity must be thoroughly examined to ensure an exceptional student. With respect to the broad curriculum, Orsola and McLane (1998) state that it provides equal access to information for all pupils. Diverse instructional and guiding methods ensure that all children with a wide variety of diverse requirements may access the general curriculum. Because all teachers, ordinary and extraordinary, must continually create lessons that provide students with a range of options, they must always make sure that children are actively involved in their learning (Hickcock et al., 2002). UDL to help students overcome physical, psychological, and intellectual barriers is flexible without making them feel ostracized and alone (Perez & Lopez, 2001). All students must have equal access to quality education, since everyone has the right to learn to meet their own needs and preferences. A variety of teaching strategies and techniques are needed to ensure that all students are included in the learning process. Teachers must adapt and change curricula, methods, material, and evaluation for all students to absorb knowledge in their way, develop their abilities, and successfully express what they know. It may be used to incorporate flexibility into the infrastructure of the educational setting since UDL has a basis for interpreting learner needs (Rose and Meyer, 2002). The outcome of this study will likely be put to use in a more significant number of schools in the future. Teachers currently employed and those who have acquired UDL teaching resources stand to gain from joint UDL instructional technology innovations. All are going well, and this will help create cooperative agreements among teachers, leading to successful use of UDL in education in applying resources for students and promoting their involvement in the curriculum in an inclusive classroom setting.

A UDL curriculum has five major parts: a Purpose, a Process, a Content and an Evaluation. This helps identify learner variation and provides alternative solutions, including tools, methods, and networks to help understand the material being taught. For example, you may vary teaching depending on student variation, social aspects, and classroom atmosphere by using educational techniques that promote stimulation. Learners' performance and engagement takes into consideration while modifying these adaptable techniques. UDL contains a range of resources to enable students to learn topics, such as multimedia, links to the original documents, and recording. UDL products provide talented learners with the skills and resources

you have to enhance data skills. There are fewer or no obstacles to accurately measuring student achievement when using a UDL curriculum. To meet the educational needs of various pupils, one teaching approach could use UDL. The flexibility of education technology products, which provides multiple options for representation, expression, and engagement, motivates instructors to seek the most effective teaching techniques to meet students' ever-changing needs. According to the findings of this research, teachers need to become competent in these abilities if they wish to engage students of various levels of ability (Howard, 2017). UDL technologies like the UDL Platforms are available via CAST to help students study well for UDL applications. The UDL Interaction has components: actions and a gathering for UDL, groups of teams and activities that promote UDL practices. Student answers indicated that UDL ideas were well received by academics Karim and Walidani (2014) in a first-year undergraduate degree. When they included UDL across the curriculum, they saw students' flexibility improve and their capacity to cope with pressure and deal with stressors effectively. Involvement of all students in an inclusive classroom setting.

UDL in Inclusive Settings:

All inclusive education (IE) students attend the same school, irrespective of ability or socioeconomic status. All students may study and participate in school activities because of the inclusive programs offered by a regular education institution. There is a focus on those excluded from the system because of their physical, cognitive, or intellectual disabilities. It is thus essential that the instructor ought to be able to know and understand IE and the different perspectives and techniques which are being suggested to making IE successful. These methods include the UDL (Kose, Meric, Simgirgin & Suppol, 2002). Providing lessons to students with varying cognitive and behavioral capacities is an IE environment presents unique difficulties. An increasingly popular method of delivering education in inclusive classrooms is UDL (Lieber (c) Applied Special Technology, 2016).UDL is an instructional method that helps teachers create and build a curriculum that is accessible for all students. It combats education, environment, and products with less modification and accommodations that satisfy learners' personal needs (Tanner et al., 2006). However, instructors had an unfavorable opinion of UDL, and they reported a lack of understanding or minimal awareness about UDL (Ayvaz, 2016). The knowledge, perceptual learning, intrinsic skills of disabled children, and positive usage of diverse techniques like UDL, are essential elements for an educator to support education in an inclusive setting effectively. According to some, these shortcomings are a barrier for people desiring involvement in the traditional academic system and their academic performance. Although objective evidence does not support this assertion. The goal of this research is to fully understand UDL and how inclusive classroom practices and administrators working may accommodate students with a wide range of perceptual learning abilities. When a UDL curriculum is used in an inclusive practice setting, it may lead to a learning opportunity that is much more adaptable and varied. As a teacher, you must use this tool to assist your students in establishing clear objectives, and adopting appropriate instructional strategies and more efficient evaluation procedures so that they may succeed in the classroom and beyond. As an outcome, inclusion is simplified to a method. The UDL means rely on the principles of variety and flexibility to guarantee that curriculum choices may be customized to meet the learner's requirements. To remove obstacles and promote learner autonomy, technological advances may be used. Although the new UDL specialized tools reduce the need for components and systems,



they improve the skills of all users by engaging. The elements of UDL may be used in an inclusive classroom. When used in tandem, it may help students learn by: students using it, apply information and structure. An instructional framework that incorporates UDL offers instructors more freedom in three key areas: representation (various ways of delivering information), engagement, and expression (Williams, Evans & King, 2012). The UDL paradigm may be successful if used in combination with concepts that encourage inclusive practices. There are techniques in the UDL system to enhance accessibility and remove barriers to learning that may be used to implement inclusive education better. The Global Development Index data on inclusion and teaching emphasizes the UDL paradigm (UNESCO 2020). Experts from other professions may start understanding one other's requirements and interests towards the implementation and maintenance of inclusion by sharing the vocabulary of UDL and "narrowing down." Multidisciplinary is character, UDL, makes it techniques for adaptability that may be utilized throughout domains instead of the teacher and method of a single repeatable for all students in an inclusive classroom setting.

Conclusion :

It is essential to use the UDL framework to ensure that all students are encouraged in their learning experience, regardless of ability. Both the teacher and the learner benefit from the machine-learning teaching method since it helps them achieve their learning goals and success. All children, disabled or not, have equality of educational possibilities because of the UDL network's dependence on a brain circuitry designed especially for individuals of all ability levels. To overcome inclusive challenges, mainstreaming disabled children within a formative evaluation process is very important. If they utilized the UDL approach, they could design more flexible courses for their many types of classrooms. A new curriculum should take into account the interests of each student and be organized so that each aspect, such as the education procedure, goal, instruction, and repeated research, maybe covered in depth by the instructor who are developing it. This will help meet the various demands of pupils. Examining how UDL concepts are used in the classroom and how initiatives views have changed through time may serve as a springboard for further investigation. Researchers discovered that poor and UDL classroom teaching instructors were more likely to utilize technology to guarantee UDL delivery. The study's perspectives and teaching-learning techniques indicate that instructors tried to cope with many pupils' active learning in inclusive classroom settings.

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Representation of Community and Self in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man And The Sea"

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Abstract:

Ernest Hemingway, an international celebrity who was awarded Pulitzer Prize for fiction and Nobel Prize for literature, had introduced us the losses of literature to his greatest novella The Old Man and the Sea in the year 1952. This novella has been much discussed, exercised and criticized by the literatures and critics. It had been reviewed so many times from different angles like the individuality in Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea, its symbolism, thematic presentation, Hemingway's language style and writing techniques, the portrayal of manhood, the amor of masculine grace, unfavour tragedy- triumph and ice in The Old Man and the Sea.

With this backdrop, the present paper highlights the representation of community and self in this novella. This paper has tried to examine how self and community are interlinked where 'self' has moved for his or her community and 'community' identifies itself through self. A community is a social unit (large or small), a group of living things either it may be human or non-human being who shares commonality in norms, religion, values, customs, identity, language and geographical space. The word 'community' comes from Latin word 'communitas' which means 'common' or 'public spirit'.

Key words: Ernest Hemingway, Identity, Community, Self, Themes.

Introduction:

The Old Man and the Sea is a story of an epic struggle between an old and seasoned fisherman and his greatest catch, a big fish. For eighty-four days the aged fisherman, named Santiago, set out to the sea and returned with no catch. The other fishermen would make fun of him and marked him unlucky. Manolin, a boy, apprentice and devoted attendant to Santiago, joined him on the boat when he was five years old. He cared deeply for the old man and looked upon him as a mentor. Both of them were kind of baseball. For sustaining the impoverished condition of the old man, the boy would go to the nearby villages for help. But Manolin's parents forced him to leave the unlucky old man and choose another lucky boat for fishing. Though the old man was confident that his unlucky days would soon come to an end as he was possessed with an expertise skill in fishing, a strong will force and a firm resolution. And with all these Santiago started his eighty-fifth day's journey to the deep sea sailing his skill beyond the island's shallow coastal waters and ventured into the Gulf - stream. He prepared his lines and dropped the baits one hundred fathoms deep and at a noon, a big fish, which Santiago believed as a Marlin, took the bait.

Santiago hooked the fish and tried hard to pull it in but failed. On the other the fish began to pull the boat. The fish continued pulling the boat all through the day and night and another day. Lastly, as the fish got tired, Santiago managed to pull it in his net and killed it with a harpoon thrust. But in the meantime marlin's blood leaving a trail in the water attracted the sharkskin pack. The old man fought with the sharks, but could not save the body of marlin. The sharks ate marlin's flesh leaving the skeleton carcass of the fish. The next morning a crowd of fishermen gathered there, found the eighteen feet skeleton of the big fish and sick Santiago lying on the



land. Manita appeared and attacked the old man as a predator as before. The man went on sleeping and dream for usual dream of lions playing on the beaches of Africa.

Yunchen Xie, in his paper "Hemingway's Language Style and Writing Techniques in *The Old Man and the Sea*" on December 2008, has focused on Hemingway's simple, natural, and objective prose style. Language is natural and simple outwardly but very much artificial, meaning full and deliberate inwardly. Hemingway's own experience influenced his writing style. Sergio Ojeda has discussed on the theme of *The Old Man and the Sea* in his paper on October 2020, entitled "A Thematic Study of Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*". Here he has pointed to many themes like theme of courage, theme of violence and destruction, theme of love and hatred, theme of the survival of nature, and non-human and theme of brotherhood and betrayal. In November 2011, Madhura M. Meharandani, in his article "Individuality in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*" has given his opinion on exploring the individualistic characteristics of the protagonist Santiago. Santiago's transcendence, isolation, independence, pessimism and endurance have come into the light. In "Out Too Far: Had Fish, Broken Men and The Fear of Masculine Crisis in *The Old Man and the Sea*", in January 2013, Gregory Stephens has highlighted Hemingway's unique style of presentation of an ethic of 'fisher humanity'. Here Santiago, a tragic hero, transfers his pain when he was having defeat. Keeping all these in mind, yet I believe that there is another possible key to discover the aesthetics of Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* i.e. the representation of community and self. This paper has tried to examine how self and community have evolved in his novella.

Representation of Community and Self:

The novella gives you a heterogeneous and dynamic concept of community – a community of real members – a community of human and non-human beings. Now the larger community is constituted of a real old man, a real boy, a real fish and real sharks, and the kingdom of fishes, small land birds, the surrounding sea and its contents, the Moon, the sky and the Sun, and the nearby peoples. Manita, the boy, appears only at the beginning and at the end of the fiction. The boy values Santiago as a person and as a fisherman, values his deep love for and devotion to Santiago quietly when he states "there are many good fishermen and some great ones, but there is only you" (p.31).

The old man dream, of the lions at bay on the beaches of Africa three times. The image of lions is associated with his youth and is suggested with the circularity of life. It also suggests harmony between opposite forces. Life and death, destruction and regeneration of nature. The narrative points to "His no larger dream of storms, war or women, nor of great countries, nor of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife. His only dream of places now and of the lions on the beach. They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy" (p.37). It shows the feeling of a human for non-human beings and that feeling of a 'self' for others makes a 'community'.

Manita, unlike the lions, was the real friend of the real old man. Manita's character is not unaltered by confusion or ambivalence. His faith and singleness of purpose elevate him to the level of a symbolic character which is revealed while sharing the last voyage to the sea for hunting of the great fish, the old man to acute pain and distress almost off an on. "I wish I had the boy" (p.84), or "If the boy were here. If the boy were here" (p.86). The boy was loved by his parents to leave that unlucky old man and to become his father's wish he abandoned the old man after forty days without catching a fish. By the end of the fiction he returns to the old man and



manus to sail with the old man as, "But we will link together now for I shall have much to learn" (p.100). The boy's keen interest to learn from the old man establishes that Santiago will live on. The Manolin will replace the Santiago. So 'self' and 'community' have arrived with an unbroken bondage where 'self Santiago' becomes 'community Santiago' and 'self Manolin' into 'community Manolin'.

The old man, an unsuccessful Cuban fisherman, identifies his own fate, worry, pain and desire with the rest of his community. Santiago is the protagonist whose superior qualities make a distance from the ordinary community man but Manolin, the boy, continuously expresses his bewave, gratitude and devotion to him. Through Manolin, Santiago feels a bonding with his community though most of the fishermen mock at his bad luck and keep distance from him but he himself nurtures a relationship and feels the protection of his community through his disciple Manolin's love and admiration for him, which is expressed as, "the village water supply was two streets down the road. I must have water here for her, the boy thought, and soap and a good towel. Why are I so thoughtless? I must get her another shirt and a jacket for the winter and some sort of shoes and another blanket" (p.20). Because of Manolin's service he never feels himself as a lonely person. Though rest of the people avoid him, he himself never feels alienated into his community, rather he wears all sufferings and pain on behalf of his community just like Jesus Christ for mankind. The last part of this article bears the image of Santiago carrying the cross on his shoulder and starting to rest before collapsing has a striking similarity with the victims of Jesus's Crucifixion "then he shouldered the cross and started to climb" (p.100) and another image with highly emotional religious connotations of pain, fatigue and self-sacrifice is a suggestive of crucifixion "then he lay down on the bed . . . and he slept face down on the newspapers with his arms out straight and the palms of his hands up" (p.108).

As per the 'self identity' is concerned Santiago's self is differentiated from that of his fellow fishermen in his village. His romantic attitude to the sea and sea creatures emphasizes his self identity within his community. Santiago's specificity arises from the special and unique qualities of his character. His priviledge, noble courage, sense of honour, which he finds with the natural universe and the sea creatures. Apparently, remaining outside the community he is identified for his self identity but ultimately he always tries to make a bridge from his 'self' to his 'community'.

The old man develops an empathetic attitude towards the marlin. He observes a bondage of brotherhood with the marlin and even notices. Through his constant struggle of the marlin and its ultimate defeat Santiago finds a oneness, a relationship that also creates a community feeling. A similarity between a human and non-human being. He considers marlin as his brother, his relative, his neighbour, which is revealed as, "fish," he said, "I love you and respect you very much" (p.88). He expresses his attachment to the Marlin when he says, "I am a tired old man, but I have killed this fish which is my brother and now I must do the slave work" (p.93). Santiago also confesses his unity with the marlin thinking, "you are killing me, fish . . . But you have a right to . . . brother. Come on and kill me . . . I do not care who kills who" (p.94). Both the big fish and the old man lived in harmony for three days and two nights when the fish pulled the boy out of its own divider without allowing his old man. On the other Santiago endured constant pain from the fishing line during those days and nights. became wounded and worked. The fishing line serves as a symbol of brotherhood which Santiago feels with his fish. When the captured marlin is destroyed by sharks, Santiago himself feels desolated also. Hemingway writes



the old man with the martin through Santiago's frequent expressions of his feeling of kinship, although the fate of one is identified with the fate of the other. What links the martin to the Christ, implicitly links Santiago to the Christ as well, which is reflected in the following lines "Christ, I did not know he was so big. I'll kill him though", he (Santiago) said, "In all his greatness and his glory" (p.76). Although Santiago respects martin, he vows to kill it before the end of the day. In the midst of the struggle, the old man passes to reflect and endows the fish with his own qualities – nobility, calmness and endurance. Here lies the essence of 'community' where one thinks for others, feels for others and dies for others. It may happen within human beings, non-human beings or human-non-human being.

Conclusion:

Thus Hemingway in his novella conceptualizes a dynamic universal community where human and non-human will live on with all odds and oppositeness passing through life and death, destruction and regeneration and providing each individual self its honour, respect and endurance embedded with the equanimity of Hemingway code: "A man can be destroyed but not defeated" (p.97). This code is essentially one of dignity rather than success. This representation, though in different perspective, of self and community placing dignity over success may also be observed in Dalit literature also. Most of all Dalit testimonies or autobiographies prove that not Moon (Vasana Moon's *Vani*, 1995) / Baisanti (Kanchalya Baisanti's *Godni Adhokaj*, 2009) / Bama (Bama's *Korvata*, 2000) / Limbale (Sharan Kumar Limbale's *Adhokaj*, 1984) / Valmiki (Valmiki's *Jashan*, 2003) himself or herself becomes the protagonist but the whole dalit community. The community over self is the essence of these autobiographies. The use of pseudonym catches the attention of the readers to be more attentive to 'Bama – the Dalit woman' or 'Baisanti – the Dalit woman'. In all dalit writings, the narrators start with 'individual sufferings' but ends in 'community sorrow'. To conclude, the self cannot be identified without community and community cannot reaches its goal without self.

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Use of Web 2.0 Technology in Library and Information Science

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Abstract :

This paper deals with web 2.0 and its uses in the context of the libraries and information centers. Web 2.0 is like heaven. The theme of web 2.0 is a founder of theme 2.0 and it influences the library services too. The web 2.0 could be seen as conceptually part of the evolution revolution. Through it, users will see the face of the library and librarians will guide them via electronic methods. On the one hand it extends much of what we have been doing for years through the use of standards such as HTML, URLs and HTTP and ubiquitous web browser. On other hands it challenges the outdated attitudes towards the rights of users, their choice and improvement. The advent of web 2.0 and its use provide better library services in the present era.

Key Words : Definition, Web 2.0, Library, Tools of Web 2.0 Technology.

Introduction :

Recent decades have witnessed the rapid transformation of the library with the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). Libraries have developed and diversified their services based on ICT. One such technology is Web 2.0 tools and technologies which have recently emerged as a second generation of web-based technologies for various types of communication. Such technologies have just created a new wave of applications in libraries, and also attracted the attention of researchers, scholars, library user community as a whole and librarians are only beginning to acknowledge and write about Web 2.0, primarily in the form of writings (Mans, 2006). Most of the writings about Web 2.0 and libraries describe the potential use of Web 2.0 in the library (Luh, 2006; Headley 2007; Kang and Proter 2007).

Definition :

There are various terms which need to be defined in the current topic. The terms which need to be defined are – Web 2.0, Library 2.0, Web 2.0 tools, feasibility study and technical feasibility study.

Web 2.0 :

The term 'Web 2.0' refers to the second generation development and design of the web that aims to facilitate communication and to secure information sharing, interoperability and user centered design (Tripathi and Kumar, 2010). It describes the changing trends in the use of World Wide Web technology and web design that aim to enhance creativity, communications, secure information sharing, collaboration and functionality (Heul, 2009). Web 1.0 was mainly a platform for publishing information, but Web 2.0 is a platform for participation and sharing of information. Britannica Online has been referred to as a typical example of Web 1.0 and Wikipedia as a typical example of Web 2.0. (Vicko, 2008).

Library :

A Library is defined as a place in which books, manuscripts, musical scores, or other literary and artistic material are kept, for use but not for sale" and as an institution for the custody or administration of such a collection.



1. UNESCO define Library as, "any organized collection of printed books and periodical or any other graphic or audio-visual materials, with a staff to provide and facilitate the use of such materials as are required to meet the informational, research, educational and recreational needs of users."

Tools of Web 2.0 Technology :

The technologies which allow users to create, describe, post, search, collaborate, share and communicate online content in various forms, ranging from music and bookmarks to photographs and documents can be referred to as Web 2.0 tools or technologies. (Macaskill and Owen, 2006). These digital tools allow users to create, change, and publish dynamic content of all kinds (Stephens and Collins, 2007). These tools also allow people to make connections, carry on conversations, and collaborate. They facilitate sharing, networking and disseminating information among the users.

Blog:

It is a kind of personal online diary, where people can enter their own ideas, thoughts and events, which are shared with others, of information in respective fields. Queries and suggestions about the Providing links to numerous resources library services and activities involves in interest based community of users. Participation in discussion forum Book review club Comments on particular aspects.

Wikis:

It is the online collaborative space for people to create, add, remove, edit and change the contents of web site. Creating subject guide portal Collaborative space among librarians and users Communication medium among library staff Providing reference services.

Really Simple syndication (RSS):

Providing It is a vehicle to syndicate current and To up-to-date information to the people activities. To announce forthcoming events and activities To alert about new subscription of new resources Disseminate the contents of new journal issues.

RSS Feeds:

RSS is a family of web feed formats used for syndicating content from blogs or web pages. RSS uses and XML that summarizes information items and links to the information sources and it informs users of updates to blogs or websites, which are of interest to the users, popular web browsers have built in feed readers or aggregators, and can easily add feeds to a web page.

Mashups :

Mashups are the hybrid application that combines data from more than one source into a single integrated tool. To combine different resources at single platform Library created Mashup tool User created Mashup tool.

Folksonomies (Tagging):

The jargon 'Folksonomies' is a recently coined one. It is a blend of two words 'Folk' and 'Taxonomy'. It stands for the conceptual tags assigned by the people. In a system which allows for folksonomy, users are free to add their own tags to an information object to facilitate them to retrieve it on a later date. People can categorize their resources as per their will and wish. These



are no predetermined categories. Most attractive part of a folksonomy is that it is simple for the end user to use

Social Networking Sites (SNSs):

SNSs are the virtual space among the people who share mutual interest and use it as an effective means of communication. Promoting library events and services Highlight the new received books Tagging items Staff as well as user collaboration.

Social Networking Services :

It is the practice of saving bookmarks to public web sites and tag them with keywords To save favorite resources with appropriate subject heading Share the resources with common interested peoples To subject guide and web resources Readers advisory resources.

Podcasts:

Combination of two words iPod and web casting refers to a simple sound file program that is played on electronic gadgets such as computers, laptops and mobiles save onto an mp3 digital audio format. Useful for providing user's orientation programme Audio training of accessing e-resources.

Instant messaging:

It is a real conversation between two or more persons using a textual format over the internet. Reference query work Chat service Online seeking assistance.

Multimedia sharing tools :

The web providing the facilities to upload videos and photos and share with others on the web. To promote and marketing the library service Exhibition Virtual tour of library.

You Tube (Vodcasts):

Founded in February 2005, by early commerce partners of PayPal, YouTube is a consumer media company for people to watch and share original videos worldwide through a Web experience. Prior to YouTube, there was no easy way for individuals to share a video. In libraries, they upload the video conferences, lectures using this You Tube.

Conclusion :

The web 2.0 is an addition or update to the traditional World Wide Web Technology and it is a never ending process. Earlier times libraries were using World Wide Web services to provide many online services, with the advent of web 2.0 technology librarians use it as a tool to bridge the gap between the libraries and the users. With new and more interactive services the libraries can easily provide better services and attracts more users towards it and open the gates for the new opportunities for the libraries. Web 2.0 is a library response to the larger social technology changes going on right now. Some Librarians are noticing the change and are trying to figure out how libraries can capture the good stuff of web 2.0 and use it to further serve our patrons. They have added a library centric name (Library 2.0) to larger concept that is appearing in our libraries. Web 2.0 is influencing the way in which people learn & access information and communicate with each others in a participative manner.

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Make in India : Challenges & Opportunities

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Abstract:

Make in India initiative was launched on September 25, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building trust in their manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. The initiative is further aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between government and industry through positive investor. Since its launch, Make in India initiative has made significant achievements and positively focused on 7 themes under Make in India 3.0. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is coordinating action plans for manufacturing sector, while Department of Commerce is coordinating service sectors.

New technology and innovation is being added every day in human life. The Internet has brought the world closer together. The Internet is being used extensively for business purposes in the business world today. Since India adopted the Open Economy Policy in 1991, global companies are now seen doing their business in India on a large scale on all sectors. In a free economy, India changed its licensing system. Significant changes have been made in economic policy and industrial policy to encourage foreign investment. Due to the scarcity of economic resources in India, the government is unable to develop the economy, and the growing population has made it difficult to provide large-scale employment to the unemployed. In order to provide employment opportunities to the growing population, the government has launched the Make in India Program globally on September 25, 2014. The main objective of this program is to make the Indian economy five trillion dollars by 2025. Also, the main objective of the Indian economy is to increase the industrial sector, trade, banking sector, attract foreign investment and create employment opportunities. Make in India is a comprehensive program in which 25 sectors are allowed 100 per cent foreign investment. India is dreaming of becoming a superpower. Make in India is a great program to make India a superpower in the industrial sector and to increase employment opportunities. The government has undertaken this program on a large scale to encourage foreign investment and to provide trust, water, electricity to increase the infrastructure for industry and people in India. Foreign investment will boost the economy, the banking sector will grow, and cyber sector will be able to grow with foreign investment and foreign investment partners. Foreign investment are allowed as much as 100 per cent of the cost in the defense sector. One hundred per cent in railway infrastructure, railway is technology has been brought down from 25 per cent to one per cent. Due to the growth in the banking sector, the use of online banking services has created in the government resulting a large amount of service tax. Even so, the Make in India program has many limitations or obstacles in India. India is a rural country and due to lack of roads, electricity, water and electricity facilities in rural areas, foreign investors are not ready to invest industries in rural areas. Political barriers are emerging in different states are governed differently. Although foreign investment cooperation is developing, the fear that foreign investors will continue to dominate the Indian economy is the factor is detrimental to democracy. In this research paper I will shed light on the employment opportunities and challenges created by the Make in India program and analysis on progress of economy due to Make in India.

Keywords: Initiative, Make in India, FDI, New technology, Services sector.



Introduction:

The Indian economy is becoming the third largest economy, with a target of 3 trillion dollars by 2025. India is striving to become a world superpower in industries. India has abundant natural resources to become a world superpower, has a large youth population, a large number of unemployed youth, so that the government has launched the **Make in India program in 2014** to provide employment to Indian youth. The government cannot invest in industries in terms of employment just because there is no financial support to build the industry, because the government has become weak in terms of providing employment to the unemployed. As a result, to make India a global superpower, to make India self-reliant and perfect in the field of industry, the government has launched the 2014 Make in India program globally. Since the adoption of the free economy policy in 1991, foreign capitalists, foreign investors, the world's largest companies have been investing in India. In the process of globalization the foreign trader has many specific strategies, investment policy, about the government. As foreign investors are investing in India, our policy has been stratified, in many trades, foreign investors are investing with the permission of the government. Governments have allowed foreign investment in the economy in many areas, with the result that in the last few decades, foreign investment in India has been increase, business growth, employment growth, industry growth. The good quality of products are being manufactured in India. The government is getting financial capital from foreign investors to develop the Indian economy. With a view to attracting foreign investment for the development of key industries in the Indian economy, the government has selected a total of 27 key sectors, including 15 innovation sectors and 12 service sectors, under the Make in India program. Foreign investors are allowed to invest at different stages.

Objectives of The Study :

1. To understand the Make in India campaign of Government of India
2. To identify the New Initiatives launched under Make in India campaign
3. To study the impact of Make in India on GDP of the country
4. To study the impact of Make in India on the FDI inflows in India
5. To identify the work done so far by the central government towards the initiative.

Research Methodology:

The Study is mainly based on secondary data. The data for this study has been collected from sources like research papers published in journals, government websites and other authenticated websites. The main aim of the paper is to critically examine the Make in India initiative in the light of existing literature. The paper has dealt with relevance of the program, the total funds and returns needed to make it a success. The paper is based on secondary data collected from various sources. It draws heavily from existing literature, research papers, articles published in newspapers & magazines, blogs and reference website, and reports.

Pillars of Make in India :

India is on the way to becoming a superpower in the manufacturing sector. The Make in India initiative, launched to promote entrepreneurship not only in India but also in other countries, is based on four pillars.

New Procedures: Facilitating the ease of doing business is an important factor in promoting the industry. A number of measures have already been taken to create an industry friendly environment. Many efforts are being made to create a de-bureaucratic and un-regulated system.



New Infrastructure - It is very important for the development of industries to have modern and well-equipped infrastructure. That is why the government has decided to create industrial zones and smart cities. It can use high-speed communication tools. Also, the existing infrastructure in the industrial sector will be upgraded and upgraded.

New Areas - Under Make in India, 25 areas have been selected from the manufacturing sector, infrastructure, service work, the details of which will be provided through the web portal.

New Ideology - Government is the spirit of the industry as a regulator for the industry. But through Make in India, the government will remove this perception and focus on interacting with the industry. The government will act as a partner of the industry in the economic development of the country. The government's approach will be that of an assistant, not a controller.

Some of the initiatives undertaken under Make in India are as follows.

- Twenty-five sectors have been selected under Make in India, a framework was developed to share a large amount of industrial information on these sectors. Domestic and international audiences are constantly updated with latest information on opportunities, reform measures, etc.
- FDI has been liberalized in some key sectors including Defense Manufacturing, Food Processing, Telecommunications, Agriculture, Pharmaceuticals, Civil Aviation, Space, Private Security Agencies, Railways, Insurance and Pensions and Medical Devices.
- Several reforms undertaken to enhance ease of doing business and enhance FDI
- Industrial corridors and smart cities are being built at a fast pace.
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) registrations are being accelerated and measures are being taken to cater to the training needs of the skilled workforce.

Goals of Make in India :

Aims are make in India to increase the growth rate of construction sector by 12-14% per annum in the medium term 15. The share of manufacturing in the country's GDP will increase from 16% to 25% by 2022. Creating 100 million additional jobs in the manufacturing sector by the year 2022. Build appropriate skills among rural migrants and urban youth for inclusive growth. Increase in technical value in domestic value addition and construction, increasing the global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector. Ensuring sustainability of development especially with regard to environment. India has established its presence as one of the fastest growing economies in the world. It is expected to be among the top three growth economies and top three construction sites in the world by 2020. Favourable demographic dividend for next 2-3 decades. Continuous availability of quality staff. Manpower cost is relatively low compared to other countries. Responsible business. Forces operated with reliability and professionalism. Strong consumerism in the domestic market. Strong technical and engineering capabilities supported by top scientific and technical institutes. Open well regulated and stable financial markets for foreign investors these are major aims of make in India program.

Succession of Make in India :

The ministry has set up a fund of Rs 1 billion to boost 12 key industries in the service sector. Taking into account the future needs of these sectors, a "new industrial policy" will be formulated soon. The Cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to focus on developing the capabilities of 12



important industries in the country for their holistic development. These include services related to information technology and information transmission, tourism and hospitality, medical value travel, tourism and logistics services, accounting and finance services, audio-visual services, legal services, transportation services, construction and allied engineering sectors, environmental services, financial services and including education. Under this initiative, implementation of objectives and time bound programs will increase competition among various service sectors in the country. As a result, new jobs will be created, the country's growth rate will increase and India's exports to the world market will also increase.

Sustainable growth in exports:

In the last six years, the country's exports have grown the most. Export growth has increased to 14.76 per cent in 2017-18 (October-September) due to sector-wise assistance and intervention, export promotion initiatives with specific objectives, greater transparency and speedy resolution of problems. The Ministry of Commerce is making special efforts to expand India's export sector to all regions and all products. The country's trade policy is balanced by open trade agreements.

Metals and Minerals Trade Corporation:

Through the Metals and Minerals Trade Corporation (MMTC), India is the largest exporter to the Ganges and is the largest public sector trading corporation. In the first half of this year, MMTC earned Rs 12,51.11 crore from trade, which is more than Rs 5,000 crore over the same period last year. This is an increase of 26 per cent year-on-year.

The place of foreign direct investment:

In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, foreign direct investment in the country increased by 23 per cent over the same period last year. During this period, India received 12.7 billion investments. In 2017-18, India received the highest ever investment of Rs 61.96 billion.

FDI flows:

Since the launch of the 'Make in India' program, FDI inflow of \$335.31 billion has happened in India during April 2014 to December 2019, which is about 31 percent of the total FDI in India since April 2000. In 2018-19, FDI of \$ 62 billion came into India, which is the highest level in any single financial year. In the financial year 2016-17, foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Indian economy stood at \$ 46.4 million, a total increase of 18% in FDI inflows.

In the nine months from April to December 2018: India received US 24.5349 billion in foreign investment. It was 35.94 billion during the same period last year. In the current financial year, Singapore is one of the leading FDI investors in India. Singapore invested \$ 12.97 billion during the period. It is followed by Mauritius, the Netherlands, Japan and England. Most of these investments were in the service sector. There was also good foreign investment in computer software and hardware, telecommunications, chemicals, automotive and other sectors.

Between April and August 2020: FDI inflows totaled US 35 35.73 billion. This is the highest level in the first five months of the fiscal year, 13% higher than in the first five months of 2019-20 (US 31 31.60 billion). The FDI equity flow in the fiscal year 2020-21 (April to August 2020) is 27 27.10 billion. This is the highest level in the first five months of the fiscal year, 16% higher than in the first five months of 2019-20 (25 25.35 billion).



For the last 6 years (2014-15 to 2019-20) :

Total FDI inflows grew by 55 per cent to 8,358.29 billion in 2014-20 from 5,374.37 billion in 2008-14. The inflow of FDI equity also increased by 57% from 160,150.46 billion in 2008-14 to 2,252.42 billion (2014-20).

During FY 2020-21, total FDI inflow of \$58.37 bn, 22% higher as compared to the first 8 months of 2019-20. FDI equity inflows received during April - November 2020 is \$43.85 bn which is 37% more compared to April - November 2020 (\$32.11 bn). FDI equity inflow grows by 66% in the first three months of FY 2021-22 (\$17.57 bn) compared to the same corresponding period last year (\$6.56 bn).

Investment :

The growth rate of investment in the economy has been very slow in the last five years. This situation gets worse when we consider capital investment in the manufacturing sector. According to the Economic Survey 2018-19, the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) reflecting the total investment in the economy, which was 71.1 per cent of GDP in the year 2013-14, declined to 28.8 per cent in the year 2017-18. Importantly, the share of the public sector in total investment remained more or less the same during this period, while the share of the private sector declined from 24.2 per cent to 21.5 per cent. On the other hand, the savings data during this period shows that the household savings rate has declined, while the private corporate sector savings rate has increased. Thus, we are in a situation where private sector savings are increasing, but investment is declining.

Production:

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is the largest indicator of change in the output of the manufacturing sector. If we look at the data of the Index of Industrial Production between April 2012 and November 2019, it is known that during this period only 2 times double digit growth was registered, whereas it was either less than 3 percent or negative for most of the months. Thus it is clear that the production growth in the manufacturing sector has not yet taken place.

Employment:

Recently, the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has released data regarding unemployment rate, according to which India's unemployment rate increased to 7.5 percent during September-December 2019. The unemployment rate was even worse for educated youth, indicating that 2019 was the worst year for young graduates. It may be noted that in May-August 2017, this rate was 7.8 percent.

Opportunities in Technology:

There can be big opportunities in this for India. The government of Indian Prime Minister has announced a package of 20 trillion rupees (\$ 266 billion) to handle the economy. Under this plan, about \$ 60 billion will be provided in the form of loans to small businessmen, lenders and energy companies. The goal of these schemes is to establish India as an attractive partner country. "These reforms will boost business, bring investment and give further strength to 'Make in India.'" India launched a new incentive scheme in April called "Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing". This scheme is for companies making mobile phones and manufacturing special electronic parts so that they can be given financial



incentives to start work or further increase their domestic manufacturing capacity. Companies working in the field of manufacturing of technical things can be given an incentive of 4 to 6 percent on 'Made in India' products for a period of five years between August 1, 2020 and 2025. According to the Government of India, India's share in the total global business of electronics manufacturing has increased from 1.3 percent in 2012 to 3 percent in 2018.

Conclusion:

Make in India is a new national program designed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub. "Make in India" campaign helps jobs. As a manufacturing hub, India is on the world map and it will give global recognition to the Indian economy. Make in India also helps to increase electronic clusters in various cities and towns. The launch of MSMEs and the various investments and tax breaks offered by MSMEs will help enhance the quality of the manufacturing sector. The Government of India has taken various steps to further encourage investment and improve the business environment. Startups have a key role to play in the success of Make in India. Young people in the nation who believe that this Make in India initiative will empower them, encourage them to dream big and provide a means to make their dreams come true. The employment created by this initiative will give them the opportunity to set up a high-tech manufacturing center. The initiative has been launched to revive the manufacturing sector. Obstacles to strict business rules, disagreement over land acquisition laws, lack of skilled manpower are still plaguing us. However, the government has shown commitment to overcome these barriers by launching programs like e-Governance, Skill India, Development of Smart Cities and various other industry specific initiatives, the end of the tunnel is light. If these initiatives are carried out with his true spirit, we will surely have many more success stories to write. Finally, we can conclude that "Make in India" is an opportunity for everyone, it is a possibility. The spring flow will bloom like you. Vision. The government should formulate policies to improve the sector, improve workers or remove barriers to business. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to further promote investment and improve the business environment. The Make in India campaign launched by the Government of India shows positive results.

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English Language Teaching through Micro-Teaching Methods : To Create New Learning Strategies

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Abstract :

Teaching is not just a discipline; it's a way of life, if not a profession. The role of a teacher in a student's life would be significant if the student did not graduate in the language. The purpose of this paper is to provide practical guidance to teachers who have recently started their training. The purpose of this article is to promote the principles of the development of language skills and language is not just a subject. The methods suggested by the author are used and the results are very solid. To understand how we can develop an effective learning and education plan in a classroom, two interdependent viewpoints should be divided. The contents of the research, how the student was produced, and the answers are addressed in a micro-view. The Micro Method is an effective technique for introducing new language skills for students, using language and resources that have already been implemented, and using language as communication. The micro-method is interdependent and not only depends on different assumptions but also has an effect on the implementation of an effective strategy.

Keywords: practical guidance, classroom, language content, micro strategy method, interdependent

Introduction :

The primary language is in most cases, the foreign language needed for communication, study, industry, training, and entertainment. Modern English is the first international language, France. The expansion of the region started at the end of the 19th century on the British Isles with the development of the British Empire. Asian countries have recognized and become an administrative and educational tool in various Asian countries including India. In reality, English has a unique global reputation and functions as an authorization language in India. English is now a deep Indian language, but it is not popular in Indian communication because it fits the trend. Right now it's Indian English. It's English. -English, guy. Thus, English plays a critical role in India's reputation. Indians have certain functions and obligations in the English language as an ESL community. Since teaching is both a science and an art, the professor undergoes educational metamorphosis between exposure and practice. Just as a student is exposed to bridging (Selinker, 1971) and is commonly called Inter Grammar in international or second language studies, so doctors can learn various languages and fluently use them in a real school (Selman, 1987). Inter-language research is also performed by students. Learning is a science and artistic approach that encompasses section and segment elements. Languages should not be learned and trained solely in the form of dumping laws on language contact to students. Vocabulary instruction. English has made a variety of progress in the direction of reflection. Language pedagogy is common but is not limited to a single approach in most second language courses. There are several techniques. Many good teachers in India may not have been exposed to language instruction until recently. In addition to the Master of Laws, the language teaching



system and the language curricula are designed to improve linguistic competence by practicing applied linguistics and language communication. The linguistic ability to listen, communicate, read and write is essential and as an instructor, students need active accurate linguistic knowledge in many contexts. This strengthens the language skills of the learner.

1.1. Basic Parameters of Communication

The teacher is to recognize the following conditions from his understanding of linguistic phenomena. In other words, congratulations on speech and skill, if not complexity, levels of different criteria without mixing up the pedagogical age and progressing with the individual.

1. Parameter of orthographic spelling
2. Knowledge and significance of semantic words, including denotation and connotation.
3. Syntactic Word Construction Parameter
4. The stylistic parameter-the way the words are used in context
5. Phoneme Parameter-Speech Voice
6. Pragmatic parameter-Constructs components of logic and reflective debate.

1.2. Background of research work

Since it is mainly known for academic purposes, English is teaching. Registered articles and organized workshops have been analyzed. The primary source of these records is lectures and speeches. This is not the basis for the spoken language portion. Normal English lessons in national schools take 35-40 minutes. The instructor read plan for the procedure at this time. It is also limited to the delivery of intensive lesson at school. There is not public least or even linguistic fluency in scripts.



1.3. Problem statement

Develop a strategy to develop the communication skills of English among high school students.

1.4. Objective of research work

The main goals of the article are in particular to encourage the general use of the second language to be accomplished by these objectives

- Establish a key basic mode for interpersonal English students to interact.
- Empower students across a variety of innovative activities to develop their language skills.
- Increase exposure to English students' results-oriented practices.
- To encourage students in real life to use English.
- Promote academic language comprehension

1.5. Hypotheses of research work

- Students rely on English to communicate well with people.
- Creative language skills boost students' language skills.
- Good activities will boost student understanding.
- Students are studying English and practicing real life skills.

Improving the enthusiasm for learning English and improving the wide variety of English content, literature, and knowledge.

Literature Review :

In the year (2013), Wang Ping [3] a good way to expand the English approach is include qualifications for English teachers. Simple and positive micro-learning systems are essential for



a teacher's qualifying exam. We know a lot about teacher training in this method, as we know very little about conventional teacher training. As we know from this article.

In the year (2016), Barua Kae et al. [1] Discussion of the capacity of language processors and actual feedback activities in microteaching. The implementation of English language micro-teaching methods, including the results of the level of skills of students not specified by the micro-teaching process, is currently underway. Additional research can also be conducted to reduce the influence of pre-service language professors who are students of micro-teaching.

In the year (2017), Afaf Abdelrahman et al. [2] the importance of vocabulary learning in the development of written skills for IFL students. He also studied vocabulary situation and suggested the need for further research. Research findings support the idea that micro-strategic use is more likely to occur and that this type of activism is more likely than the conventional holistic approach to vocabulary acquisition strategies.

Syed Sarwar Hussain [4] teaching second-language students: benchmarking strategies in the classroom. Via second language teaching, students become active members of the international community. The second language window opens in the modern world. It provides a variety of dialogue and intelligence and information that would otherwise not have made it possible for students to learn a new language. 1.2 gives students easy tools to make their lives more successful.

Dr. Afsha Jamal [5] Second language instruction and micro-learning skills. A second language requires learning a vocabulary, which means understanding a variety of subjects to understand a lexical subject. Learning strategies include methods that allow students to learn their language effectively.

Methodology : In the present analysis, the micro-strategy approach is used as a research method.

3.1. Micro strategic

Microteaching is a method in which future teachers can create and use certain learning strategies. Yukawa Sawatna (2006:3). As a result, applied apprentices learn a lot of knowledge, teaching, and skills in their English during the micro-level era. Of course, English has a strong ability to use it. When his students are studying, a teacher should speak good English. Students undergo training as micro-pedagogical instructors because micro pedagogy is necessary. When you become a professor, you prepare your student to teach. Teachers play a key role in managing the relationship between students and learning resources in the context of cultural change, especially in education systems. If you see what the advisory is talking about, this is a good debate. Strong language skills are very important. Professors are also concerned with specific scholarly, technical, and professional skills. They also decided to look at the educational standards for the micro-pedagogical achievement of English students to influence prospective teachers to meet all the requirements and improvements of their teaching work. Later, they wanted to improve their teaching skills. That was significant. Learning is microteaching. It uses actual teaching circumstances to improve educational qualifications and helps further education, which substantially reduces the complexity of teaching the number of students, the size and timetable of courses, etc. Some pre-service teachers use micro-teaching, which is an intelligent way to significantly enhance their teaching experience. A high-quality professor is an effective instructor for students. The purpose of this document is to explore approaches for students of



micro-teaching. In the sixth half of the year, English students went in attendance. The findings examined are based on a coherent description. To collect knowledge on the teaching process, the author used the observation checklist and the student's micro-instruction documents. The author has identified two modes of education: direct and indirect. In direct instruction, English students used memory, cognitive methods, and counterbalancing strategies. Otherwise, students' cognitive, emotional and social growth has been extended based on indirect microtechnologies.

3.2. The following Micro strategies may be of use to the budding teachers

1. Set and pronounce a random set of 100 letters. You will see the dictionary and modify it.
2. Get a random selection of 50 sentences a day from journals and other authentic content.
3. Use phrases, expressions, and styles to fit the first sentences, and add your own words to the sentence.
4. Select a word of 40 words per day, select two synonyms per word, and collect two appropriate newsworthy materials.
5. Listen to the lectures of the experts and try to compare the latest method. Teachers prepare a diagram by reading it, etc.
6. Listen to radio and TV news and try to write news without even having to copy a word. The technical language can be used. You draw and rewrite the last drawing three times.
7. Take all of the table conversations mainly in real-life English.
8. To meet your academic requirements, regularly monitor and improve your reading pace.

Maintain it. Maintain it. Maintain it. Maintain it. Be excellent when it comes to fundamentals such as verbal agreement, conditionality, stress, parallelism, closeness, etc. The teaching method is primarily developed in India in several third-world countries. It's already labeled, it's already labeled. However, each instructor is responsible for incorporating competency-driven methods, as students must be prepared for tough competition in this technological and economic environment. The instructor must be dynamic and well-educated. The author points out that in commending the work of experts on integrated language learning for content and language, approaches to integration into content and language are balanced. In other words, efforts should not lead back to the meaning of the message, but not to the medium.

3.3. Exposure chart for individual reckoning

S.No	Date	Broad area	Item/Concept	Primary Learning	Reinforcement/Consolidation	Assimilation work	Attempt Contribution for time	Time Taken	Remarks

Based on the insights gained or the degree of exposure, the instructor shall record observations that are deemed ready for self-development.

Data Analysis :

This descriptive research was performed by 35 pre-intermediate students aged 20 to 35 years. The approach used was the post-method of four qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methodological micro-technical structures. Their grammar is fine, and students are chosen for their skills and vocabulary, but much more practice is needed. Furthermore, this technology is used for accuracy and strengthen the meaning of identity or criticism in cultural, social, and political contexts. This aspect of inductives must be taken into account at this stage of learning so that students can focus on it and explore cultural awareness. Data were collected during this process for two weeks, every four hours. At first, a questionnaire was used to give you an idea of how much more you need to develop with fine skills and vocabulary in journalism. Each skill



and vocabulary section had 30 multi-choice questions. At the end of the analysis, the success of the post method was also beneficial during the quantitative methodology phase. The Strategy Checklists have been extracted to any ability in gathering information on the strengths, resources, skills, and student participation in the process. To know what the students are doing and what needs to be modified, anecdotal documents have also been used. The process of self-assessment, the exit pitch approach, often enabled people to focus on their past, how they felt, how new insights into what they experienced, and so on.

Result And Discussion :

These students were tested at the beginning of the module to determine their various skills. The entry test shows the student's difficulties in some areas of each skill. Ten questions relating to each competence and vocabulary were placed. There were they looked at some photos and had to make questions during this examination. The average score was 8, 5 of 8, 0.7 of 2, 1.2, 1, and 1 of 0.8. The result was eight. Students can best listen and talk but must develop other skills, as the test results suggest. There were six out of 10 total points. More than two skills were available. These schools were financed by schools that use traditional methods to teach English, for example, grammar-translation. Teachers use the tools and techniques to repeat grammar codes, listen to skills and fluency.

Conclusion :

It can also be understood that language teaching is being treated more and more continuously. The instructor should recognize that this is a natural process that needs to be learned by natural methods. The teacher shall remember, if possible, the laws and the truth from the hallucinations. Of course, the pedagogy is better prepared for this course by understanding management principles, binding concepts, and technical concepts. However, the teaching technique was only possible with the congratulations of the teacher.

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Women Empowerment and Sensitization with Special Reference to Process of Change in Attitudes about Women

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Abstract :

It is really surprising that in 21st Century we still see a woman as an empower - women but, and it is the high one now the empower woman or - she development in all other fields becomes meaningless. On one hand, we worship women as the Goddess and on other hand she is confined, locked down, burned for dowry, raped and murdered, violence against women of alarming level across the need for women empowerment and one of the most important instruments for women empowerment and sensitization about it, is to bring change in attitude of individuals and society as well. Attitudes are strongly affecting our behavior and one of the main cause of women's problem is negative social attitude about women, a process of change in attitude will begin, women empowerment will be the reality.

Discussions :

Women constitute nearly half of the population, but are treated like minorities, secondary position in home, low participation in decision making process, physical, mental torture, violence, crimes are done against her, regarded as child, abused as woman and worked in old ages. To change this situation, we need to empower women through the sensitization of the society. We are human beings and hence gender equality becomes our basic right. Though there is improvement in status of women last few decades, but it not widespread and women are continuously facing prejudices, hatred, sexual harassment, secondary position etc., and therefore women empowerment becomes essential.

Women empowerment can be defined - To promoting woman's sense of worth, their ability to determine their own choices and fair right to influence social change for themselves and others.

Empowering women is very essential for better health of women, families, communities, and alternatively the world. It will work as an investment to economic growth, political stability and social transformation, which requires sensitization of the society about this issue. Gender sensitization can be understood as creating awareness among people to behave in a manner which is sensitive to gender justice and gender equality issues.

This can be achieved through various means and programs. One of the very important tool for gender sensitization and women empowerment is changing attitude of the people about women. Attitude is a feeling, belief or opinion of approval or disapproval towards something. It is an individual's predisposed state of mind which strongly influences individual thoughts and actions. It is often difficult to change people's attitudes, attitude and behavior are woven in to the fabric of our daily life and have very strong impact on behavior. Unfortunately many negative attitudes are found about women in our society and they are very deep rooted. Therefore, if wish to empower women, we must bring change in the attitude about women in Society. Such as they are just sex objects, they lack decision making ability, they are incapable to hold high posts in



job, they stand only look after children and family. This is shown many studies done by Dequx (1984) Jacobs (1991) and others studies.

Women are the victims of various gender stereo types and hence getting unjust treatment in the society and at the work place which becomes hardules in their empowerment.

Recommendations For Bringing Attitude Change About Women :

Changes of attitude, stereo types about women can be brought by following measures :-

- i. Do not transfer fear in the minds of daughters about mother in laws.
- ii. Teach to respect women as human beings.
- iii. Do not exhibit any action or activity in families or school leading to gender bias.
- iv. Share household work among all family members
- v. Watch for signs of domestic violence and help the victim
- vi. Support your women relatives and colleges and friends and help them to gain education, power and self respect.
- vii. Make people understand, through various programs, that there exist negative attitudes and prejudices about women and help them to replace with positive attitude. Some training programs can be arranged in schools, colleges and at work places.
- viii. Recognize and value to work of women at home.
- ix. In every day language use proper words showing respect to females.
- x. Women, themselves must put efforts for their own rights and fight for the injustice done to them.
- xi. We should teach our girls about their value and worth as a human being. They are not dependent but deserving, not weak but strong and they are more valuable than just their appearance.

Conclusion :

If we all will put efforts to inculcate such values and attitudes in our children from childhood, it will definitely change the biased attitude about women in Society, which is the root cause of women's agony, pain and suffering .change in attitude about women in positive direction will lead to realization of our dream Of women empowerment.

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E-Learning and Changing Roles of Academic Libraries

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Abstract :-

This paper attempted to explore changing role of academic libraries in the digital age and era of e-learning with the following objectives, to analyse changing role of academic library, to define and explain concept of e-learning and to analyse challenges of e-learning. The new technology has important role to play in academic libraries. By using this technology academic libraries are helping users access the vast amount of library resources, evaluate and select the best information for their specific needs. E-learning is rapidly adopted by teachers and library play important role in providing them academic resources. E-learning has numerous benefits and should contribute much more to education. However, there are several challenges in implementing e-learning in academic libraries which includes inadequate fund, lack of technical support, lack of training and support as well as lack of motivation and negligence by institutional management. Hence, it is necessary for academic libraries to provide adequate funds and technological support to provide better e-learning services to their clients.

Key word: Academic Library, E-Learning, Changing role, Challenges

Introduction :

Technology will continue to change and libraries and librarians have to use the changing technology to provide the best access and service to their patrons. Electronic information creates challenges for the library community at its very foundation, moving it away from the traditional paper-and-print format to an ethereal world of circuits and connectivity. The library is no longer defined simply as a building or a physical repository that houses information. With the advent of computers, the nature of libraries has changed dramatically. Computers are being used in libraries to process, store, retrieve and disseminate information. As a result, the traditional concept of library is being redefined from a place to access books to one, which houses the most advanced media including CD-ROM, Internet, and remote access to a wide range of resources. Libraries have now metamorphosed into digital institutions. Gone are the days when a library was judged by its quantitative resources. Today, libraries are surrounded by networked data that is connected to the vast ocean of Internet-based services. Moreover, electronic resources relevant to the profession are developing at an unprecedented pace.

The nature of the academic library and the role they play in campus is changing. Libraries are moving towards an information centric mode of service and becoming campus community centers. They invite student and faculty socialization, learning, research, scholarship and instruction. They are most effective when programming, services, and spaces are developed in partnership with others seeking similar educational outcomes. Academic libraries will increasingly provide information and services to their users at right time as per their requirement. Whatever the changes, the traditional roles of a library in an academic community, especially those communities that are changing substantially themselves, will remain vital and important to a successful college or university (Saha, 2009). Hence, in the backdrop of above information researcher attempted to explore changing role of academic libraries in the digital age and era of e-learning with the following objectives -



Objectives:

1. To analyse changing role of academic library
2. To define and explain concept of e-learning
3. To analyse challenges of e-learning

Changing roles of Academic Libraries :

Due to the impact of K.Ts, libraries are incapable to fulfil the information needs of users by means of print sources alone. Libraries are forced to acquire, organize and enable access to electronic resources and provide new technology-based services. Electronic resources include online catalogues CD-ROM DVD databases, multimedia, online full text electronic journals, databases, e-books, digital repositories etc. Libraries have to find strategies for making their resources and services readily available to the faculty and students preferably in the electronic environment; otherwise, their existence will be at stake. Academic Libraries in the e-learning environment have already made some progress by providing access to their catalogues, databases, electronic journals, Internet resources, etc. to the user's community on the Internet or Intranet.

The utilization of innovative technologies by academic libraries to provide access to resources and services in support of learning, teaching, and research has benefited both students and faculty so that they can undertake learning and research without being in the library. The shift to an online environment has thus resulted in a change from the systematic one-to-one information flow of the past to a new model in which the users and the providers of information are able to relate in a dynamic relationship.

The revolution in information technology is changing delivery of education. He further argues that an academic library should consider these two shifts while planning their services. He also argues that academic libraries should not be seen solely as a traditional storage facility for books, or simply as a technology center, but instead the library should focus on the process of learning that takes place within its space, bringing teachers, learners, and experts into easy proximity to facilitate collaborative learning.

Concept of E-Learning :

E-learning is a means of becoming literate, involving new mechanisms for communication, such as computer networks, multimedia, content portals, search engines, electronic libraries, distance learning and virtualized classrooms. Different web based applications such as email, real-time conferencing, Web Cam, etc. are being used as important tools in the process of e-learning. E-learning is a catch-all term that covers a wide range of instructional material that can be delivered on CD-ROM or DVD, over a local area network (LAN), or on the Internet. It includes Computer-Based Training (CBT), Web-Based Training (WBT), and Electronic Performance Support Systems (EPSS), distance or online learning and online tutorials. The major advantage to students is its easy access. So, providing access to online e-journals and ebooks through networks will enhance the self-learning knowledge.

E-learning is literally an abbreviation of the term electronic learning. In simpler terms, e-learning is internet-enabled or computer enhanced Learning. It also refers to learning that is facilitated using digital tools and contents. E-learning includes wide set of applications like the use of interactive learning packages, web-based learning environments, communication applications like e-mail, discussion rooms, chat, video conferencing etc. In the case of web based

learning programmes, the learner follows a pre-designed process that includes programme for practice, assessment and feedback activities. It can also be a blended learning approach where the learner goes through a mixture of face-to-face and online activities (Alhar, 2000). E-learning can also be considered as a basic concept of educational delivery via technology or as an educational technique.

E-learning can provide the major benefits for the organisations and individuals involved.

- (i) Access to quality education: The fact that instructors of the highest calibre can share their knowledge across borders offers students an equal chance across physical, political, and social boundaries. Recognised experts have the opportunity of distributing information internationally at minimum costs.
- (ii) Affordable education: E-learning can drastically reduce the costs of higher education making it much more affordable and accessible to the masses. An Internet connection, a computer, and a projector would allow an entire classroom in a Third World university to benefit from the knowledge of a distant instructor.
- (iii) Convenience and Flexibility to learners: In many instances, e-learning is self-paced and the learning sessions are available 24/7. Learners are not bound to a specific daytime or physically distant classes. They can also pause learning sessions at any convenience.
- (iv) Reducing environmental impact: e-learning allows people to avoid travel, thus reducing the overall carbon output. The fact that it takes place in a virtual environment also allows some reduction of paper usage. With virtual notes instead of paper notes and online assessments instead of paper assessments, e-learning is a more environmentally friendly solution.

Challenges and Issues for Libraries in E-Learning:

Today e-learning is considered as alternative mode of conveying knowledge and skills. It is also treated as alternative means for classroom teaching. Now with the help of Internet, it is possible to deliver the information with highest degree of precision which is not possible with traditional skills. It has overcome several constraints of traditional learning systems, but the development of e-learning has thrown up new problems. Issues on the copyright and intellectual property rights implications of electronic text. Students, researchers, staff, employees and other end users affiliated with virtual university or digital libraries are to be allowed to print on paper excerpts of digitally available works on the same conditions according to which they may make photocopies of print material. The library authorities have to discuss seriously with publishers on this aspect in order to evolve some mechanism profitable to users, publisher as well as to the authors. Users may be charged for such access, introducing their services under each kind of digital library collection. This would provide a means for publishers, authors and libraries. Security aspect is another most pressing challenge of digital affairs. Piracies of database, viral infections, and parallel offline networking sites are some other issues for digital libraries, which are confronted as a way of routine. According to Jayaprakash and Venkateshwar (2006), major challenges can be enumerated as under:

- There is no mechanism available to establish standards for internet materials, interaction, design and quality of interaction.
- Information providers are more interested in profit than quality services.
- Lack of organization or intervention on Internet, as not all sites are updated regularly.
- Lack of expertise in 00 many vendors/experts are available in the country and abroad to work. Owners seldom change too much and also reluctant to report technological technology and

• Lack of motivation, because in a classroom instruction the teacher and students interact in discussing and understanding the subject spontaneously, which causes motivation among the students towards learning.

Whereas, in e-learning, due to lack of motivation sometimes it may appear dull. Vimal, Mahapatra and Prakash (2004), have pointed out additional issues, which hinder the development and use challenges among libraries in e-environment. These are-

Instruction and Training: One of the main problems in e-learning system is the insufficient knowledge and skills of usage of information technology. Web-based education requires much training as the e-learning involves different types of multimedia files and learners should have the knowledge of the same. There is also seen lack of awareness in using electronic equipment.

Interaction: The lack of interaction between learner and subject specialist is another problem. It may possibly for subject expert availability, but for teacher may be possible to access via e-mail. Sometimes, face-to-face interaction can be made possible through online conferencing. E-learning designers also need to increase the interactivity.

Speed of Network: Internet connectivity is essential to access the information or learning materials. As e-learning involves multimedia file, higher speed of network with sufficient bandwidth is required. Sometimes, low speed and connectivity cause frustration among the learners or the users of internet. Further, Internet has not reached in remote areas and has limited reach in some, only in urban areas.

Budgetary Support: Considerable infrastructure such as hardware, software and labor require heavy investment. Organizations, which want to start e-learning system, should have enough funding. The focus on this part, hinders the creation of better and interactive environment.

Quality of the Services: Regular user surveys are needed to test the materials to ensure the higher quality of the services to its users. Hence, they should be repackaged on periodical basis.

Copyright: Libraries need to distribute copies of the same information to the distance learners. Therefore, libraries must be familiar with the software rights to ensure intellectual property, especially in digital environment.

Thus, above major problems need the attention of the policy makers and of the librarians to be solved out for creating better e-learning environment.

Conclusion:

The introduction of ICT made substantial appreciation and changes in every area of science and technology. This has also brought reflective changes in academic world. There is emergence of new model of education and learning due to change in technologies. Under these perspective, libraries also adopt new information systems and services, which proved mostly beneficial for improvement in its services. The new technology has important role to play in academic libraries. By using this technology, academic libraries are helping users access the vast amount of library resources, evaluate and select the best information for their specific needs. E-learning is adapted readily adopted by teachers and library plays important role in providing them authentic resources. E-learning has numerous benefits and should contribute much more to education. However, there are several challenges in implementing e-learning in academic libraries which includes inadequate fund, lack of technical support, lack of training and support as well as lack of motivation and negligence by institutional management. Hence, it is necessary for academic libraries to provide adequate funds and technological support to provide better e-learning services to their clients.



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'The Digital Queen'- Digitization Influence to Women Consumer and Growing Their Power in E- Banking and Other Digital Financial Services.

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Abstract:-

Being a Woman is such a wonderful and unique gift by the creator. In modern era they have more confidence, full of energy, more diligences about their work and responsibility, unique life and beauty, more patience, unique method of time management abilities, intelligence and frame of mind like men. Traditionally, banking and other financial services had been an area reserved by male members of the family and society. But as present time digitization had been witnessed with the change in consumer behavior with a set of changes in terms of women lifestyle and their culture etc. Digitization influence to women population has been able to get up and think about E-banking and other digital financial services as an advantageous market with improved financial dignity. Women take active participations in use of E-banking and other digital financial services. Women poor staff competition has started persuade in the E-banking and financial sector, as a result of policy of modernization most of women population influence with various new digital services through innovation. COVID-19 pandemic also influences to women consumer with digitization, as pandemic time they have drastically change in women consumer and their working pattern. Now digital women work with banking includes E-banking, E-commerce, E-payment and other digital services. During their period women consumer prefer to their work in use of E-banking, purchases and their payment behavior with help of mobile devices. They growing their power with the help of wider use of information technology in various financial services they become the 'Digital Queen' of modern era with wider use of ATMs, credit card, internet banking, core banking solution. Digitization change their lifestyle, which is an offshoot of better players an important role of women. The present paper focuses the how digitization influence to women consumer and growing their power with use of E-banking and other digital financial services. The paper also explain on the actions of women consumers influence with Digitization change their lifestyle and working pattern. In this paper, we also discuss the important role of women consumer user in service of E-banking and other financial services.

Keywords:- Digitization, consumer behavior, E-commerce, E-payment, E-banking, financial services, liberalization, pandemic, Covid-19.

Introduction:-

Digitization huge changes in the demographic lifestyles of Indian women. The changes are for the explicit. Among the various studies have indicated an increase in the number of working women and smart women which were working outside and at home too. Digitization shift away from the traditional role women as a housewife household. Unlike the earlier popular people saying where 'customer is king' phrase, the shift is now towards the 'Digital Queen'. This new digital financially independent and discerning negotiators are found to be actively use in various digital services, which were once considered to be predominantly Male dominated areas. But the increased women users with digitally give some power to the women to be heard at home. The global changes with digitization in terms of various digital service like at

E-education, E-commerce, E-payment, E-banking and other digital financial services are gives comfort to Indian women consumers it ensures that they can use digital financial services with ease and more confidence. At pandemic Covid-19 time the upgrading of the women as a force to compute is inaccessable in this time e-banking and other digital financial services are increasingly and all depend on access to technology like as smart phones, laptop, computer, tablets and other digital devices. The use of digital financial services is growing rapidly it can reduce the gender disparities in access to finance and advance women's economic empowerment. At present Indian women are intelligent, sharp, educated, value and price sensitive, think confidently before do any work and independent to make their decision. Now digital women are displaying greater abundance, independence and self-confidence in various financial service sectors they have power to make, spend, save, easily access to their bank accounts, and control their own earning money, they make profits not only for oneself but also for their family, society and communities. The facilities can't from the multiple barriers too that may hold-up the uptake of E-banking and other financial services and risk further to women consumers. Government and financial institute guide to women consumer specially transformation to practical level help to obtain the knowledge, attitudes and skills to effectively use e-banking and other financial services.

Figure-1 Digitization influence to women consumer in globally-



Photo: Shutterstock.com

Review Of Literature:-

After studying in relevant topic studies. Most of previous researcher talked about consumer the king of market, digitization changed the demographic profile of Indian population, impact of digitization in consumer buying and payment behavior, Covid-19 impact on digital marketing. In modern era we cannot think of our existence without digitization, it's a part of modern life which is because it has simplified and made it convenient for its users. The literature was thus collected by studying number of various research paper, Articles, Blogs, journals etc. some of relevant study are finding from their literature are presented below:-

- (1) Marina Dinova, Managing Director of Design and Innovation, Women's world Banking and Julia Arnold, Senior research Director, Women's Financial Inclusion, April 22,(2021). "Leveraging Digital Financial Capability to Drive Women's Financial Inclusion" explained that women in be able to effectively enhance their digital financial



capabilities, A framework for developing effective digital financial capabilities program for women consumer

- (2) Lee-Anne Pheasanty, Margareta Riisbo, Ruben Jajima, Prachin Muirby, International Financial Corporation,(2016) explained in "Research and Literature Review of Challenges to Women Accessing Digital Financial Services" they explained the quick tips for Digital financial service providers to reach women consumer, challenges for women's access in financial services, women and technology: do women face specific challenges in accessing and using technology.
- (3) Anandhi Nagarwan, Suresh Kale, 8 March, (2021) " How India could speed up the financial inclusion of women" explained that Covid-19 pandemic has thrown existing inequalities into sharp focus, government announced lots of scheme and benefits , help them plan to facilitate women entrepreneurship to women.
- (4) Gurjya, August 25, (2021), "Enabling Mobile Technology for Women's Financial Inclusion in India" explained the overview of financial inclusion around women , India's regulatory support to women consumer, Importance of Mobile for financial inclusion for women, social central financial institutional and governmental efforts.
- (5) Anandha K. Shaji, Ajith P.Mathews at Nagam (2020)in "A study of the Awareness of Electronic Banking Services among Rural women of Nelamangala, Bangalore, India" explained that rural women are aware of E-banking services, the study evaluate the satisfaction of rural women with E-banking services the study also identify the problems faced by rural women while using E-banking services.
- (6) Geeta Malik, Renu Singh on 7 April (2019) in "Impact of Digitization on Indian banking customer, with reference to digital payment systems" explained the digital payment procedure in rural India, cashless economy with 'Aadhar pay' in Rural India, Impacting factors of digital payments, challenges of digital payment barrier faced by Indian consumers.

Objectives of the Study:-

The objectives of the present study are:-

- (1) To study how digitization influence women consumer to use E-banking and other digital financial services
- (2) To study the impact of digitization on women consumer's they adopt new behavior due to pandemic COVID-19 virus outbreak.
- (3) To study the various factor which helps women consumer to growing their power with digitization.
- (4) To evaluate the satisfaction of women consumer with E-banking and other digital financial services.
- (5) To identify the drivers and barriers faced by women consumer while using E-banking and other digital financial services.

Research Methodology:-

The study is descriptive, quantitative cum Formative in nature. It is an outline of the various elements of the study and objectives of the study and the set of research methodologies adopted to achieve those objectives. The sample in the study by respondent were obtained using random sample techniques. The data has been collected will then be processed and analysis using the Micro soft Excel application.

Collection of Data:-

In every statistical investigation, the first and important thing is the collection of content method, structured questionnaire and the survey method, collected data will be edited, coded, classified, tabulated and will be analyzed by Microsoft word and Excel.

Primary Data:-

The primary data used in this study are obtained directly from respondent answers through the questionnaire in this study was made the using of Monkey survey site and Google forms and then distributed online to 150 women respondent who were give answer according to the research topic.

Secondary Data:-

The secondary data shall be collected from Newspapers, Research papers, Articles, News blog various company websites, surveys earlier conducted by govt and companies.

5 Things You Need To Know About Women Consumer In E-Banking And Other Digital Financial Services:-

- (1) Women consumer are creating the bright future of E-banking and other digital financial services.
- (2) Women are more disciplined savers and investors than men.
- (3) Digital women take their decision independently do work hard with confident and a long way to go in future.
- (4) Digital Women consumer are now professionally educated are frequently using of E-banking and other digital financial services.
- (5) Technicality and risk are the most important reason behind for less using of E-banking and other financial services.

Figure : 2 women consumer growing their power belongs to various Sector.



Source : CNBCTV 18.com,30 Jul 2021

Advantage And Barriers of E-Banking And Other Financial Services for Women Consumer:-

Advantage of E-Banking and Other Digital Financial Services for Women Consumer :-

- (1) Time is more important for women because they have lots of responsibilities of unpaid work with their family and home working all day in a week and these digital services are time saving and convenience for women consumer.
- (2) Mobility is important constraint face by women cause of their gender, women have concern about their security while travelling, lack of permission to go anywhere from their family member especially by male head and those hurdle are solved by E-banking

and other digital financial services that allow to women to conduct their transaction from their homes or anywhere.

- (3) One of the most significant factor for women consumer that they are not independent to access smart phone and other digital devices because they have limited time to access those digital devices or they have no any digital device if they want to use they have to borrow one from family and friends so there are high and valuable rates of access to a digital devices for women consumer.
- (4) Women consumer increase their confidence from use those digital services that are appropriate and too much affordable for them.

Figure : 3 CFI Framework for women consumer :



CFI's Framework for the Spectrum of Financial Capability Approaches

- (5) Customer-focused framework(CFI) also create a framework for developing effective digital financial services and capability program for women consumer in their framework they measuring digitization impact on women consumer, their digital and financial capability and transformation of social norms.

Figure : 4 CFI's Framework for women consumer Approaches :



Barriers Of Using E-Banking And Other Financial Services For Women Consumer :-

- (1) The major obstacle for women consumer has Low level of digital literacy and low education ratio.



- (2) Lack of awareness of those services and their benefits for users especially in rural and semi-rural areas.
- (3) Another major limitation is some digital device do not offer an interface for basic features in your device.
- (4) Some apps are unavailable in local languages so small number of women consumer to adopt those services.
- (5) Lack of access to digital services in their devices; women consumer are slower to have access to adopt technology than men.
- (6) High cost and complexity in E-banking and other financial services.

Pandemic Change The Trends In Women Consumer Behavior:-

The Pandemic Covid-19 switched our working pattern it's effected our banking service, shop, pay communicate and our work and many more. The pandemic impacted essentially, practically to every aspects of our lives. in pandemic situation it is hardly to women consumer accelerated the adoption of their working behavior such as digitization of services like as E-banking, E-payment, E-commerce, E-education and many more.

- (1) Women consumer are being more cautious and aware about their spending.
- (2) Women consumer prefer to resume financial services activities at home or with social distancing.
- (3) Outbound banking, outside shopping and cash payment experienced significant reductions.
- (4) Women are actively trying new digital apps, technologies for their convenience they have shown their interest enhance in digital experiences and online content.
- (5) Women consumer are going with digital services and omni-channels their expectations are changed.
- (6) Women consumers are easily adopt 3D technologies like 3D customization to make up for lack of "feel and touch".

Data Analysis And Discussion:-

Digitization play an energetic role in modern life. Most of women consumer influences with latest advanced digital services. Digitization impact on women consumer to change their behavior from last few years. Majority of women consumer change their behavior they adopt E-banking and other financial services in their life and their work. The impact of pandemic COVID-19 to women consumer has mandatory to go E-banking and other digital financial services rather than direct banking and direct financial service. Hence this give me opportunity to study about this topic to analysis their changes.

Research question of the study:-

- Impact of pandemic Covid-19 on women consumer to adopt E-banking and other digital financial services.
- Digitization influence women consumer to increase their power.
- The reach of E-banking and other digital financial services awareness among women consumer.
- Level of satisfaction based on their usage and awareness among women consumer.

Table-1: Demographic profile of women respondents:-

Particular	No. of respondent	Percentage
A- Gender		
Female	150	100%
B- Status		
Married	63	42%
Unmarried	87	58%
Total	150	100%
C- Qualification		
P.G	37	24.67%
U.G	88	58.66%
Below 12 th	25	16.67%
Total	150	100%
D- Occupation		
Salaries or Professional	68	45.33%
Students	44	29.33%
Housewife	25	16.67%
Others	13	8.67%
Total	150	100%
E- Age		
Below 20 years	30	20%
21-45 years	95	63.33%
Above 45 years	25	16.67%
Total	150	100%

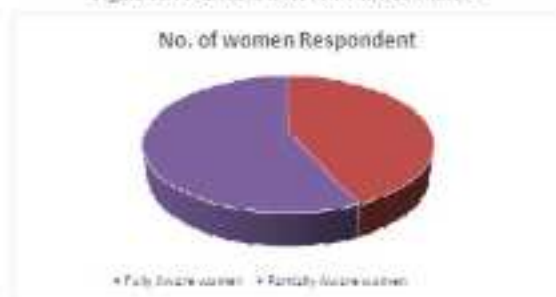
Source:- Primary Data.

Table 1 shows the Total no. of women respondent sum as 150(100%), As demonstrated in present table the status of women respondent is 63(42%) female are Married and 87(58%) females are unmarried. As shown in present table majority of 88 (58.67%) respondent comprised of Graduate , 37 (24.67%) women are post Graduate, 25 (16.67%) women Education level of below 12th of total 150 respondent. The data obtained depicted in the table shows us occupation of women respondent respectively 68 (45.33%) women are salaries or professional, 44 (29.33%) female are students, 25 (16.67%) women are housewife and 13 (8.67%) women are belong to other sector. As demonstrate in above table age statistics of women respondent shows as that 30 (20%) belong to below 20 years , formed of majority with 95(63.33%) belong to age between 21-45 years, respondent of above 45 years are 25(16.67%) made it to the total of 150 women respondent.

Table 2: Awareness level of the women consumer in E-banking and other digital financial services.

Awareness level	No. of women respondent	Percentage
Fully Aware women	65	43.33%
Partially Aware women	85	56.67%
Total	150	100%

Figure- 5 Awareness level of women consumer:-



Source:- primary Data.

Table 3: Factors for Measuring the Satisfaction level among women consumer:-

Basis	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dis-satisfied	Highly Dis-Satisfied	Mean
Ease to use	51	64	15	20	-	3.97
Convenient	55	67	8	20	-	4.05
Security	48	54	25	17	6	3.81
Privacy	50	68	16	9	7	3.97
Cost effective	52	59	8	22	9	3.82
Provider support	42	63	22	17	6	3.79
Time saving	58	75	5	9	3	4.17

Source:- Primary data.

In above Table 3 shows the data is 51 women respondent were highly satisfied, 64 were satisfied, 15 respond are in neutral, 20 respondent are dissatisfied towards ease to use and their Mean is (3.97), 55 respondent are highly satisfied, 67 were satisfied, 15 respond are neutral, 20 respondent are dissatisfied toward convenient and their Mean is (4.05), as per security issue 48 women respondent were highly satisfied, 54 respondent were satisfied, 25 were neutral, 17 respondent were dissatisfied, 6 respondent were highly dissatisfied and their Mean is (3.81), in privacy issue 50 respondent were highly satisfied, 68 respondent were satisfied, 16 are neutral, 6 shows dissatisfied, 7 were highly dissatisfied and their Mean is (3.97), 52 women respondent towards cost effective issue were highly satisfied, 59 were satisfied, 8 shows neutral, 22 were dissatisfied, 9 respondent are highly dissatisfied and their Mean is (3.82), 42 women respondent were highly satisfied toward provider support, 63 were satisfied, 22 respondent were neutral, 17 respondent are dissatisfied, 6 are highly dissatisfied and their Mean is (3.79), 58 women respondent were highly satisfied towards time saving, 75 were satisfied, 5 were neutral, 9 respondent were dissatisfied, 3 were highly dissatisfied and their Mean is (4.17).

Figure 5: Barriers for women customer while using E-banking and other digital financial services-



Source:- Primary data.

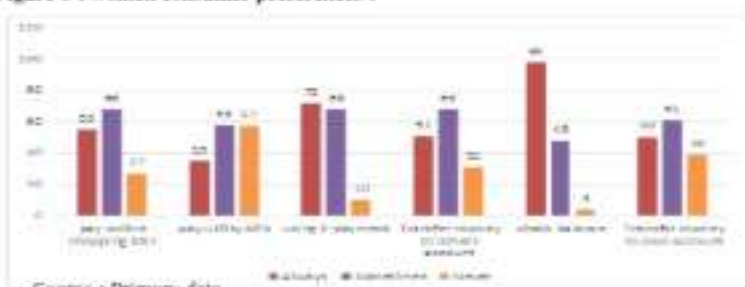
In above table shows the Barriers for women consumer while using E-banking and other digital financial services in table shows 68(45.33%) respondent faced technical problem while using this service, Digital literacy is a big issue while using digital technology 22(14.67%) respondent faced this problem, 35(23.33%) respondent faced Fraud issue, 10(6.67%) women respondent faced security issue and 15(10%) respondent have other problem while using those services.

Table : Analysis of Women consumer preference for E-banking and other digital financial service:-

Particular	Always	Sometimes	Never
Pay online shopping bills	55(36.67%)	68(45.34%)	27(18%)
Pay utility bills	35(23.33%)	58(38.67%)	57(38%)
Using E-payment to make payment	72(48%)	68(45.34%)	10(6.67%)
Transfer money to other account	51(34%)	68(45.33%)	31(20.67%)
Check balance	98(65.33%)	48(32%)	4(2.67%)
Transfer money to own account	50(33.33%)	61(40.67%)	39(26%)

Source:- Primary data

Figure 6:- women consumer preferences:-



Source:- Primary data.



In above Table 4 and Figure 6 shows that women consumer being aware and preference those services in our working pattern. Data reveals that women consumer pay online shopping bills 58(36.67%) always use, 68(43.34%) occasional use sometimes and 23(18%) independent never use they pay in cash only. 35(23.35%) women respondent always pay their utility bills, 58(38.67%) were sometimes use and 57(38%) never use this service. 72(48%) women were always using E-payment to make their payment, 68(45.34%) women were sometimes using this and 10(6.67%) never using this facility. 51(34%) women always transfer money to other account, 68(45.37%) transfer sometimes and 34(21.67%) never transfer money to others account. 88(68.17%) women check their balance regularly, 48(32%) women check sometimes and 4(2.67%) never check their balance. 30(19.33%) women transfer money to own account always, 81(49.67%) women sometime transfer and 39(26%) women never transfer money to own account.

Table 5: Psychological benefits to women consumer while using E-banking and Digital Financial services :-

Particular	No. of respondent	Percentage
Increase Confidence	73	48.67%
Improve living of standard	48	32%
Independently decision making	20	13.33%
Peaceful	9	6%

Source - Primary data

Above table shows the psychological benefits to women consumer while using E-banking and other digital services impact on women respondent shows 73(48.67%) women says that they increase their confidence. 48(32%) women respondent says their living of standard are improve while using this service. 20(13.33%) women respondent says that they make their decision independently. 9(6%) women says it's a peaceful while they are using this services.

Recommendations:-

- (1) Invest in women education, digital literacy, training and awareness program.
- (2) Design customized product and their digital services for women consumer.
- (3) Government and provider should ensure the availability of more women consumer to insure privacy and security.
- (4) Invest in women consumer experience and developing their trust to ensure that product and service are safe and reliable and transparent.
- (5) Invest in women consumer enhance to adopt smart phone financial service and develop effective strategies.
- (6) Taking necessary precautions to solve software and technical problem may help to women consumer and also implementing customer care services for women consumer especially.

Conclusion:-

Considering the present study based on The Digital Queen: Digitization influence to women consumer is growing their power in E-banking and other digital financial services. it was effort to examine the women consumer's awareness level, adoption of digital services level, satisfaction level and also helped to check that how digitization influence to women consumer and change their working pattern and life style. Now women are economic equals of men in the work place and they continue to manage the household. They are financially independent and



make their decision freely, they follow and adopt the economic trend, is shaping the consumer market and it is no hyperbole or misjudgment to say that present new "Digital Queen" the women consumers are "Holding up half of the sky".

The women consumers are now more optimistic, feel more secured and independent with digitization and that's impulse to growing their power. Women consumer freely buy & pay online and manage their bank account, adding to the changes in their society and life style. Furthermore, COVID-19 pandemic has also enhance and to light up the importance of digitization its an opportunity for women consumer to work digitally, the smart phone is recognized as most powerful and useful tool of digital technology for women consumer. In the present study, it is evident that women consumer need more support, guidance, more awareness, more knowledge to adopt E- banking and digital financial services and make to create a smarter future for women consumer.

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Implementation of Collaborative Learning Approach in Teaching-Learning Pedagogy of Social Sciences

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Abstract :

Collaborative learning is a method of teaching and learning in which student's learn together as create a meaningful project. Collaborative learning will involve group work, teamwork, partnerships and group discussion. Collaboration allow student to actively participate in the learning process by attling with each other and listening to others' opinions. Collaboration establishes a personal connection between student and the topic of study and it helps students think in a less personally biased way. Group projects and discussions are examples of this teaching method. Teachers may explore collaboration to assess student's abilities in work as a team, leadership skills, or presentation abilities. There are various ways in collaborative learning such as brainstorming, task group, inquiry group, natural group useful for learner to get comprehensive understanding on the subject matter. Learning in groups plays an increasing role in modern pedagogy. There is strong evidence that students working in groups outperform students working individually in several key areas, including knowledge development, critical thinking skills, social skills, and course satisfaction. It is also known to improve self-confidence in students. Students are exposed to and use many skills such as communication, problem solving skills and conflict resolution which are essential for a successful academic career. The objectives of the collaborative learning approach are to understand the different steps involved in collaborative learning approach for teaching-learning of pedagogy of social sciences, identify the various ways of applying collaborative learning approach in the teaching-learning process and ensure the meaningful learning through collaborative learning approach of pedagogy of Social Sciences.

Key words : Collaborative learning approach, Teaching-learning, Pedagogy of Social Sciences, Group work, Team work, Partnerships.

Introduction :

Collaborative Learning Approach

A group of students discussing a lecture or students from different schools working together over the internet on a shared assignment are both examples of collaborative learning. Cooperative learning, which will be the primary focus of this workshop, is a specific kind of collaborative learning. The theory behind cooperative and collaborative learning techniques, and demonstrates both approaches in practice. Such active, student-centered pedagogical approaches have been popular in schools for years, but have only recently come to be valued in higher education. We describe how we have applied these two approaches in teaching undergraduate developmental psychology, using examples of collaborative student oral presentations, cooperative used to build information literacy, and combining cooperative learning with multimedia to teach concepts. We also provide an illustration of our methods for assessing student motivation and learning outcomes. Benefits of cooperative, collaborative approaches are discussed.



Collaborative learning is rooted in Lev Vygotsky's concept of learning as a zone of proximal development. Typically, there are tasks that students can not control accomplish. Between these two areas is the zone of proximal development, which is a category of things that a teacher can help but with the help of guidance. The zone of proximal development gives guidance as to what set of skills a learner has that are in the process of maturation. In Vygotsky's definition of zone of proximal development, he highlighted the importance of learning through communication and interactions with others rather than just through independent work. This has made way for the idea of group learning, one of which being collaborative learning.

Collaborative learning is very important in achieving critical thinking. According to Gibbins (1995), individuals are able to achieve higher levels of learning and retain more information when they work in a group rather than individually. This applies to both the facilitators of knowledge, the instructors, and the receivers of knowledge, the students. For example, religious communities of the Americas illustrate that collaborative learning occurs because individual participation is learning occurs on a horizontal plane where children and adults are equal.

Cooperative Learning

Cooperative learning is a successful teaching strategy in which small teams, each with students of different levels of ability, use a variety of learning activities to improve their understanding of a subject.

Cooperative learning is an educational approach which aims to organize classroom activities into student and social learning experiences. There is much more to cooperative learning than merely arranging students into groups, and it has been described as "structuring positive interdependence. Students must work in groups to complete tasks collectively toward academic goals. Unlike individual learning, which can be competitive in nature, students learning cooperatively can capitalize on one another's resources and skills (asking one another for information, analyzing one another's ideas, monitoring one another's work, etc.). Furthermore, the teacher's role changes from giving information to facilitating students' learning. Everyone succeeds when the group succeeds. Bass and Steyn (1995) describe successful cooperative learning tasks as intrinsically demanding, creative, open-ended, and involve higher order thinking tasks. Cooperative learning has also been linked to increased levels of student satisfaction.

Differences between Collaborative Learning and Cooperative learning

There has been a split regarding to the differences between collaborative and cooperative learning. Some believe that collaborative learning is similar, yet distinct from cooperative learning. While both methods use a division of labor, collaborative learning requires the mutual engagement of all participants and a continuous effort to solve the problem, whereas cooperative learning requires individuals to take responsibility for a specific section and then coordinate their respective parts together. Another proposed differentiation is that cooperative learning is typically used for children, because it is used to understand the foundations of knowledge while collaborative learning applies to college and university students because it is used to teach non-foundational of learning. Another believed difference is that cooperative learning is a philosophy of instruction while collaborative learning is a structure of instruction.

However, many psychologists have defined cooperative learning and collaborative learning similarly. Both are group learning mechanisms for learners to obtain a set of skills or knowledge.



Need and importance of Collaborative Learning Approach in Teaching-Learning of Pedagogy of Social Sciences

The need and importance of implementation of collaborative learning approach in teaching-learning Pedagogy of Social Sciences can be explained in the following way.

1. Collaborative learning should give students an opportunity to work and collaborate together to learn and grow from each other.
2. Collaborative learning not only develop higher level thinking skills in students, but also boost their confidence and self-esteem as well.
3. In the collaborative learning, group projects can maximize educational experience by demonstrating the material, while improving social and interpersonal skills.
4. Collaborative learning learns students how to work with various types of learners and develop their leadership skills.
5. Collaborative learning helps to students to work together and create a better learning experience with peer group and teacher.
6. Collaborative learning positively impacts student achievement, and allows them to explore new ideas.

Objectives of Collaborative Learning Approach in Teaching-Learning Pedagogy of Social Sciences

The following are the objectives of collaborative learning approach in teaching-learning Pedagogy of Social Sciences

1. Know the need and importance of collaborative learning approach in teaching-learning of pedagogy of Social Sciences.
2. Understand the different steps involved in the collaborative learning approach for teaching learning of pedagogy of Social Sciences
3. Identify the various ways of applying collaborative learning approach in the teaching-learning process.
4. Ensure the meaningful learning through collaborative learning approach of pedagogy of Social Sciences.
5. Develop cognitive skills, psychomotor skills and affective skills among the learner.

Methods and Procedures

For this research paper, secondary data analysis is usually collected from the internet, textbooks, reference books, journals, research papers and various published articles on the same subject.

Implementation of Collaborative Learning Approach in Teaching-Learning Pedagogy of Social Sciences

The following are the implementation of collaborative learning approach in teaching-learning Pedagogy of Social Sciences.

Collaborative learning is an educational approach to teaching and learning that involves groups of students working together to solve a problem, complete a task, or create a product. Collaborative learning is a situation in which two or more people learn or attempt to learn something together. Unlike individual learning, people engaged in collaborative learning capitalize on one another's resources and skills (asking one another for information, evaluating one another's ideas, monitoring one another's work, etc.). More specifically, collaborative



learning is based on the model that knowledge can be created within a population where members actively interact by sharing experiences and take on asymmetrical roles. Put differently, collaborative learning refers to methodologies and environments in which learners engage in a common task where each individual depends on and is accountable to each other. These include both face-to-face conversations and computer discussions (online forums, chat rooms, etc.). Methods for examining collaborative learning processes include conversation analysis and statistical discourse analysis.

Thus, collaborative learning is commonly illustrated when groups of students work together to search for understanding, meaning, or solutions or to create an artifact or product of their learning. Furthermore, collaborative learning defines the traditional student-teacher relationship in the classroom which results in controversy over whether this paradigm is more beneficial than harmful. Collaborative learning activities can include collaborative writing, group projects, joint problem solving, debates, study teams, and other activities. The approach is closely related to cooperative learning.

Steps of Collaborative Learning Approach

The following steps are involved in the collaborative learning approach.

1. Problem, issue or concept is identified to be dealt within a group situation. It may be small or big, simple or complex, depending upon learning environment and teaching learning process.
2. Formation of groups is facilitated by the teacher. Students are also facilitated to take up the task of their choice.
3. There is exchange of ideas, discussion on the issue at hand or performance of activities or experiment to clarify the concept in group situation. Sharing of ideas facilitates visiting and revisiting the concepts.
4. Teacher facilitates their interactions directed towards the set goal within stipulated time frame.
5. Learning evidences are assessed throughout the teaching learning process and feedback is provided to all groups of the learners.

Ensuring meaningful learning through Collaborative Learning Approach

- a) Ensure that the group is heterogeneous. There should be learners learning with different pace and styles in a group.
- b) However, keep grouping pattern flexible and consider the choice of learners also.
- c) Every time keep on changing the members of the group.
- d) Facilitate them to form group rule. If there is a disagreement, consensus should emerge.
- e) Make it a point that group leader will facilitate the work of the group and keep them organized. The leader should not dominate over other members.
- f) Tell one student of the class to pass on the name of group members and group leaders on a piece of paper for your records.
- g) While assessing, you may give same grade to all members of the group as far as possible. This will prompt the learner learning with greater pace to motivate other learners to perform.
- h) It will give you enough time to identify academic and social skills of all the students and help you to facilitate them in forming the group.



- i) Ensure that members of all groups should be made responsible for their work. All members should remain open to each other's idea and get equal opportunities to share their ideas and work.
- j) All members should be given liberty to express their ideas freely and work cohesively towards achieving the goal.

Ways of applying Collaborative Learning Approach

There are various ways in which collaborative learning approach may be applied such as given below.

1. Brainstorming

- a) A problem is identified.
- b) Small groups are formed.
- c) All members are encouraged to find the solution and express their ideas.
- d) No idea is criticized. However, ideas can be modified.

2. Task group

1. A task is identified.
2. Small groups are formed.
3. Each group of the class is assigned a specific task to be completed within a time frame.
4. Task of each group is evaluated by other group.
5. Completion of task is responsibility of all.

3. Inquiry group

- a) Teacher creates a situation of some discrepant event during teaching learning process.
- b) Students are helped to realize that there exists a problem, solution of which is to be inquired.
- c) Different groups work on the same problem and may come up with different hypotheses, solutions and conclusion.
- d) In order to get involved in the inquiry, learners may discuss, share their ideas, derive the equations, perform an activity and experiments.

4. Tutorial group

1. Teacher facilitates formation of group according to students' ability.
2. A concept is identified by the teacher which can be learned in a group setting.
3. A student having good understanding of the concept is identified as group leader by the teacher.
4. The group leader is assigned the job of facilitating learning to all members of group.
5. The group leader asks questions with the members and encourages them to discuss their learning difficulties.

5. Think/Write, Pair, Share

The think/write, pair, share strategy is a cooperative learning technique that encourages individual participation and is applicable across all class levels and class sizes. Students think through questions using three distinct steps:

a) Think/Write

Students think independently about a question that has been posed, forming ideas of their own and write them down.

b) Pair



Students are grouped in pairs to discuss their thoughts. This step allows students to articulate their ideas and to consider those of others.

c) Share

Student pairs share their ideas with a larger group, such as the whole class. Often, students are more comfortable presenting ideas to a group with the support of a partner. In addition, students' ideas have become more refined through this three-step process.

4. Jigsaw

Jigsaw is a collaborative learning technique that gives students practice in the acquisition and presentation of new material, in review, and in informal debate. Interdependence and status equalization are developed. The method is:

1. Each student on the team becomes an "expert" on one topic.
2. "Experts" group with members from other teams assigned the corresponding expert topic.
3. Upon returning to their teams, each one, in turn, teaches the group.
4. Students are all assessed on all aspects of the topic.

7. Concept Mapping

Concept mapping is a collaborative learning technique that allows students working in groups a way of illustrating the connections that exist between terms or concepts covered in course material. The method is:

- a) Students write terms from the course on a large piece of paper.
- b) Lines are drawn connecting individual terms to indicate the relationships between terms. Most of the terms in a concept map have multiple connections.
- c) Developing a concept map requires the students to identify and organize information and to establish meaningful relationships between the pieces of information.

Limitation of Collaborative Learning Approach

- a) Teacher's dominance is reduced. The control is passed onto the students themselves. As a result, some teachers may feel like losing control.
- b) If work of the groups is not properly monitored, misconceptions and wrong concepts may breed in the thinking of learners.
- c) A few shy students may not participate actively in the group. Interaction of all members needs to be continuously monitored.
- d) It may be difficult to check and recheck the work of all the groups working at one time for an inexperienced teacher.
- e) Very meticulous planning is required for meaningful learning to take place. Various aspects need to be considered: needs, interest and abilities of each student, scope of the activity/concept to be discussed in the group and class room management, group dynamics of the class.

Results and Discussion

The following are the results of implementation of Collaborative Learning Approach in Teaching-Learning Pedagogy of Social Sciences.

1. Collaboration affects personality such as increases openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness, trust and stability.
2. Teamwork strengthens community bonds, socialization and both written and verbal communication.



3. Collaboration increases measures of achievement.
4. Group work increases subject matter comprehension, efficiency and productivity.
5. Collaboration encourages cooperation and exposure to and acceptance of cultural diversity.
6. Group work increases self-esteem.
7. Collaborative learning increases student retention (sticking to a difficult task, track or course).
8. Navigation skills needed to successfully navigate future pathways, such as self-knowledge of abilities, likes and dislikes, values, exploration and planning skills, and knowledge of majors, occupations and career opportunities.

Conclusion :

Whether to choose a collaborative or cooperative approach is ultimately dependent on the work that will be given to students. Cooperation learning is defined by a set of processes which help people interact together in order to accomplish a specific goal, whereas the underlying premise of collaborative learning is based upon building competence through the teamwork displayed by group members. Research suggests that both cooperative and collaborative learning ultimately bring positive results for students such as a deeper understanding of content, increased self-esteem and a higher motivation to remain focused on tasks.

In essence, cooperative learning can be described as a more 'managed' approach as it stresses comprehension of facts and the development of cognitive, personal and social skills, whilst collaborative learning is more focused on the development of autonomy and knowledge construction.

The skills needed to work together in a group are transferrable throughout academic, professional and personal life such as a lot of value is placed on how individuals can work as part of a team, so it makes sense that team building should be an integral part of any learning environment.

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Importance of Nutrition and Hygiene in Sports

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Abstract:

Nutrition is a very important part of sport performance for young athletes, additionally to living, how growth and development. Micronutrients, macronutrients and fluids within the correct amounts are essential to produce energy for growth and activity. To optimize performance, young athletes have to be compelled to learn what, how and the way to eat and drink before, throughout and once activities. Variety of things contribute to success in sport, and diet could be a key component. An athlete's dietary necessities rely on many aspects, together with the sport, the athlete's goals, the environment, and suitable issues. Athletes use a spread of dietary ways to improve performance, with increasing polysaccharide stores a key strategy for many. Available drink throughout exercise maintains high levels of carbohydrate oxidation, prevents hypoglycemia. The advantages of macromolecule intake throughout the day following exercise are currently well recognized. Athletes ought to aim to keep an adequate level of hydration, though the supply of nutrition info for athletes varies, athletes can enjoy the recommendation of a specialist or nutritionist. Hygiene practices are utilized as top interventions to cut back the incidence and development of disease. Education on health problem avoidance and sports hygiene is very important in keeping young athletes safe and healthy. Some infections are avoided or prevented by receiving immunizations.

Keywords: nutrition, sport, supplements, hydration, hygiene

Introduction :

Sports Nutrition :

Nutrition cares primarily with the half via by nutrients in body growth development and maintenance. This nutrient word or food concern is generally used for specific and main dietary elements like proteins, vitamins and minerals. biochemistry is that the utilization of the principles of nutrition, it includes the look of meals for all. Smart nutrition suggests that maintaining standing that permits us to grow well and live in good health. Nutrition could also be outlined because the science of food and its relationship to health. It's concerned primarily with the part played by word nutrient in body growth, development and maintenance. Sports nutrition is that the study associates degree observe of nutrition and diet because it relates to athletic performance. It's involved with the sort and amount of fluid and food taken by an athlete, and deals with nutrients admin vitamins, minerals, supplements and organic substances such as carbohydrates, proteins and fats.

Differing conditions and objectives counsel the requirement for athletes to make sure that their sports organic process approach is suitable for his or her situation. Factors that will have an effect on an athlete's nutritional wants embrace kind of activity aerobic vs. anaerobic, gender, weight, height, body mass index, physical exertion or activity stage. Most culprits that get within the manner of performance are fatigue, injury and stressors. A correct DIET can scale back these disturbances in performance. The secrets to get a spread of food, to get all the macronutrients, vitamins, and minerals. It's best to settle on raw, unprocessed foods admin oranges rather than orange juice, consumption foods that are natural means the contestant is obtaining the foremost organic process worth out of the food. Once foods are processed it commonly means nutritional value is reduced.



Need of Nutrition :

Nutritional wants for peak athletic performance embrace sufficient calorie intake, adequate association, and a spotlight to temporal arrangement of meals. Student athletes and their advisors typically are uninformed or have misconceptions concerning SPORTS nutrition. This paper identifies nutritional needs of young athletes, reviews common misconceptions, and examines the nutrition data of athletes and their sources of nutrition information. Topics coated include energy, carbohydrate, protein, fat and substance needs, hydration requirements, timing of meals, and problems relating to age, gender, and specific sports. different issues still addressed include "making weight" and ergogenic aids. correct nutrition for young athletes is important not only to their athletic success, however additional significantly to their growth, development, and overall health. other than training, nutrition is that the most significant influence on sports performance. to succeed in) one' highest potential, all of the body' systems should be operating optimally: the simplest thanks to achieve this can be to eat a spread of alimentary foods. Calories, carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, and fluids all play a singular and crucial role.

Sports Performance and Nutrition :

Sportmen and sportswomen have began to understand the potential role of nutrition in regard to up performance. As sporting standards get higher and higher, competitors typically experiment with new diets, sportsmedicine supplements and megavitamin doses in an effort to attain the 'competitive edge'. There is, however, no conclusive proof that such practices do improve performance.

Recommended Dietary Chart

Nutrient	Requirements (Per day)						Sportmen
	Men			Women			
	SW	MW	HW	SW	MW	HW	
Energy, Kcal	2425	2875	3700	1875	2225	2925	3000-6000
Protein, gm	60	60	60	50	50	50	135-225
Fat, gm	30	30	30	30	30	30	120-200
Carbohydrates, gm	350	330	350	290	280	280	400-600
Vits & Minerals							
Cal, gm	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5-3.0
Iron, mg	28	28	28	30	30	30	50-35
Vit A, µg	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1000-2500
Thiamine, mg	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	3-6
Riboflavin, mg	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	3-6
Niacin, mg	16	18	21	12	14	16	50-60
Vit C, mg	40	40	40	40	40	40	80-150

(National Institute of Nutrition & ICMR, Hyderabad)

Calories :

To have enough energy for exercise and for life, associate degree adequate number of calories should be consumed. the quantity of calories required depends on many various factors, comparable to age, sex, height, weight, muscle mass, and fat mass. Too few calories will negatively have an effect on workouts and energy levels, additionally as cause the breakdown of muscle and bone, increasing the chance of injury. It's important to monitor the body cause many



hours with no food such as throughout sleep, so breakfast is a crucial part of adequate calorie intake. Selecting high nutrient foods such as fortified cereals with milk, peanut butter with whole grain bread, yogurt, cheese, or fruit gives the body the proper fuel to begin the day, alimostary meals and snacks may also facilitate the body stays rehydrated throughout the day.

Carbohydrates :

Carbohydrates are the body's main energy supply for all kinds of exercise. Carbohydrate is held on as polysaccharide within the body, and therefore the quantity of glycogen stored in the body affects stamina and endurance. Once muscle cells run out of glycogen, fatigue sets in and performance can suffer, though the results will vary among totally different sports. Loading and consumption properly, with specific attention to carbohydrates, will increase and maintain polysaccharide stores, that is especially necessary for endurance athletes, an oversized part of an athlete's diet ought to be sugar. Food high in carbohydrate embrace pasta, rice, cereals, starchy, vegetables for example potatoes, carrots, corn, sweet potatoes, fruit and bread. Not all carbohydrates are equal in providing required nutrients, however specializing in carbohydrates from whole grains, fruits, and vegetables can ensure vitamins, minerals, fiber, and different important nutrients are part of diet, whereas filling on fat too several sweets and processed foods can negatively impact sports performance.

Protein :

Protein is crucial to create and repair muscle tissue; macromolecule permits muscles to contract, gain in size, and increase in strength. Loading with fat protein does not guarantee larger muscles; macromolecule in way over the body wants is held on as fat, not protein. Muscle growth comes from onerous work, correct training, and balanced nutrition. Food sources of protein embrace lean meat, poultry, fish and chicken, dried beans and peas, nuts, seeds, and farm products. Macromolecule needs for active athletes, particularly endurance sports, are over for non-athletes. The most suggested amount of protein is 1.2 to 1.4 g/kg of body weight. This demand is often met through diet alone.

Fat

Fat provides energy, protects the body organs and helps with the absorption of these vitamins. Once fats are eaten as a part of healthful foods, they supply a crucial energy supply for athletes in training. Sensible decisions embrace the fats from nuts, seeds, vegetable oils like olive, peanut. Once the body is dehydrated, blood circulation decreases and therefore the muscles do not receive enough chemical element for max performance. There is a sign that dehydration has already occurred, so it's important to drink often times throughout exercise, before thirst sets in.

Vitamins and Minerals

All types of vitamins and minerals are very important factor for human body. Specifically, two substances of particular interest to athletes are iron and calcium. Iron is essential for maintaining the atomic number 8 in the blood and plays an important role in athletic performance. The simplest sources of iron are lean red meat, shrimp, iron-fortified cereals, and baked goods. Metal keeps bones strong. Dairy products, as well as milk, yogurt and cheese, are excellent sources of calcium. Non-dairy sources of calcium include dark, leafy vegetables that are not used, but calcium may not be absorbed either. There are a number of calcium fortified



foods and juices that can help increase nuclei and regular vigorous strength training add to bone density.

Fluid

Water is essential for any of all bodily functions and makes up about sixty percent of a person's weight. Water helps move nutrients around the body and helps eliminate waste from the body. Changing the amount of fluid lost during exercise is critical to maintaining performance and preventing dehydration and injury. Even mild dehydration can cause muscle and body fatigue, reducing athletic performance. Since thirst is not a reliable constant indicator of water loss, athletes should drink water before they feel intense thirst.

Drinking 8 to 10 glasses of water a day is a daily food for many people. However, athletes need extra fluids to replenish what they lose during exercise. Beverages containing caffeine or alcoholic beverages should be avoided as they dehydrate. The pressure in the elbow joint in extreme heat will further increase the appetite due to the loss of a lot of sweat. Drinking too much water is often just as dangerous as not drinking enough water. Athletes should experiment with vastly different amounts of fluid to see which is the exact amount for best results.

Fluid Intake Guidelines :

Time in reference to event	Ounces of fluid (oz.)
24 hours before	Drink freely
2 hours before	8-16 oz.
15 minutes before	8-16 oz.
During	4 to 8 oz. every 15-20 minutes
After	Drink freely

The planning of meal timing

The importance of what fuels are consumed is matched solely by once they are taken. Correct nutrition is vital not simply on the day of competition, however on a daily basis. Ingestion a meal or snack associate in morning hour approximately before athletic activity can give energy while not having a full stomach. It's additionally important to make full the body stores when athletic activity. A meal or snack among one hour of activity will assure this. Carbohydrates might be the most focus, in conjunction with supermolecules in smaller amounts.

Hygiene

Hygiene is additionally the name of a branch of science that deals with the prevention and preservation of health, also known as hygienic. Hygiene practices covers very wide area which may be acceptable in one society may not be acceptable in another. Hygiene may be a previous construct concerning medicine, yet on personal and skilled care practices related to most aspects of living. Hygiene practices are utilized as rep active measures to scale back the incidence and unfolding of disease. Sensible hygiene is a key a part of quality assurance for example making certain that the merchandise complies with microbial specifications acceptable to its use. In general, hygiene mainly suggests that observing hygienic principals that prevent spread of disease. Since cleanup processes for example hand washing, take away infectious microbes as well as dirt and soil, they are usually the means to realize hygiene, body hygiene, personal hygiene, sleep hygiene, mental hygiene, and dental hygiene.



Athletes Hygiene

Athletes are at enhanced risk for various infections. High sportsmen and Olympic athletes who travel and board shut contact environments are at an excellent higher risk. Infections and their effects, reminiscent of fever and fatigue will adversely have an effect on athletic performance by weakening muscles, decreasing blood flow to the body associated predisposing those affected to different injuries. Education on unwellness hindrance and sports hygiene is important to keeping young athletes safe and healthy. Infections is unfolded through metazoan secretions, blood or via skin contact. Some infections will be avoided or prevented by receiving immunizations. Immunizations are an example of primary prevention. But aims to stop the event of the disease before infection even occurs.

Sports hygiene

Sports hygiene additionally plays a crucial role in preventing disease, and correct hygiene can facilitate cut back the unfold of bacteria. Infections among athletes are usually notifiable by:

- Sharing towels, razors, soaps, water bottles, instrumentality or whirlpools.
- Skin injuries like nail barns and abrasions, and chaffing.
- Longer duration physical contact sports like wrestling and rugby.

Football as a result of infections is simply acquired in these circumstances, a suspected symptom to be removed to athletic trainer immediately.

Important steps for staphylococcus skin infections in athletes

- Apply suitable personal hygiene with frequent hand washings and showering with soap and water in any case practices and games.
- Take care of your skin. Cuts and abrasions need timely cleaning and keep covered till healed, as counseled by your athletic trainer or team doctor. Continuously wear protecting clothing.
- Don't share personal things that are probably come in contact with the skin. Avoid sharing soaps, towels, razors and instrumentality.
- All sports equipment's and implement regular cleanup practice for constantly used equipment like weights, pads, roon benches.

Tips for prevention:

- **Athletes foot:** Wear cotton, non-synthetic socks, wash feet with heat water and soap once games and practices, wear open toe shoes throughout summer months, and wear sandals when visiting public showers.
- **Tinea cruris:** Wear cotton briefs and shower with soap and water right away once sports, an honest talc powder may be worn to prevent athlete's foot and jock itch.
- **Ring-worm:** Avoid contact. These lesions ought to be fittingly treated medically and coated before taking part in any sport reminiscent of wrestling.

Maintain personal hygiene

Personal hygiene involves those practices performed by an individual for healthy health and wellbeing, with regular cleanliness of own body. In some cultures, removal of hair is taken into account correct hygiene. Different practices that are usually considered proper hygiene embody bathing often, washing hands regularly and particularly before handling food, washing scalp hair, keeping hair short or removing hair, sporting clean clothing, brushing teeth, cutting finger nails, besides other practices.



Food hygiene

Food hygiene pertains to the practices concerning food management and preparation to stop food contamination, prevent gastrointestinal disorder and minimize the transmission of zoonosis to other foods, humans or animals.

While cooking food for athletes' particular hygiene standard operating practices ways in which to handle, safe store, prepare, serve and eat food should be maintain.

- Cleanup and standard operating practices of food preparation areas and instrumentality for example victimization selected cutting boards for making ready raw noting food and vegetables.
- Very particular way wash to inflow while preparing raw foods.
- Institutional vessels sanitizing by with disinfecting soap and hot clean water.
- Sanitations of hands completely before touching any food.
- Sanitations of hands once touching raw food while preparing meals.
- Avoid using constant utensils to arrange totally different foods.
- Avoid using same plate, spoons or glasses while eating.
- Eating food by using proper way and not licking fingers or hands or after eating.
- Do not use serving utensils without proper cleaning.
- Correct storage of food therefore on stop contamination by vermin.
- Refrigeration of foods and turning away of specific foods in environments wherever refrigeration is or wasn't feasible.
- Labeling food to print once it had been created or as food makers prefer, so indicate its "best before" date.
- Correct disposal of refused food and packaging.

Conclusion :

Athletes are perpetually trying to find a foothold to boost their performance, associate degree there are a spread of dietary methods available. Nonetheless, dietary recommendations ought to be personalized for every jack and their sport and provided by a fitly qualified skilled to confirm best performance. Dietary supplements should be used with caution and as a part of an overall nutrition and performance plan. supported activity suggests that dietary intake supplementation improves performance throughout all kinds of sports. this can be particularly evident once evaluating vital outcomes, corresponding to power output, time to exhaustion and distance covered. correct hygiene can play important role in sports performance with nutrition.

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Ontological Naturalism and Methodological Naturalism : A Philosophical Approach

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Abstract :

In philosophical study 'naturalism' is an important concept. As a theory naturalism always tries to reconcile science with philosophy. Naturalism holds that the world, all kind of beings and events are natural; created out of natural properties. Naturalism rejects the existence of any kind of supernatural entities. Naturalism maintains that there is no necessity to accept any omniscient, omnipotent God as the creator of the world. Naturalists may be regarded as atheists who reject all the theistic concepts and beliefs, like God, soul, ghosts, etc. Like western naturalism, Indian naturalism is not so much developed but we cannot ignore their naturalistic conception which is present in their philosophical theories. In philosophy, various types of naturalism are present; among them ontological and methodological are the most important. Ontological naturalism is a theory of existence. It is the belief that everything in existence, every process, even that are exist in the universe are natural. Methodological naturalism holds that in this world all kind of knowledge are depend on observation, and philosophical inquiry should be conveyed by the manner of natural science. Both the two types of naturalism are come in the point that except natural there is no supernatural; all events can be explained by natural causes alone.

Keywords: Ontological naturalism, Methodological naturalism, Supernatural, Indian philosophy.

'Naturalism' has varied connotations and hence in need of some tentative characterization. To begin with, let us take "an eschewal of the supernatural and a conviction that the methods of philosophy are continuous with those of the empirical sciences" (Gardner 2012, 19) as the hallmarks of naturalism. 'Naturalism' is an ambiguous term and its ambiguity comes from its root 'nature' from a particular philosophical stand point, it can easily be maintained that, the real meaning of 'nature' only can be define by the questions, 'what is nature?' and 'what kinds of the natural being are connected with in this stand point?' Is it simulated, traditional, extraordinary, transcendental, spiritual, ritualistic, or what? By solving these questions, we can understand the ground of 'naturalism.' If the word 'nature' only represents the world of plants, trees, and animals which is present around us, then there would be no ambiguity. When we use the word 'nature' in our daily conversations, we are very sure about its real meaning. But if we further ask ourselves what exactly nature is, or really think about what we are referring when we say 'nature'. This ambiguity around conceptualizations is because 'nature' is much more than a mere descriptive word for the physical reality of our surroundings, or what we would call the natural world.

Naturalism is the thought that there is no strong argument to believe in an entity who is the omniscient, omnipotent, wholly good creator of the world or God, and we do not need to appeal to such an entity for explaining or understanding the world. According to the naturalists,



there is no world, whether it is physical, physical, or mental, which requires our natural entities, forces, or methods for explaining and understanding its existence. The discovery of naturalism is more fashionable in western tradition than Indian tradition. Basically, naturalism was treated as an atheistic concept. Following the discipline of philosophy, increasingly Western and Indian philosophers identify themselves as naturalists. Like western philosophers, Indian philosophers do not declare themselves as naturalist, but from the way they have explained their theories they may be regarded as naturalist. Naturalism may be understood in diverse ways. By the given diversity of understandings, it may be said that many diverse ideas and thoughts fall under the various kinds 'naturalism', although there is no instance characteristic of naturalism that all naturalists share. It is expected that, naturalists give their priority to the natural world, to nature, and to the natural entity, but they are hostile to, or even disagree with all the claims which is, to go beyond the natural world and natural entities, i.e., so-called 'supernatural' entities. To exclude supernatural entities most of the naturalists, eliminate the belief that God exists, and the beliefs in other kinds of non-natural or spiritual entities, such as ghosts, souls, etc. Thus, naturalism may be regarded as atheistic who reject all the theistic concepts and beliefs. There are varieties of naturalism, i.e., ontological, methodological, moral, semantic, linguistic and aesthetic etc.

Proponents of one theory may not subscribe to another. Ontological naturalism prohibits the entry of all the supernatural powers into the so-called of natural. Methodological naturalism opposes any form of an assertion or transcendentalism in describing (in the Kantian sense). Moral naturalism holds that good and bad, for example, can be explained in terms of natural properties such as human preference. Semantic naturalism refuses to accept the theoretical entities which are empirically not analyzable. Linguistic naturalism rejects conventionalism, holds that names have a kind of natural attachment towards their objects. And Aesthetic naturalism accepts its own natural ground of aesthetic viewpoint and appreciation (Chakraborty, 2016, pp. 405-406). Among these ontological and methodological are most remarkable. Here, we are going to discuss these two theories (ontological, methodological) briefly and try to consider their views according to Indian perspective.

Ontological Naturalism :

Ontological naturalism maintains that only natural things exist, here 'natural things' means the kinds of things that characteristically accept by the natural sciences and not contradicted with 'supernatural things,' but contrast with supernatural or otherwise 'special' things. Now, we can suggest that, naturalism as an ontological theory which discusses about what does exist and what does not. There is an implicit idea on such a conception of naturalism to the effect that "there is no good reason to believe in God or anything relevantly like God...in explaining or understanding the world" (Clark, 1999; Harsanyi, 2000). Thus, explicitly construed, it is quite clear that ontological naturalism leaves no room for theologically oriented metaphysics.¹ Ontological naturalism always discusses about what exists and probably give more importance to 'what does not exist.' Often this view is regarded as 'metaphysical naturalism.' Naturalists reject any assertion for the divine or supernatural entities or powers for explaining the world. For examples, that we have seen or claim that the universe is created by God and He controls everything and human beings are a construction of God are false. Naturalism came as an alternative to atheism, as a way of explaining the existence. As with all philosophies and philosophers, there is disagreement among naturalists. What precisely is "the natural world"? Some claim that it consists ultimately of subatomic particles (Blossbury, 2011).



the ultimate and indivisible natural reality. According to some, the world was created by the natural atoms, if it is true then materialism would be identical with the theory of 'materialism' (the idea that everything is matter), but the scientific theory was gone beyond this view of atomism, to understand the nature. Probably nature is not made by the atoms, but instead of matter and energy, or matter-energy in its various manifestations and relations. Or perhaps matter is reducible to waves or packets of energy, or even some sort of mental stuff. So, the reality is, we do not know what constitutes the natural world and what really lies beyond the limits of the natural world. Thus, it can be said that ontological naturalism is not come as materialism.

Like Western philosophers, Indian philosophers do not mention themselves as naturalist but different naturalistic tendencies are easily found in their systems. Ontological naturalism discusses about what exists and what does not. Basically, we can say the ontological naturalism is a theory of existence. There are nine classical Indian philosophical schools are present, i.e., the Cārvāka, Buddhism, Jainism, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Śākhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and Vedānta schools. These philosophical schools are divided in two groups, i.e., heterodox and orthodox system. Those who deny the authorities of the Vedas are called heterodox system and those are admitting the authority of the Vedas are called orthodox system. All the nine classical Indian philosophical schools discuss their ontological theories. Depending on their ontological theories, they can be divided into three parts, i.e., hard naturalist, liberal naturalist and spiritualist.

Among the nine classical Indian philosophical schools some systems are naturalist in 'rigorous sense', some are 'liberal naturalist' and some are spiritualist. In Indian philosophical tradition two extremely opposite concepts such as Materialism and Spiritualism developed simultaneously. By following this conception, among the nine Indian philosophical two extremely opposite schools can be found, i.e., Cārvāka system is known as hard naturalist and totally opposed from the Cārvāka the AdvaitaVedānta system is known for their non-materialistic or 'spiritualistic' theory. And except these two extreme views other philosophical schools such as Buddhism, Jainism, Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika, Śākhya-Yoga and Mīmāṃsā systems are known as 'soft naturalist'. Among the Indian philosophical schools, Cārvāka, Buddhism, and Jainism are the heterodox systems. According to these three systems the whole world, all beings and non-beings are created out of the natural elements. So depending on this view, we can say that they are naturalist. But at the same time because these three systems only Cārvāka are hard naturalist and other two systems Buddha and Jain systems are soft naturalist. Because the Cārvāka admits the only reality is matter. For them the creation begins from the matter and they reject all the possibilities of supernatural. But the other two heterodox systems are naturalist regarding their theory of existence, and beside natural elements they also admit some supernatural entity like soul, truth, of Jīvan, after life, rebirth etc., and for these reason they are known as soft naturalist. Because these heterodox systems, the orthodox systems, i.e., Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Śākhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā and some Vedānta schools are declared that the whole creation is not arise out of natural elements only, so beside the natural elements they admit some non-material or spiritual agencies as the cause of the creation. Just like the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika systems accept the five material elements (loka, ap, vāta, earth, and ākāśa) as the material cause and Cīda as the efficient cause. On the other side Śākhya-Yoga systems admit the concept of Prakṛti and Puruṣa as the cause of the world. They admit Prakṛti as the material cause and puruṣa as the pure consciousness. Even the Mīmāṃsā and some Vedānta also admit some spiritualistic concept in their theories. Because of these reasons they are known as soft naturalist. But totally opposed



From the other philosophical schools only Advaita/Vedānta schools are spiritual or non-materialistic. According to Advaita/Vedānta system Brahman is the only reality. He is the only cause of the creation. When Advaita reflects on self-dualism begins. Therefore, from the above discussion it is being cleared that the strongest ontological naturalistic view are present only in the Chāvika theory.

Methodological Naturalist :

Methodological naturalism stresses that philosophical inquiry should be conducted by the means of natural sciences. Everyone seems to agree that its value is restricted to scientific explanation by the empirical investigation and logical analysis. On this account, Naturalism is more methodological than ontological. By adopting methodological naturalism, one leaves free to draw the line between natural and supernatural in accordance with one's discipline, fact, and theoretical and pre-theoretical commitments. For example, an ontological naturalist may seek an understanding of human as a part of nature and yet place freedom, for example, outside the realm of nature. As a methodological naturalist, one might be a reductionist or eliminativist about distinctive human traits and abilities. In his book *Problems of Logic Philosophy* (1961), Wittgenstein proclaimed that the task of philosophy is to get meaning in scientific concepts and that philosophy is not on a par with science; it is to be placed either above or below science. Methodological naturalism is the idea that considers science and philosophy as co-referent. "Methodological naturalism," "we philosophy and science as engaged in essentially the same enterprise, pursuing similar ends and using similar methods" (Peppas, 2020). In the Western tradition, the connection between philosophy and science has been almost symbiotic. Only after changing markedly, science can be separated from philosophy and developed their full capacity, proliferated into different branches. Science's scientific of the methodological naturalism regarding investigations about the natural world. Even it is provided the rules for philosophical naturalism, all scientific investigations and philosophical study is stabilized by the methodological naturalism.

Philosophy and science are related with each other. "Consequently, there is science in philosophy and also non-epistemic philosophy in empirical sciences" (Chambers 2012: 7-8). Some fundamental philosophical concepts, like, conventional means of knowledge, causality etc., are present in the field of scientific investigation. Classical Indian philosophical schools also assign importance to the concept of methodological naturalism They do not clarify this theory specifically, but the general arguments regarding this theory can provide that the Indian epistemological theories especially pramāṇvādān are naturalistic. All the nine philosophical schools are epistemic theories in their own way, but the epistemic theories provided by the Nyāya system is very systematic. By following the Nyāya epistemological theories (pramāṇvādān), we can understand about the methodological naturalism which is present in the Nyāya philosophy. Epistemic theories which are provided by the Nyāya system are a combination of science, common sense, logic, and the scriptures.

To explain their epistemology, the Nyāya system discusses about various methods. These particular are pramāṇa pramāṇa, anumāṇa, pratyakṣa, śābda, anupalakṣaṇa, anumāna, and ānanda. *Anumāṇa* is the method for knowing truth. *Likānta*, pramāṇa means an object of knowledge. *Sādṛśyatva* is a state of similarity. *Pramāṇa* is the condition or object for realizing this or to avoid this one can act. *Apṛkṣya* is an unexplored fact which illustrates a general fact and which is very necessary part

of any discussion. *Sadhya* is usually well accepted as one in a system. *Avyavahar* is a member of the collection is any of the five propositions in which syllogistic inference requires to be stated if it is to be proved or demonstrate a doctrine. *Tarka* is an indirect way of justifying a certain conclusion by exposing the absurdity of its contradictory. *Avyavahar* is certain knowledge about anything, attained by means of any of the legitimate methods of knowledge. *Vada* is a discussion which is conducted with the help of premises and conclusions. *Tapa* is mere wrangling in which the parties are only at wickets over each other, but do not make an honest attempt to come to truth. *Vadana* is a kind of debate in which the opponent does not establish his own position but only tries to refute that of the expositor. *Avyavahar* literally means a defect or error which appears to, but really is not, a valid reason. *Chale* is a kind of unfair reply in which an attempt is made to contradict a statement by taking it in a sense other than the intended one. *Vat* is used in a technical sense to mean an unfair reply based on false analogy. *Avyavahar* means ground of defect in debate; there are two main grounds of debate, i.e., misunderstanding and want of understanding (Chatterjee & Datta, 2007, pp. 150, 155). *Nyaya pramanatva* is the instrument to determine the truth. These praman theories are also used in scientific investigations. The *Nyaya* accept four kinds of *prama* (valid cognitions), i.e., *pratyaksha* (perception), *anuman* (inference), *upama* (comparison based on comparison), and *shabda* (valid testimony), and accept four ways to reach valid cognitions, i.e., *pratyaksha* (perception), *anumana* (inference), *upama* (comparison), and *shabda* (testimony). The theories which are provided by the *Nyaya* system are philosophical and scientific, by the help of which we can justify all types of cases.

By following *Nyaya* epistemology, it is being stated that from the methodological ground there is no specific difference between philosophy and science. The *Nyaya* epistemology is a combination of science, correct sense, logic, and the scriptures. "... one may hold that *Nyaya* epistemology remains within the naturalistic framework if, as modern interpreters of the *Nyaya* epistemology soon. There is no distinction between the causal and justification conditions of a piece of cognition" (Chatterjee & Datta, 2007, p. 507). The *Nyaya*'s naturalistic epistemology or methodology is also supported by some other philosophical schools too.

Conclusion

So, according to the naturalistic philosophical theory, the universe and all things which come into existence are created naturally. They are not a part of non-natural elements, even they are not operated and governed by any supernatural entity. Naturalistic views are the fundamental assumption of scientific theory. Modern naturalism has two most important aspects: (1) the rejection of the possibility of the supernatural or transcendentality from the metaphysical concept, and (2) scientific methods is mainly based on empiricism, which is the only reliable method to acquire knowledge about the natural world. Scientific methods are the very one reliable method of reaching the truth about the natural world and things. As a philosophical theory, naturalism not only accepts these scientific methods blindly but they use these methods and establish a firm ground. Both ontological naturalism and methodological naturalism believe that the existence of all beings, qualities and events are mainly depends on the origin of natural or natural elements. Both types of naturalism take the word 'natural' or 'natural' as the basic element of their theory. Modern naturalism not science claims that only the perceptible or observable things are in existence, but beside these the invisible things are also exist like, atoms, electron etc., and the whole creation are depended on these natural elements. Like Western concept of naturalism, Indian naturalism is not so much developed. But the naturalistic concepts



which are found from Indian philosophical theories are very important. Among the nine classical Indian philosophical schools (Sāstrikas) we find naturalist, by depending on their ontological theory, they only admit material elements in which the whole creation depends and beside these material elements they reject all supernatural entities. Further from the ground of methodological naturalism, Nyāya as an Indian philosophical system developed their epistemological theories very scientifically and systematically. The scientific and epistemic investigation of the Nyāya system was accepted by other Indian philosophical schools too. There is a similarity present between ontological naturalism and methodological naturalism that they reject non-natural elements, but both the two kinds of naturalism are differed by the fact that ontological naturalism is a metaphysical conception, it is discussed how the world are created out of natural elements, while on the other side methodological naturalism is an epistemology position as well as a procedural protocol.

*Notes

1. I presume still it will leave room for metaphysical theories aware by the factors of theories; that is, for a technique of investigating particular metaphysical problems and puzzles as if them are true. Though admitting it is, I set this consideration aside in what follows.
2. "4.111 Philosophy is not one of the natural sciences. (The word 'philosophy' must mean something whose place is above or below the natural sciences, not beside them)" (Wittgenstein 1961).

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Indian Political Science

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Introduction:

Every nation in the world possessing democratic form of governance has its own definition and explanation for political System. Likewise India too has its own explanation about Political System.

The Political system of ever nation in the world is based on the constitution of the respective nation. Therefore it is necessary to understand the aspects involved in the political system.

Part of Constitution	Relevant Subjects	Scope of the Articles
Part I	Union & Its Territory	Article 1-4
Part II	Citizenship	Article 5-11
Part III	Fundamental Rights	Article 12-35
Part IV	Directive Principles	Article 36-51
Part IV A	Fundamental Duties	Article 51A
Part V	The Union	Article 52-151
Part VI	The States	Article 152-237
Part VII	Note: 7th Amendment Act, 1956 repealed Part 7	-
Part VIII	The Union Territories	Article 239-242
Part IX	The Panchayats	Article 243-243D
Part IX A	The Municipalities	Article 243P-243ZG
Part IX B	Co-operative Societies	Article 243ZH-243ZT
Part X	Scheduled and Tribal Areas	Article 244-244A
Part XI	Relation between Union & States	Article 245-263
Part XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	Article 264-300A
Part XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India	Article 301-307
Part XIV	Services under the Union and States	Article 308-323
Part XIV A	Tribunals	Article 323A-323B
Part XV	Elections	Article 324-329A
Part XVI	Special Provisions relating to certain classes	Article 330-342
Part XVII	Official Languages	Article 343-351
Part XVIII	Emergency Provisions	Article 352-360
Part XIX	Miscellaneous	Article 361-367
Part XX	Amendment of the Constitution	Article 368
Part XXI	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	Article 369-392
Part XXII	Short title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	Article 393-395



Part I: Union and its territory: 1 to 4

India is a union of states. The territory of the state is prescribed in the third article. Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

Part II: Citizenship: 5 to 11

The Indian population is mainly categorized into Citizens and Foreigners respectively. The article speaks of gaining and losing citizenship.

Article 5 speaks about the citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution. Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. This provision resulted in the enactment of Citizenship Act 1955 by the Indian Parliament.

Part III: Fundamental Rights : 12 to 35

The fundamental rights were included in the constitution because they were considered essential for the development of the personality of every individual and to preserve human dignity.

All people, irrespective of race, religion, caste or sex, have been given the right to move the Supreme Court and the High Courts for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. There are seven categories of Fundamental Rights (FR) which are covered from Articles 12-35.

Equality before Law, Prohibition of Discrimination on Grounds of Religion, Race, Caste, Sex or Place of Birth, equality of opportunity in matters of Public Employment, Abolition of Untouchability, Abolition of Titles, Protection of Certain Rights Regarding Freedom of Speech, etc., Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences, Protection of Life and Personal Liberty, Right to Education, Protection Against Arrest and Detention in Certain Cases, Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labour, Prohibition of Employment of children in Factories, etc. are covered under fundamental rights.

Part IV: Directive Principles of State Policy: 36 to 51

The provisions contained in this Part cannot be enforced by any court, but these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. This part enlists the state to:

- (1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.
- (2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.

Part IV A: Fundamental Duties:51A

This part state that, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

New amendment 51A was adopted by amendment of 42 article of the constitution in 1970. This article elaborates about the fundamental rights of Indian citizens.

Part V: Executive: 51 to 151:

Part V of the Constitution through its Articles 52 to 51 elaborates about the functions of The Union Executive, Parliament, Legislative Powers of the resident, The Union Judiciary and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India



Part VI: The States (152 to 237):

Part VI of the Constitution deals with the other half of Indian Federation, i.e. the States. Article from 152-237 deals with various provisions related to States. It covers the executive, legislative and judiciary wings of the states. Article 152 starts about the definition of state, while the next set of articles lists the roles and responsibilities of the Governors of state.

Part VII: Centre and State Relationship: 239 to 242:

The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India defines and specifies allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains three lists, i.e. 1) Union List, 2) State List and 3) Concurrent List. ... And in state list there were 66 subjects but now it is 61 subjects.

President through its powers is entitled to nominate any administrative. Likewise President is entitled to issue his laws in any union territory.

Part VIII: Union Territories:

Part VIII of Indian Constitution deals with Administration of Union territories, Creation of local Legislatures or Council of Ministers or both for certain Union territories, Special provisions with respect to Delhi, Provision in case of failure of constitutional machinery, Power of the administrator to promulgate Ordinances during absence of Legislature, Power of President to make regulations for certain Union territories 241 High Courts for Union territories.

Part IX: Panchayat Raj

Part IX provides for a 3 tier Panchayat system, which would be constituted at every state at the village level, intermediate level and district level. This provision brought the structure of the Panchayat Raj structure in India.

Part X: The Scheduled and Tribal Areas: 244 to 244A:

This schedule deals with the administration and control of the scheduled and tribal areas of the four states of the northeast, that are included in the 8th schedule i.e. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. This article deals with the formation of an autonomous state that comprises certain tribal areas of Assam and having a council of ministers therefor.

Part XI: RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES: 244 to 263G:

The Constitution of India, under Article 256 mentions the obligations of the Union and the State. Article 256, states that "Every State shall follow its executive powers in conformity with the laws made by the Parliament and with all the pre-existing laws prevailing in the State, and it further mentions that, the Union may exercise its executive power to give directions to the States as and when the Government of India deems fit for any purpose.

Part XII: Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits: 264 to 300:

Part XII of the Indian constitution is from Article 264 to 300 deals with the property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits of the centre and the states.

Part XIII: Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India: 301 to 307

Part XIII - consists of Articles on trade and Commerce within the territory of India. Articles 301 - 305 on Freedom of Trade and Commerce, and the power of Parliament and States to impose restrictions on the same. Article 306 - Repealed - Replaced by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch. Article 307 - Appointment of authority for carrying out the purposes of articles 301 to 304.

Part XIV: SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES: 309 to 323B:

Part XIV is a compilation of laws pertaining to the constitution of India as a country and the union of states that it is made of. This part of the constitution consists of Articles on Services Under the Union and the States.



Part XV: Elections 324 to 329A

Part XV of the Constitution of India consists of Articles on Elections[1]. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

Part XVI: Special Provisions relating to certain classes: 330-342

Part XVI of the Constitution of India establishes that certain castes and tribes shall be represented in the Lok Sabha (the lower house in India's bicameral legislature) in proportion to their population – that is, if the specified caste makes up 30% of the population in a given province, at least 30% of that province's members of the Lok Sabha must be of that caste. The Constitution specifies that this is to be accomplished "so far as may be", accepting the fact in limited delegation size proportions not always match exactly.

Part XVII: Official Languages 343 to 351A

Part 17 of the constitution of India (Articles 343 to Article 351) makes statutory provisions dealing with the official language of the Republic of India. The main provisions dealing with the official language of the Union are embodied in Articles 343 and 344 of the Constitution of India. The Official languages have been listed in the 8th schedule of Constitution of India.

Part XIX: Emergency Provisions 352 to 360

A state of emergency in India refers to a period of governance that can be proclaimed by the President of India during certain crisis situations. Under the advice of the cabinet of ministers, the President can override many provisions of the Constitution, which guarantees Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India. The emergency provision are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution of India, from Article 352 to 360. These provisions enable the Central government to enact any kind of laws effectively.

Part XIX: Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions : 369 to 392

Part XIX of the Constitution of India is a compilation of laws pertaining to the constitution of India as a country and the union of states that it is made of. This part of the constitution consists of Miscellaneous, The President & Governor are the sole guardians of the country and union respectively so the absence of their role will affect the country or the states.

Part XX: Amendment of the Constitution: 368

Amending the Constitution of India is the process of making changes to the nation's structural law or superior law. The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India. This provision ensures the sanctity of the Constitution of India and keeps a check on arbitrary power of the Parliament of India.

Part XXI: Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions: 369-392

Part XXI of the Constitution of India is a compilation of laws pertaining to the constitution of India as a country and the union of states that it is made of. This part of the constitution consists of Articles on Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.

Part XXII: Short title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repsac: 393-395

Part XXII is a compilation of laws pertaining to the constitution of India as a country and the union of states that it is made of. This part of the constitution contains Articles on Short title, date of commencement, Authoritative text in Hindi and Repsac.



Features of Pastoralism in the Rituals of Myasabeda Tribe

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Introduction :

The culture hero is a mythical being found in the religious traditions of many archaic societies. Although the culture hero sometimes assists the Supreme Being in the creation of the world, the most important activity for the culture hero occurs after creation: making the world habitable and safe for humankind. The culture hero establishes institutions for humans, brings them cultural goods, and instructs them in the arts of civilization. Thus, the hero introduces culture to human beings. The culture hero, unlike the Supreme Being, is neither omniscient nor omnipotent. In some cases, the hero's behavior resembles that of a clown or buffoon; in the myths of many tribes the culture hero appears as the trickster. In many of the myths that tell of the culture hero's exploits, the culture hero is portrayed as setting the stage for human survival. The myth of Papa Nayaka, Dadalikama Nayaka, Gahri Pata Nayaka tells how the culture hero saved humanity by destroying huge monsters that were killing people. By removing this threat of annihilation, the culture hero made the world fit for human habitation. Their culture hero, referred to as "a great man," killed tigers and released the waters by felling a huge tree. This tree became the river; its branches, the tributaries of the river; its leaves, the ponds and lakes at the heads of the streams. To the letters of this myth, the shape of the landscape is evidence that the culture hero made the world fit for human life.

For Myasabeda tribe, the culture hero is also perceived as making economic life possible for humans. According to the myths, a hunting and gathering people living in Karnataka, created all wild game and gave the animals their colors, names, and characteristics. The culture hero is able to perform these feats because he is imbued with power; he comes from another world. His divine origin is revealed in his parentage and in the supernatural nature of his birth. The master of the animals or even mother is frequently found in association with animal culture heroes. An animal or trickster who can assume animal form secures for humans the various attributes of culture. These traditions are found in etiologic stories about how humans first learned to hunt, discovered tobacco, and accomplished other things. The most frequent motif is that of the animal who stole fire from the gods for the benefit of humanity. In other tales, the animals oppose the acquisition of culture by humans and must be overcome by a human culture hero.

A widespread motif, especially among Myasabeda people, concerns the supposed descent of the human species from plants or animals. These descent traditions usually name a particular species as humanity's ancestor, and the peoples frequently take their name from the plant or animal. In some myths, an asexual mode of creation is implied: a child, for example, appears from the bud of a tree or from a split fruit or a human being is a featherless bird sent from the sky. Even the motif of human birth from an egg is predominantly an asexual motif inasmuch as no preliminary copulation is mentioned. Other traditions, particularly agricultural ones, see humans as the product of the mating of a plant or animal species. In some myths, fabrication rather than descent is emphasized. Humans are fashioned from a plant or animal by



the gods, or their parts (as modeled after other species). In these descent traditions, the human who results is usually the progenitor of a particular people. Other peoples are created from different or less favorable species. These traditions persist in folkloric accounts of the birth of individuals from plants or animals. Such myths express a close relationship between humans and the animal and plant world. Humans do not represent a new type of being but rather a new manifestation of form.

The ancestors are depicted as potentially powerful beings, but due to a variety of causes their world becomes transformed and the present order of things comes into existence. Human culture and the divided systems of the world as humans now know it are established during the transformation: a person's labour, sexuality, and death are due to some action of the ancestors; the topography of the land is the "tracks" left by the ancestors; humans, animals, and plants are depicted as having received their present form after the ancestral age.

For some societies boundaries and the maintenance of distinctions guarantee the continued existence of the cosmos as an integrated totality. There are rituals that periodically re-enact the original process whereby the cosmos was divided up and established in its present form. Other rituals foster remembrance of the decisive deeds of the ancestors, as things in the present state of things, ritualized social structures maintain a complex system of distinctions, and religious ideologies invoke the cosmos of spheres of power that control all members of a clan, be they gods, plants, animals, plants, minerals, or human beings. In such societies, to be real is to affirm and repeat the structure of the cosmos.

Following are the details of a ceremony took place in final January of Jagdish Pappa Nayaka after a long gap of fifteen years. The story of Jagdish Pappa Nayaka is very famous among the Mysabeta tribe. There is a long narrative about Pappa Nayaka among the Mysabeta. He is considered to be the cultural hero of this tribe. There are temples and religious institutions built in the name of Pappa Nayaka. Similarly, Kada Golla tribe has oral tradition about their cultural hero Inajappa and it is called Inajappanna Kerya. Gadi Pata Nayaka is yet another cultural hero of Mysabeta. There are many evidences in the oral traditions to drive home that Gadi Pata Nayaka did miracles in order to save his herd of cattle and as a result of his miracles, he is being worshipped by this tribe. Mysab Boda and Kada Golla tribes offer us interesting oral narratives. They unveil the cultural aspects of primitive era and man's cultural evolution. The oral narratives glide through food collection, hunting, animal rearing, pastoral culture, social and economic conflicts between tribal communities. Interestingly, the strands of these two communities complement the oral narratives. This piece has special emphasis on Jagdish Pappanayaka a cultural deity of Mysab Boda tribe in Muralakurra tank of Chitradurga district in Karnataka. Gadi Pata Nayaka has occupied a special place in the minds and the oral narrative tradition of Mysab Boda tribe. Many temples have been erected in his name across the parts of Karnataka. Similarly, Kada Golla tribe has carved a niche for Inajappa, Melagurappa, Maneswarayya. Jagdish Pappanayaka is revered by Mysab Boda tribe for which the oral narrative stands evident. Oral narratives describe that Jagdish Pappanayaka wandered from place to place in order to rear his animals, performed miracles and died in Jagdish while serving for the welfare of his community. He was in biggest feud with his brethren Kada Golla tribe. Dr. A. S. Prasadkar writes, 'the birth of a leader is a tribal community needs as an elegant testimony for the intellectual evolution thus showcasing its progress to denounce the false notions of intellectual hegemony of the dominant region' (Mysab Boda's Kahanayaka, Karnataka University, Hampi).

1999, page-5). Popularly known as Jagalaraja, Jagaluru Papanayaka, is narrated as a follower of Shiva- sect and eked out his living by rearing animals. He was born to Korrala Nayaka and Balarajitamma. It is also narrated that when the baby Jagalaraja took birth, his feet emerged first. (Normally, during the delivery of a baby, head emerges first). The birth place of this baby was called Kalakunte Dibba owing to his footed breech. (Usually, birth of a cultural hero in a tribal society is often in an unnatural method). More so, the narratives say that Jagalaraja spoke while he was in his mother's womb. This made his parents to desert him at the delivery spot thinking him to be evil. The baby was fed honey by Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. The baby grows up under the care of nature. He makes friendship with serpents and owing to his friendship with serpents he got Nagaman Bhatta, as his weapon. Oral stories state that Jagalaraja wandered in most parts of Chitrahaya. This can be attributed to the fact that Myasa Beda tribe is largely populated in this district. It is said that Jagalaraja fought with Kadu Golla tribe and later came to reconciliatory terms. People are of the belief that Jagalaraja walked to Tirupati and vowed to live with Kadu Golla tribe amicably. He also installed the idol of Lord Venkateshwara at Karpaka Devara Haty. That is, even today, people offer prayers to Papanayaka and Karpalaranga Swamy simultaneously in festivals.



On 07.05.2021 the cattle of Gadri-Pala Nayaka and the followers of him left for Ramnagara from Mubikalmam tank. Arrangements were made for the overnight stay at Ramnagara village. The next day morning, the deity was taken for a puja. Next day i.e., on 08.05.2021, the devotees of Gadri-Pala Nayaka offer special puja to the bamboo stick, silver ornaments, silver idols of Nagara hede (hood of a cobra) at the wee hours. They reach Papanathally via Gujaganathally village and after reaching the destination the silver ornaments of the Gadri-Pala Nayaka deity are washed in water. They take their cattle along with them and reach Palarahaty village to stay at the field of one Nallamathiah.

Budi Dibba (Ash Mound)



Buth Dibba

The devotees of Gauri Pata Nayaka offer a special puja to the deity at the Dattaramma Temple in Devanahalli. Before offering the puja, the devotees dig the land. While digging the land, heaps of ash mounds are procured. It is said that when Gauri Pata Nayaka was alive, he had once erected a hut at this place and rested at this hut along with his herd of cattle. He had thousands of cattle. Nayaka had collected the dung of the cattle during his stay here and placed the heap of dung at one place. Before leaving the place, he burnt the heap of dung and same had been converted into ash mound over years. From today, the Mysabada revert these ash mounds and use it as Vibhuti (sacred ash) to apply on their forehead.

The Mysabada never use the milk products of cattle for commercial purposes. The cattle are not used for agriculture. They also believe that stamping the feet on the cattle dung is a sin. They don't use the cattle dung as manure because they may happen to stamp their feet on it while working in the fields. Therefore, they burn the dung.

Guggari Ede (offering of grains)



On 09.10.2021, the devotees offer horse gram to the deity and after the offering the same is put in a new earthen pot for boiling. The priests, Karam and the devotees of this deity observe fasting on Monday. On the next, the horse gram is boiled with pump and gadya. After boiling the grains, the same is offered to the devotees who were observing fasting the previous day. The horse gram is served with curd, milk and butter. Before serving food to the others, the food is served to the fasting devotees. These devotees are served milk, banana, rice, boiled horse gram, butter, jaggery, milk and butter. The rest will be served food later.



Devura Etila Moresuvudu



After the completion of Gugguri Etila, the seniors of the community, village headmen and others assemble to calculate the expenditure done on the ceremony. The voluntary contribution is also taken for the future ceremonies. After the lunch, the Kilanis take the holy cattle to the open ground and decorate the cattle with silver ornaments. After this, the cattle are made to run before the deity. This is done from three to five rounds. The devotees offer flowers to the cattle at this time.

Manevu Aduvudu



This ritual takes place after taking the holy cattle to the shed. After making the cattle to run around the deity, the priests of the cattle offer Manevu Seve. Manevu Seve is a ritual in which heaps of banana fruit pieces are placed in front of the Maramma deity. The priests, devotees and the Kilanis dance to the drums beaten by the people and eat the each heap of banana fruits without touching with the hands. It is a custom to pick the fruit in mouth. This is done for three to five rounds. After this, the deity is taken back to the pavilion. After this ritual, all the holy cattle are taken back to Ramasagara village thus ending the Gadri Pala Nayaka Jatre.

Conclusion :

The ceremony of Gugguri Habba makes it clear that since man first appeared on the earth, he is depended largely on animals to provide him with many of his basic needs. The domestication of animals, provide a reliable source of the animal products. The animals reared by pastoralists are rarely killed for family use alone. But hunting is often carried out by individuals or in groups. Generally, the pastoralists do not slaughter the animals they pet. But occasionally, they slaughter the animals to serve their social and cultural needs. It is also



important to note that people subsist entirely on animal products. Most probably derive half or more of their calories from plant products. These may derive from growing crops, from trade in animal products with settled agricultural foragers, by extending services such as camera operation for pay, by having agricultural slaves in circuits, and by raid or threat of raid. The human diet is greatly enriched by eating relatively small amounts of meat and animal fats. Leather, horn, wool, and animals for traction are also valuable. Thus animal specialists are often motivated to trade much of their valuable animal production for grains, crafts and manufactures, berries and so forth. Settled peoples often pay tribute to pastoralists to avoid raids, or pay some pastoralists to protect them from other pastoralists. The key in the culture zone of Mysore's pastoralism is the mobility made possible by herders. In agriculturally productive areas, farmers may keep many animals, and sometimes even specialize in dairy or meat production. However, as long as these animal farmers maintain a settled residence they generally remain part of the surrounding agrarian society. In poorer environments, the reason for mobility is much the same as in the case of hunting and gathering. By emphasizing animal products, the focus of subsistence is moved up the food chain a step, and several animals must be kept to support a family. Typically, any given area is grazed out in a few days to weeks and herds must be moved. Once a whole society is committed to living in tents and temporary huts as they follow their herds, social organization can change dramatically. As we discuss in more detail, mobile herders are highly independent. They can move to avoid trouble, and move to make it by raiding their neighbors for livestock if they are other pastoralists and for other forms of booty if they are settled peoples. A quite small group, usually a patrilineal extended family that collaborates to manage one herd, is the basic social unit. It can operate as a nearly autonomous social system with tenuous ties to other families, however, mobility means that many such units can potentially assemble in one place. Thus tribes and confederations of tribes can also arise. Historically, the scale of pastoral societies tended to fluctuate unpredictably. More often than not, pastoral societies were small and independent, with much conflict between tribal segments within ethnic groups.

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A Critical Study on Sports Facilities and Sports Excellence with Special Reference to Approach of Parents towards Female Participation in Sports

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Abstract :

Educational institutions provide immense training to the students through planned curricular and co-curricular activities. Curricular activities involve teachers and students' academic interaction and follow up through class or home assignments. The co-curricular activities of the students improve their inner skill, enhance their creativity and inspire them for a future leading role. Co-curricular activities improve academic, social, physical and cognitive development of the children. The present study has been designed to study the approach of parents towards participation of female students in co-curricular activities. This study will focus on the important role played by psychosocial factors influencing why some girls participate and while others do not participate in sports. In this study an attempt has been made to discuss some of the problems against women's involvement in sports. The findings of the study reveal that majority of the parents possess positive attitude towards female participation in sports. Besides this some psychological constraints keep some parents showing the positive attitude.

Keywords: Approach of parents, participation in sports, female participation, psychological constraints

1. Introduction :

According to Nandini et. al. (2016) current social interferences may become the cause to hinder the females of participate in sports. Women's competition in sports has been frowned upon by many societies in the past. The increase has been partly related to the drive for more women's rights. In the United States, female students participation in sports was significantly boosted by the Act in 1972, preventing gender discrimination and equal opportunity for women to participate in sport at all levels. Pressure from sports funding bodies has also improved gender equality in sports. Female participation in sport has come a long way. Efforts have been and are being made to get more females to participate in sports.

By the observation of Ikhioye (2001) it is clear that the number of sports in which the female participate are low and the frequency of this participation is also low. Dika (2005) confirming the above observed that the extent to which the females get involved in sports varies much to be desired because while only a few of them take active part in the competitions, majority of the females do not even watch others perform. However, a bit more effort is still required to generate greater female participation in the world of sports. Attitudes regarding female sports participation are changing as there are females who have made sport part of their daily lives.

Focusing on the above dimensions will reveal positive reasons that cause girls to participate in sport and negative reasons that cause many girls to choose not to participate in sports. In 1896, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, stated, "No matter how enlightened a sports-woman may be, her organism is not cut out to sustain certain shocks." Such stereotypes fueled gender-based discrimination in physical education and



recreational and competitive sport, sporting organizations and sport media. There are many reasons to play sports, including fun, fitness, social interaction and stress relief. Participating sports is especially important for women because it has a number of mental and physical benefits that can significantly improve women's health and enhance their quality of life. Any sport can be beneficial if you participate regularly.

2. Methodology

The purpose of the study was to find out the approach of parents towards female participation in sports. A self-made questionnaire was designed so as to get the information that can be used for various purposes. Therefore it is to be collected from the different sources of data. 50 subjects are included i.e. both male and female parents have been selected for the present investigation from the Kagal city for the study. Random Sampling method is used for the collection of the data. For data analysis, percentage and frequency method were applied. To find out percentage of parents 'Agree/Disagree' with the various statements of questionnaire made to evaluate the approach of parents towards female participation in sports.

3. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

In order to analyze the approach of parents towards female participation in sports, percentile method was used. The findings related to approach of parents towards female participation in sports are in the below table.

	Frequency	Percent
Agree	34	68%
Disagree	16	32%
Total	50	100 %

4. Findings :

4.1 Reasons for Non-Participation:

From the present study and data analysis following reasons for non-participation in sports.

- Some of the girls could not participate in sport because they had to perform household duties.
- Some of the girl's parents do not want them to be involved in sports for various reasons like social restrictions etc.
- Socio-economic status also played an important role because most of the girls could not afford to purchase sport equipment and material.
- Some girls think that their bodies were ideal for playing sport.
- Some parents give more importance to study than sport.
- The girls feel that sport was putting a lot of unnecessary pressure on them to perform and do well or achieve more.
- Some of the girls haven't not participate in sports because they want to involve in cultural activities than sports.

4.2 Reasons for Participation:

From the present study and data analysis following reasons for participation in sports.

- Enjoyment of sports was chosen as the most important reason for playing sports.
- Wanting a healthy life style was another important reason for the sport participants.



- Sport participants liked to play sport because all their/both participate in sports.
- For some girls playing sports was important as they want to lose weight.
- The support from parents was another contributing and inspiring factor.
- The feeling of competition is a challenge and winning against is even more fulfilling.

5. Discussion :

Sports is essential part of every human being. Childrens activities and games are essential for every child. Physical activities keep every girl fit and healthy. Let every girls go trekking with his friends, encourage him to lay, run around, jump etc. These activities are an essential way of venting out physical energy. Mainly age is the main factor that makes more influence on female Participation in Sports.

By age 14, the drop out of girls from sports starts because of physical changes. In that age parents are mentally not ready to send their girl for sports. Also reasons like lack of access to adequate playing facilities near their hometown makes it more difficult for girls to engage in sports. Through sports, girls learn important life skills such as teamwork, leadership and confidence. For many girls, especially in rural area environments, due to less travelling facilities they cannot attend sports. According to parent social stigma, bad experience from sports, socio-economic status, lack of positive role models etc. are some of the reasons that directly effect on the participation of girls in sports.

6. Conclusion :

- The finding of the study clearly reveals that majority of parents possess positive attitude towards female participation in sports.
- 68% of parents have AGREE that the female participation in sports have contributed to the development of their physical, mental & social aspects of their life.
- The study also reveals that the female participation in sports have made them economically and psychologically strong at the grass root level.
- The study shows that there should not be any gender interference for females to participate in various events at national, international & Olympic level. Now days females are given same and equal importance as like male.
- Participating in various events has made them fit and healthy. Recently females have turned as professionals and have become popular than males like in tennis, badminton and gymnastics etc.
- This study shows that there is still a lot of work that needs to be done to encourage more females to take part in sports. The results of this study have confirmed some of the psychosocial factors that have made it impossible for most of the girls to participate in sports.

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Freedom of Press : Media Trial and It's Limitations

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Abstract:

Journalism, the expressive form of this expression has grown in power over a period of time. The fundamental objective of journalism is to serve the people with news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased and devoid manner and language. The media today does not remain confined to the Fourth Estate and has assumed the enormous importance in society and governance. Such is the influence of media that it can make or unmake any individual, institution or any thought. With such power and strength, the media cannot lose sight of its privileges, duties and obligations. Media is mandated to follow certain ethics in collecting and disseminating the information viz., ensuring authenticity of the news, use of reasonable and socially acceptable language for ensuring objectivity and fairness in reporting and keeping in mind its overarching effect on the society and on the individuals and institutions concerned. The basic issue is about balancing the freedom of speech and expression on the one hand and public interference with administration of justice under the provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, as permitted by Article 19(2) and this should be done without unduly curtailing the right of expression under Article 21 of the Constitution of India for a fair trial.

Full Paper:

A free press is one of the pillars of Rule of Law and democracy of our nation. The power of the media has to be exercised in the interest of the public good at large. At the same time, it is also necessary that freedom must be exercised with utmost responsibility. If trust not be abused, it should not be limited to a degree to degrade other institutions of the system. Sensationalism is not unknown. Any attempt to make news out of nothing just for the sake of sensationalism has to be deplored. When there is complaint or sensationalism particularly at the expense of those institutions (e.g. judicial organ) or persons (e.g. judicial members) who bear the name of the office named reply, such derogation has to be resisted and if not it would be the task of the law to give their guidance as to what is and what is not permitted.

No doubt, in the public interest media can assist in reasonable the fair criticism of a judicial act or the judgment of a court for public good or report any such statements but at the same time it should refrain from making smacking imputations on, or impute improper motives or personal bias to the judge. Media should not scandalize the court or the judiciary as a whole, or make personal allegations of lack of ability or integrity against a judge. It should be kept in mind that Judges do not defend their decisions in public, and if criticism directed the persons having done the law, they cannot be expected to disrespect the law laid down by them. The only way the Judge can defend a decision is by the reasoning in the decision itself and it is certainly open to being criticized by anyone who thinks that it is erroneous. Even to rectify the erroneous decisions, the laws of the nation provides mechanism itself such as appeals¹, review², and revision³ and by approaching to the Agnes, may by filing the special leave petitions⁴ etc.

¹ Sec. 56 onwards of C.P.C. 1908 and with provisions of appeal in civil matters Chapter XXXIX (Sections 77-144) of Cr.P.C. 1973 deals with appeal provisions. Special Leave to Appeal under Article 136 of the Constitution, even the specific statute provides provisions relating to appeal.

² Sections 114 and Order 41 of the C.P.C., 1908 and Section 205 to Section 403 of the Cr.P.C., 1973

³ Section 107 Cr.P.C. 1973 gives the High Courts in the Sessions Courts jurisdiction to consider the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order and as to the regularity of the



The Press Council of India¹

The Press Council of India was first set up in the year 1966 by the Parliament on the recommendations of the First Press Commission with the object of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of press in India. The present Council functions under the Press Council Act, 1978. It is a statutory, quasi-judicial authority functioning as a watchdog of the press, for the press and by the press. It adjudicates the complaints against and by the press for violation of ethics and for violation of the freedom of the press respectively. The Press Council Act, 1978 is there to preserve the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. It not only lays protection of fair rights of press reader at the same time it also provides the procedure to lodge a complaint against press media². But still the concerned press media has to follow the laws, rules and regulations regarding reasonable restrictions over their freedoms should be followed in true sense to ensure the balance between media freedom and rule of law and principles of democracy.

Judicial Approach and Freedom of Press:

1. Under the Constitution of India, there is no separate guarantee of the freedom of the press and it is the same freedom of expression, which is conferred on all citizens under Article 19(1). Any expression of opinion would not be immune from the liability for exceeding the limits, either under the law of defamation or contempt of court or the other constitutional limitations under Article 19(2)³.
2. In *Re Harij Singh's case*⁴, Here the Editor, Printer and Publisher and Reporter were found guilty of publishing a false report against a senior judge of the Supreme Court. The Court expressed its displeasure at the irresponsible conduct and attitude on the part of the editor, publisher and the reporter who failed to make reasonable enquiry or a simple verification of the alleged statement. The Court held that this convey *de* regarded as a public service, *by a detour to the public by misguiding them with false news*. However, the Court accepted the unconditional apology tendered by the editor, printer and publisher and reporter with a warning that they should be careful in future.
3. *Harij Singh's case*⁵ The Hon'ble Supreme Court had observed that, the freedom of press is not absolute, unlimited and unfettered at all times and in all circumstances as giving an unrestricted freedom of speech and expression would amount to an uncontrolled licence. If it were wholly free even from reasonable restraints it would lead to disorder and anarchy. It was also observed that
 - The freedom is not to be misunderstood as to be a press free to disregard its duty to be responsible. In fact, the element of responsibility must be present in the conscience of the journalists.

proceedings of any inferior court. Section 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides the provision regarding the Revision.

¹Article 136 of Constitution of India, 1950

²<https://www.presscouncil.nic.in/index.aspx>

³https://www.presscouncil.nic.in/Content/59_1_ComplaintsProcedure.aspx

⁴Re Anandhaji Roy case AIR 2002 3 SCC 343

⁵Re Harij Singh & Anr. AIR 1996 6 SCC 466

⁶Harij Singh and Another reported in 1996 (6) SCC 466



- In an organized society, the rights of the press have to be reconciled with its duties and responsibilities towards the society. Public order, decency, morality and such other things must be safeguarded. The protective cover of press freedom must not be thrown open for wrong doings.
- If a newspaper publishes what is improper, maliciously false or illegal and abates its liberty it must be punished by court of law.

Media Trial:

The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that¹⁰ the expression 'trial by media' is defined in terms as the impact of television and newspaper coverage on a person's reputation by creating a widespread perception of guilt regardless of any verdict in a court of law. During high publicity court cases, the media are often accused of provoking an atmosphere of public hysteria akin to a lynch mob which not only makes a fair trial nearly impossible but means that, regardless of the result of the trial, in public perception the accused is already held guilty and would not be able to live the rest of their life without intense public scrutiny. The subject relating to Trial by Media of subjective matters and how it is likely to prejudice Fair Trial, is an issue of international concern being closely related with the rights of the accused person. Even if a photograph of an accused person is broadcasted in a newspaper immediately he is arrested, then such of the witnesses who have not then seen him, may quite unconsciously be led into the belief that the accused as photographed is the person they saw. It would amount to contempt¹¹.

Judicial Approach on Media Trial:

1. **Sabhai Kumar Case**¹²: The Apex Court had observed that no doubt it would be mischievous for a newspaper to systematically conduct an independent investigation into a crime for which a man has been arrested and to publish the results of that investigation. Hence when a trial by one of the supreme court, tribunals or authorized adjudicatory body of the country is going on, then trial by news papers must be prevented. The basis for this view is that such action on the part of a newspaper tends to interfere with the course of justice as to whether the investigation tends to prejudice the accused or the prosecution.
2. **R. J. Gandhi's case**¹³: The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that a trial by press, electronic media or public agitation is the very antithesis of rule of law. It can well lead to miscarriage of justice. A Judge has to guard himself against any such pressure and he is to be guided strictly by rules of law.
3. It was observed by the Punjab High Court that 'Liberty of the press is subordinate to the administration of justice. The plain duty of a journalist is the reporting and not the adjudication of cases.'¹⁴
4. The Orissa High Court also took a similar view¹⁵ that the responsibility of the press is greater than the responsibility of an individual because the press has a larger audience. The freedom of the press should not degenerate into a license to attack litigants and close the door of justice for can it include any unrestricted liberty to damage the reputation of respectable

¹⁰ R.K. Anand Vs. Delhi High Court, AIR 2009 (8) SCC 108

¹¹ Attorney General v. Tokis reported in 1934 NZLR 141

¹² Sabhai Kumar Vs. B.K. Sen reported in AIR 1961 SC 633

¹³ State of Maharashtra Vs. Rajendralaxman Gandhi reported in 1997 (8) SCC 386

¹⁴ Rao Hanuman Vs. Ganoo Ram reported in AIR 1958 Punjab 273

¹⁵ Tejowanda Vs. Bala Kish reported in AIR 1953 Orissa 249

persons and independent bodies of the nation established under the Constitution of India or law passed by the legislature.

5. **Rajendra Sain's case**¹⁶. The power and reach of the media, both print as well as electronic is tremendous. It has to be exercised in the interest of the public good. A free press is one of very important pillar on which the foundation of rule of law and democracy rests. At the same time, it is also necessary that freedom must be exercised with utmost responsibility. It must not be abused. It should not be treated as a licence to denigrate other institutions.
6. The Hon'ble Judges while dealing with the case relating to string of controversial documentary on December 2016 Gang Rape, observed that 'Media Trials' tend to influence judges by subconsciously creating a pressure. The bench of justices B.D. Ahmed and Sanjay Sachdeva had observed that although they were prima facie not opposed to airing of the documentary but it should be released after the Supreme Court decides the appeals of the convicts in the matter. Media trials do tend to influence judges. Subconsciously a pressure is created and it does have an effect on the sentencing of the accused convict.

Self Regulatory Norms:

Self Regulatory Norms have been adopted by the Press Council of India as Norms of Journalistic Conduct¹⁷. Few mandates of the Press are as follow:

1. The Press shall eschew publication of inaccurate, baseless, graceless, misleading or distorted material. All sides of the core issue or subject should be reported. Unjustified rumors and surmises should not be set forth as facts.
2. It is incumbent on newspapers to play a positive role in response to rumors affecting the credibility of financial institutions having public interface.
3. It is the duty of the press to expose the wrong doings that come to their notice, such reports need to be backed by verifiable facts and evidences.
4. On receipt of a report or article of public interest and benefit containing imputations or criticisms against a citizen, the editor should check with due care and attention its factual accuracy apart from other authentic sources with the person or the organization concerned to elicit further or its version, comments or reaction and publish the same alongside with due correction in the report where necessary.
5. In the event of lack or absence of response, a footnote to that effect may be appended to the report. Newspapers should not publish anything which is manifestly defamatory or libellous against any individual or organization unless after due care and verification, there is sufficient substantiated evidence to believe that it is true and its publication will be for public good.
6. Truth is an defence for publishing derogatory, scurrilous and defamatory material against a private citizen where no public interest is involved. The Press has a duty, discretion and right to serve the public interest by drawing reader's attention to citizens of doubtful antecedents and of questionable character but as responsible journalists they should observe due restraint and caution in handling their own opinion or conclusion in branding these persons as 'shame' or 'kittens' etc.

Conclusion:

¹⁶Rajendra Sain versus M.P. High Court Bar Association and Others 2005 6 SCC 109

¹⁷ Press Council of India, Norms of Journalistic Conduct, 2010



'Journalism', the concrete form of this expression has grown in power over a period of time. The fundamental objective of journalism is to serve the people with news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased and decent manner and language. The media today does not remain satisfied as the Fourth Estate and has assumed the foremost importance in society and governance. Such is the influence of media that it can make or unmake any individual, institution or any thought. With so much power and strength, the media cannot lose sight of its privileges, duties and obligations. Media is mandated to follow certain ethics in collecting and disseminating the information viz., ensuring authenticity of the news, use of restrained and socially acceptable language for ensuring objectivity and fairness in reporting and keeping in mind its cascading effect on the society and on the individuals and institutions concerned. The basic issue is about balancing the freedom of speech and expression on the one hand and undue interference with administration of justice within the framework of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, as permitted by Article 19 (2) and that should be done without unduly restricting the rights of suspects/accused under Article 21 of the Constitution of India for a fair trial.

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The Role of OPEC's in World's Fuel Price Hiking

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Abstract:-

OPEC is recognized as a very important organization in the international trade of petroleum products. While supplying the world with petrol and diesel as well as gas and fuel, this organization is seen to be heavily politicized. Fuel price hike is not only a global impact but also a factor affecting the economic stability and economic stability of each country. Fuel prices are used as a weapon by OPEC. This is because it is an important issue or factor in petrol and diesel price fixing, bringing about new changes in world politics. In Asia, India has seen higher fuel prices than Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and China, and India has higher petrol and diesel prices. According to political analysis and experts in international politics, the rise in fuel prices in India is due to higher taxes imposed by the central and state governments. Petrol and diesel prices have skyrocketed in India, even as global fuel prices continue to plummet. One of the important sources of revenue required by the Central and State Governments to implement welfare schemes is through the various taxes levied on fuel. Inflation is the biggest consequence. Along with India, many nations are currently in the throes of inflation. This is a separate topic of discussion and this research article seeks to review internationally in the context of fuel price hikes and new developments. This shows that OPEC is a conscious organization that fluctuates in terms of fuel prices. The nations that hold the reins of world politics are seen playing a key role in this. The problem is not only serious but also frightening, as if the United Nations and the International Court of Justice do not intervene, the world will one day be left reeling from the rise in petrol and diesel prices. Therefore, the international community needs to address this issue as a matter of priority level.

Key Words:-

World, Fuel, OPEC, Price, Role, Trade, Economic, Global Market, Liberalization, Globalization, etc.

Preface :-

There is a need to study the organization that plays a key role in the recent changes in global fuel prices. OPEC is one of the world's leading oil and fuel producers. At a time when global fuel prices are falling, OPEC's decision to reduce fuel production in producing countries is seen as an attempt to offset the losses incurred by fuel-producing countries. At a time when global fuel prices are rising, fuel production, production and exports are increasing. So the price of fuels, including petrol and diesel, is not controlled by any one nation, but by the OPEC Association of Oil Producers. Petrol, diesel and mineral oil are the most in demand in the world. That means fuel is a major need of the world. The major nations of the world like USA, India, China, Russia and France are dependent on oil imports. With these nations in mind, fuel price fluctuations are taking place and huge profits are being made from petrol producing countries. The OPEC countries, China, India and the United States are the major oil importers in the world. OPEC nations are keeping a close eye on these large nations in the form of petrol and diesel fuels as well as in the form of raw materials.

Rising fuel prices not only affect the fuel business but also the economy of the country as a whole. Rising fuel prices have pushed up inflation, rising fuel costs have made it inevitable to meet the fuel needs of the means of transportation, and inflation has been seen in every



commodity in the country. This means that fuel price hike is not just about taxes or business, it is an obstacle to the country's economic balance and growth. Rising fuel prices have disrupted the lives of people across the country. The problem is not only serious but also frightening. India is also plagued by rising fuel prices. The issue of fuel price hike and research in this regard needs to be discussed on the grounds that the current rise in petrol, diesel and domestic gas prices has created a huge dissatisfaction among Indian citizens with the current central and state governments in India. Attempts have been made to review the OPEC organization and its role.

Objectives of the Research Paper: -

- 1) To study the international status and importance of petroleum products.
- 2) To study the formation and structure of the OPEC organization.
- 3) Examine the role of OPEC in raising the price of petroleum products in the international market.
- 4) To study the role of member nations controlling OPEC.
- 5) To study the processes and functions in the supply and demand of petroleum products.
- 6) Put in study OPEC's workings and political strategy.

Hypothesis: -

- 1) OPEC is an Association of Petroleum Exporting Countries and works to promote the interests of petroleum exporting nations.
- 2) OPEC has created a global pressure group using petroleum products as a weapon.
- 3) OPEC is dominated by Saudi Arabia but still controlled by the United States.
- 4) The attack on the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is indirectly responsible for the rise in global inflation as a means of transportation, and it is deliberately doing so.
- 5) Research and efforts by nations to find alternatives to petroleum products appear to be on the warpath to reduce the importance of this organization, which seeks to undermine the importance of this organization, which seeks to create pressure on the world's major nations by using the exportation system and using petroleum products as a weapon.

Analytical Annotation of The Role of OPEC's in Fuel Price Hiking:-

OPEC is known as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Venezuela, an oil-producing country in South America. John Alfonso, an economist, came up with the idea in the context of the oil trade, and in 1942, OPEC was formed. The idea that productive nations should come together to decide on a trade policy for a commodity if it has global significance was discussed many times. According to Dr. Alfonso, the idea of creating a trade-related association was seen as innovative, as the country's trade agreements apply to all goods in that country, and OPEC was established on 10 September 1960 at a conference in Baghdad. Initially QUATAR in 1961, Indonesia in 1962, Libya in 1962, United Arab Emirates in 1967, Algeria in 1969, Nigeria in 1971, Ecuador in 1973, Angola in 2007, Gabon in 1975, Equatorial Guinea in 2017, CONGO in 2018 (Of the countries that became members of the organization, Indonesia withdrew its membership in 2009, which it withdrew in 2016, but since 2016, Indonesia has voluntarily reinstated its membership due to higher imports than exports. This is followed by the withdrawal of QUATAR in 2018. QUATAR, the world's largest exporter of natural gas, officially decided on January 1, 2021 to formally withdraw from the Association of Petroleum Exporting Countries. QUATAR is the world's largest exporter of petroleum



products. Qatar produces six million barrels of oil per day. However, the unity is now a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which currently has a total of 14 member states, and since 1960 OPEC has been headquartered in Vienna, Austria.

Objectives or Functions of OPECs -

- 1) To create uniformity by coordinating production policies;
- 2) To create stability in petroleum prices;
- 3) To provide fair and stable price to the producers;
- 4) Efficient supply of petroleum to the petroleum buying countries at reasonable price;
- 5) To get a fair return on investment made by petroleum producing countries;
- 6) Controlling the price of crude oil in the international oil market;
- 7) Balanced trade without causing unnecessary and harmful changes in the price of crude oil in the international market;
- 8) Influencing international affairs by using crude oil as a weapon.

OPEC is seen to be working for this major purpose.

OPEC's Board of Directors is headed by a secretary located in Vienna, AUSTRIA. The Secretary is expected to implement the resolutions passed in various councils. There are four Departments of Secretary i.e. Research and Infrastructure, of which Statistics Department, Petroleum Studies and Theory Studies are important and the Allied Services Department looks after coordination, information and communication. OPEC publishes monthly input-report and market reports of petroleum products and crude oil. It publishes information on international demand for petroleum products, changes in supply crude oil prices and global trends and informs the world about it. OPEC is characterized by a group of countries united by the sale of petroleum products and the usage created by the world as an international pressure group on the world's need for petroleum products.

Saudi Arabia appears to be the self-proclaimed head of OPEC, that of the 14 member states of the Organization, 44 per cent of the world's oil is produced by these countries, while these 14 countries hold 81 per cent of the total oil reserves of the world's petroleum products.

OPEC is recognized as a very important organization in the international trade of petroleum products. While supplying the world with petrol and diesel as well as gas and fuel, this organization is seen to be heavily politicized. Fuel price hike is not only a global impact but also a factor affecting the economic stability and economic stability of each country. Fuel prices are used as a weapon by OPEC. This is because it is an important issue or factor in petrol and diesel price fixing, bringing about new changes in world politics. Venezuela has the lowest rates of petrol and diesel in the world, while Hong Kong has the highest. Even though fuel prices in India are neither as cheap nor as expensive compared to the rest of the world, fuel prices in India are much higher than in neighboring countries.

In Asia, India has some higher fuel prices than Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and China, and India has higher petrol and diesel prices. According to political analysis and reports in international politics, the rise in fuel prices in India is due to higher taxes imposed by the central and state governments. Petrol and diesel prices have skyrocketed in India, even as global fuel prices continue to plummet. One of the important sources of revenue created by the Central and State Governments to implement welfare schemes is through the various taxes levied on fuel. Inflation is the biggest consequence. Along with India, many nations are currently at the throes of inflation. This is a separate topic of

discussion and this research article seeks to review internationally in the context of fuel price hikes and new developments. This shows that OPEC is a conscious organization that fluctuates in terms of fuel prices. The nations that hold the reins of world politics are seen playing a key role in this. The problem is not only serious but also frightening, so if the United Nations and the International Court of Justice do not intervene, the world will one day be left reeling from the rise in petrol and diesel prices. Therefore, the international community needs to address this issue as a matter of priority level.





Women Empowerment and Gender Sensitization : A Pertinent Approach

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Abstract :

In order to have proper gender empowerment it is important to have gender equality and this gender equality has to be implemented in such a way which can ensure the decision making as private as well as public issues, must have access to everybody, resources are no longer withheld in men's firm, so that both women and men can fully participate as equal partners in productive as well as in reproductive life. Gender sensitivity is implemented through a process known as gender sensitization. Gender sensitization promotes equality for male as well as female population in order to observe roles in progressive and reasonable for their gender. If we want to clarify sensitization it means making action sensitive and hence it is related to women gender sensitivity. Gender equality can be created through gender sensitization resulting into women empowerment. Gender equality is able to prevent violence against women and girls; if gender inequality prevents then violence and women exploitation will persist in society. Gender equality is women's right, they must enjoy these rights in order to improve their talent as well as efficiency which is required to maintain self-respected life style. The issues of women empowerment in society is a clear indicator of existing gender inequality. All the restricted as well as wrong social factors have imposed burden as well as difficulties resulting into suppression, oppression among women as compared to men population. So women have less control of their lives as well as choices. So women education is about ensuring that women must learn and first step; have the opportunity to complete all levels of education, acquiring knowledge through which they will come to know why categories of laws, rules and regulations are available to protect their lives. Education will provide impetus to compete in the labour market, to learn socio-economic emotional and life skills which is necessary to survive and adapt to a changing world, to help them to make decisions about their own lives and also contribute to their own life style. So women's education is a strategic development priority. Empowered women have independence, equal opportunities, ability to make proper decisions and thereby eradicate income inequalities between genders. Gender sensitivity is not about pitting women against men. On the contrary education is an instrument which supports gender benefits to members of both sexes. It helps them to understand the negativity of stereotyped generalizations which also helps to create gender awareness. Gender sensitivity not only requires intellectual efforts, but also empathy and open mindedness. widest possible range of life options can be opened for both men and women. Some problems specifically marginalization problems among women, lack of encouragement or recognition for research, parenting, innovation in gender sensitization are the causal problems which require policy makers to think. A changed perception is needed of the hour which requires orientation of developers, media professionals and even to the public at large.

Key words : Gender, Gender sensitization, values of education.

1. Introduction :

In India we are having an actual societal problem of social and that is gender inequality. Females are getting discriminated in various ways for example in social, economical, educational, household and also in political perspectives but all women must have the rights to enjoy and to implement right in their own life in order to show case their talents. So, there is



extreme necessity to sensitize the society on gender aspects. Therefore if we want to develop the potential of women then women's empowerment through gender sensitization is a must. Government, NGOs, various educational institutions must formulate constructive policy decision which will result into women upliftation. For centuries together, women are getting subordinated to men and therefore they are also socially oppressed. Women always remain on subordinate position on health, education and work; it may be any kind of work. Education, employment and health are the three instruments through women can be empowered. Education plays a dominant role in improving women's status because it provides guidelines to women, as to what way they go for studies, developing their own professional skills and thereby enabling them to gain employment opportunities, thereby gaining financial autonomy. Transformation of society with special reference to gender differences is possible only through gender sensitization. Gender refers to attitudes, behavior and activities of men and women in all social relationships. Sex means an inborn characteristics and not dynamic. In order to understand the sensitive needs of particular sex, here it is women and this has to be maintained by changing the perception of men as well as women's towards women. If we can change the perception then men will realize as well understand women contribution in the society. For women empowerment, there is no consensus on a universal definition of empowerment. If we want to understand the meaning of empowerment; it means imparting power or authority to women in the society, to improve their ability, to exercise freedom or power in a constructive as well as meaningful manner, thereby leading to a self-respected as well as systematic life style. Women empowerment is clear indication of existing gender inequality. Unnecessary social restrictions have created disadvantageous position for women and they are socially oppressed. Therefore, this aspect of women's disrespect calls for constructive response as well as maturity.

Gender inequality is a long term problem in our society and females are discriminated in many ways in social, economical as well as in political context. Legally women can avail all rights but they are unable to do that. So societal sensitization is important on gender issues so that there would be no discrimination among gender. Women potential can be unlocked through gender sensitization. India has taken challenge of modernizing it's economy and in this aspect women is a contributory factor to economic growth of country. Although our constitution has permitted equal rights to women but are subjected to differential treatment.

2. Objectives :

- i) To generate the awareness in regard to equality in society for women
- ii) To support women's mobility with respect to individual, identity and overcome gender discrimination and to achieve equality.
- iii) To expose people of society to a body of knowledge about the social construction of gender in various cultural contexts from a variety of disciplinary perspectives.

3. Hypothesis :

- 1a) Gender roles are defined by unequal opportunity which does not instill differences in preferences.
- 1b) Gender roles are defined by unequal opportunity which instill differences in preferences.
- 2a) Rising gender-egalitarian attitudes do not help to transform all kinds of development in a cultural process of women empowerment.
- 2b) Rising gender-egalitarian attitudes help to transform all kinds of development into a cultural process of women empowerment.



- 26) Women's empowerment is not a critical aspect of achieving gender equality which increases her ability to bring about effective changes.
- 27) Women's empowerment is a critical aspect of achieving gender equality which increases her ability to bring about effective changes.

4. Methodology :

For the present study the information is collected through secondary sources. The secondary sources include census handbook of Maharashtra district 1991 to 2020, state-level year book, various journals, newspapers. This study has been conducted within a short period of time. Since secondary data are less authentic, it is difficult to establish uniformity of comparative analysis of various aspect related to women's empowerment data.

5. Aim of Gender Sensitization :

It is provision of an integrated and inter-disciplinary approach to comprehend the multi-cultural construction of gender which heralds experiences of women and men in society. Education is a good assurance through which gender sensitization can be implemented because it helps to develop leadership quality among women through self-confidence as well as self-critical evaluation helps to create social awareness to gain equal career opportunities for women and men. Gender sensitization is one of the related method for mental development of any individual. Human beings have to be sensitive to particular gender, if an individual wants to refrain from understanding the opposite gender, then human development cannot take place. Education will enable women to use and extend their capabilities, develop skills, to bring about changes in livelihood which can improve their earning ability. Education is the focused area of social equality, it able to transform society for betterment of living standard of all category of population. Education is one of the most important determinants of development with positive indication of constructive change. Gender sensitization through education is helpful for women towards self-achievement and fulfillment of development for their own life. Infant education of the girl child should be acknowledged for their life improvement. Gender sensitization is modification of behavior to create awareness of gender equality. It helps people to examine their thinking, perception of mind into that mind setup which produces positivity towards any gender. Sensitization includes equal opportunity and women empowerment is essential for maintaining sustainable development and it should be implemented. The state and central govt. are making continuous efforts to do these promises through policies and programs. The progress achieved in this manner has got more mixed reactions and still it is a long way to go to fulfil the objectives of equitable society. Inclusive development is a way of without discrimination, which can be achieved bringing awareness among the people about rights given under constitution and provisions and laws affecting women's positive empowerment in India. It is a complex pattern of advances and also set-backs, various difficulties are faced in the way of women empowerment that is gender inequality, sensitization, denial, suppression, oppression, non-accessibility, against women which cannot be denied. The intensity of problems is very high and the neglect issues is very emotional and massive.

6. Prevalence of Gender Sensitization :

The magnitude of problems are very high, there has to be enthusiastic initiatives towards gender sensitization which can ensure gender balancing at all levels in a full spirit. Although there is ample evidence to show the successive governments in free India have attempted through



their policies to uplift weaker women but has not become successful. Women are getting exploited because of rigid adherence to the caste system and class stratification. Dependent women are not empowered, they have to awake from deep sleep and realize the meaning of establishment. Empowerment means women have to be cautious from all aspects of improvement of life styles so that they can achieve progression in their life styles. True empowerment means active participation of women from all aspect of life which will help them to improve their confidence as well as self esteem.

7. What Clenches Women Behind :

- 1) Fright – many women get frightened because of societal dictation of stringent laws and regulations. Many unknown incidence happens in their lives and they develop fear out of that.
- 2) lack of focus – they are unable to focus on their lives due to so many hindrances, so knowing how to focus is very difficult for women.
- 3) To maintain balanced work life situations – with so many imposing extra burden on their life, they find difficulty to maintain balanced work life situation.
- 4) Organizational obstacles – they get lack of exposure to media, to transformation of society, to new connectivity of life styles; so the women loose opportunity.
- 5) Life style issues – Mothers are not ready to change and knock off the life style which they are used in.
- 6) Ingrained institutional mindset – The most installed barriers to women is negatively constructed mindset that freeze their progress.
- 7) Already constructed individual mindsets – The study shows many professionally qualified women are unhappy with their capacity in society, they want to do more and more . likewise more elderly women do not favour faster development than men – so all these are predetermined mindset of many females.

8. Breaking Gender Stereotypes :

One of the most visible negative results of ingrained gender role is the deep segregation of professions. The small number of women inheriting property is also a direct consequences of ingrained, traditional gender roles which dictate women in a indisputable manner, getting married at a certain age and move to husband's house. We should believe in equal treatment of men and women in society. To many who are in legal proceedings, the issues of property, women should never step demanding their rights, despite it being laid in our patriarchal society. It is not easy to challenge stereotypes but society does not change and live that women need to change themselves first.

9. Process of Gender Sensitization :

It is a process of bringing about changes in stereotype thinking of both men and women – a thought process that strongly believes that men and women are unequal ; thereby facing hurdles in different spheres of life. To create gender sensitization, responsible, accountable citizen of male as well as female population need to create strong awareness in the mind of all people in such a way that it should maintain responsive functionaries at different policy framework. It should reduce gender business, attaining equitable, social and economic order and solving gender related issues. Gender is a social framework which represent social relation between men and women leading in differential position in society. Men as well as women need



to change perspective towards each other meaning thereby men's attitude women need to change and also women's attitude towards men need to change.

10. Suggestive Measures :

I. Organizational Perspectives :

1. Bringing more women to labor force
2. Identification of talents among highly skilled women
3. Providing them free technological skill development facility.
4. To provide more motivational, financial support as well as familial support which will result into more confident.
5. Make people to think and act differently with women
6. To adopt more flexible work routine.
7. Build capabilities that enable the desired behaviour towards women.

II. Government Perspective :

1. Consider potential to accelerate progress of weaker gender
2. Workforce participation in different offices has to be balanced
3. For professional career enhancement effective skill development facility needs to be provided.
4. To make women more exposed to media, connectivity channels which will upgrade their thinking
5. To create specific time bound targets and action plans, it is important to increase women's representation in decision making in all spheres of life
6. Need to facilitate consideration of women candidates in appointment to senior position in government, public sector as well as in private sector.
7. Promote awareness and support through public awareness campaign
8. Strengthen monitoring, reporting and knowledge about women's participation in decision making process.

11. Conclusion :

Gender sensitization, gender equality and women's empowerment are human rights which is the focus of development and it is the achievement of millennium development goals. Still women are at the exploitative level facing difficulties at every aspect of life style. Gender sensitization can contribute to women empowerment by solving the process of both horizontal and vertical flow of ideas, knowledge, and technology. Gender sensitization can foster meaning full participation and better integration of women impact on women of different project, programs, and policies. Positive as well as constructive policy resolutions can formalize gender roles based on efficacy and can help to increase higher productivity of men and women in outside work through rational and effective use of resources including available time.

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Resilience: the Concept, an Integrative Review of Literature

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Abstract :

Resilience plays a significant role in an individual's life. This paper aims to define the resilience concept, reports on its origin, features and its adoption. In spite of the most adverse circumstances, some people manage to survive, personally, academically and socially. Resilience is bounce back from the worst situation and it is also consider as an important aspect for continuing enhance the quality. A great number of studies by the different authors show the interest in this aspect. In past, reviews related literature on resilience has been done by a few authors. From the past few years, research on resilience has gone through different stages. From starting focus on the invulnerable child, psychologists and counselors began to identify that most of what seems to encourage resilience originates outside of the person. This led the way to a search for resilience factors on the basis of individual, family, community and cultural aspects. In contemporary some of the researchers have explored that resilience factors vary in various risk circumstances and this has contributed to the notion that resilience is a process. In this paper, resilience literature reviewed in a way that would help experts, researchers and practitioners to know more about resilience in clarity way.

Keywords: Resilience, Family, community, cultural, Resilience factors

Resilience considered as positive modification of the capacity to handle the mental health, in spite of experiencing adversity. It is studied by different experts or researchers from different disciplines in which including sociology, psychiatry, psychology and biological disciplines, involved endocrinology, genetics, neuroscience and epigenetic. Moreover, there is as such no consensus on an operational definition exists. A included definition of resilience defined as a personal trait of an individual operating after a single short-lived incident. Research in past on resilience focused on the choosy assets, like intellectual functioning which helped person or individuals survive trauma. At initial research emphasized on childhood traumas. Over time the different types of adversity were regard in which involved negative life experiences across the lifespan statistically related with the subsequent adjustment difficulties or mental disorders. These events involved physical illness, poverty, deficient parenting, homelessness, traumatic experience, violence, war, and natural disasters. Later on experts and researchers concentrated on the contribution of systems (groups, families, communities and services) to guide individual in coping with adversity. According to the resilience definition and resilience interventions revealed to become vulnerability and protective forces at different levels of influence such as individual, family, community, culture.

Some of the other researchers explained resilience in more comprehensive way as "the protective factors and processes or mechanisms that contribute to a good outcome, despite experiences with stresses shown to carry significant risk for developing psychopathology" or



"an interactive concept that defines its relative resistance to environmental risks or increasing stress or adversity" or "a dynamic process of positive adaptation in the context of significant adversity" or a "multi-dimensional characteristic that varies with context, time, age, gender and cultural origin, as well as within an individual subject to different life circumstances." All these definitions together address mainly two points, different factors and systems come up with as an interactive varied process which enhance resilience relative to vulnerability and resilience may be conditions and time specific and may not be involved over all life domains. According to this, there are various sources and pathways to resilience, in which involving biological, psychological, and dispositional aspects, and social support and other aspects of social systems (family, friends, school and community).

Main Sources of Resilience:

1. Personal Factors

Personality traits (extraversion, agreeableness and openness), mastery, self-efficacy, internal locus of control, self-esteem, cognitive appraisal and optimism all evidently come up to resilience. The findings of researchers explored that positive self concepts, positive emotions, cognitive flexibility, individual functioning, social structure, emotional regulation, spirituality, humility, active coping, optimism, hope, neuroticism and adaptability are related with resilience. Some of the demographic factors such as age, gender, ethnicity and race, social relationships, and population characteristics relate variably with resilience, depending on the methods of study and definition of resilience. There are some factors that increase resilience may be specific to life stage and others may run across the lifespan.

2. Biological Factors

There are some findings from a more recent in genetic factors in resilience which define the difficult early environments can affect developing brain function, neurobiological systems and brain structure. Gene changes may occur in neural networks, brain size and the synthesis of neurotransmitters. In the brain, these physical changes reduce the adversity in causing psychopathology. Changes in brain and other processes of biological can affect the ability to less severe negative emotions, and so that affect resilience in vulnerability. A study on EEG in ill-treated and no ill-treated youngsters aged 6 to 12 years showed significant interaction in patterns of EEG activity between resilient, ill-treated status. There are some potential evidence shows that supportive and sensitive early caretakers in infancy and childhood can reduce vulnerability and decrease the effects of adverse environments and there may be sensitive windows when interventions work in best way.

There are some studies of healthy people exposed to childhood ill treatment have find out biological variables related with resilience. In a study which related abnormal cortisol hormones in ill-treated and non-ill treated children, lower morning cortisol was associated to higher resilient functioning in no ill-treated children. In contrast, morning cortisol which is high was associated to high level of resilient functioning in physically abused youngsters. When these contemplate together, cortisol, personality and dehydroepiandrosterone were interlinked supporters to resilience.

3. Environmental Factors

In this involved social assistance in which including relationships peers and family, on a micro environmental level is associated with resilience. Attachment to mother, family security, and stable relationship with a secure parent, satisfactory parenting skills, absence of substance



show and internal depression are related with fewer behavioral problems and psychological well-being in ill-treated children. Social assistance can occur from secure and supportive family, teachers, peers, and other adults.

At macro-systemic level, factors which are related to community like good schools, provide sports and artistic exposure, cultural factors, community services religion and spirituality and less of exposure to violence, come up with resilience. In spite of these findings, better social policy has been not adequately used to increase resilience among people.

Personal, Genetic, and Environmental Factors are inter-related

On a whole, there are some genetic studies which give new insights into the gene with the environment (Genes + Environment) interaction. Sometimes the development of mental disorder has been associated to genetic predisposition (a mix) with the person's present and past life experiences and environments. Social experience is more supporting evidence which can lead the way to enduring and substantial changes in gene expression which can (not affect person's) behavior and pass on to the next generation.

Genetic differences may link promiscuity against acute and chronic environmental insults, and have a protective function for some of the ill treated children like polymorphisms of MAOA that can potentially in the decline of dopamine and epinephrine and serotonin neurotransmitters. It makes with high MAOA activity, previous maltreatment was slightly strongly associated with antisocial behavior than in those who have low MAOA activity.

Indicators of Resilience

To adding the difference in definitions, the researchers utilized influence assessment of resilience. Some of the researchers on youngsters and adolescents' objective are on competence (age-salient) developmental domains in which behavioral, intellectual and emotional functioning involve. There does not guarantee in competence in one domain also competence in another domain. One of these domains focus on restricted the measurement of competence, because focus on various domains makes assessment very tricky. What measurements or combinations of measurements are sufficient, information definitely should be given about, so that huge comparisons between studies can be considered. With the absence of cross-domain competence, even it is clear that services or maltreated youngsters and their family members should be comprehensive. Researchers also must think that how operational definitions of resilience affect approach of analytic variables and interpretation of findings across jurisdictions, for example, by socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity and culture.

Resilient learners hopefully have functioning coping/adaptive to a variety of group or the population average in domains such as behavioral problems, academic performance, interpersonal relationships, social competence and emotional regulation. Indicators can include social skills, educational performance, and substance abuse, symptoms of depression, and delinquency. In adults, homelessness, unemployment, substance abuse and criminality are mostly involved in compound measures of resilience. In domains, measures may include empirically and theoretically which is linked to the studied adversity, not just the population. Resilience may be self identified or reported by observers. Usually psychologists measure resilience by using cut-off scores or by standard resolutions or standardized psychopathological measurement tools for depression, anxiety, and PTSD. Recently, Connor Davidson Resilience Scale or the Resilience Scale for Adults have developed by researcher to measure the resilience.



Methodological Considerations :

There are some of the studies in which standardized measures are not used, or even they fail to explain the intensity or duration of the adversity. These are some studies which are minor and conducted in specific population groups and these studies may limit their generalise ability. Some of the studies believe on retrospective self-reports. The qualitative studies of resilience are supportive in grasp the meaning of subjects' experiences, generating hypotheses, to throw a light on the complex interactions of their social locations (for example, gender, socioeconomic and racialization, status) and describing quantitative findings, but these studies are restricted in generalise their ability to other groups outside the population.

Studies related to cross-sectional design are not able to ascertain causation, or the consequences and exposure indicators are represented at the same time. Most of the factors related with higher level of resilience may be accumulative. For example, having a nurturing and healthy mother may lead to high self-esteem, self-confidence and social interactions, all of which increase resilience. Irrespective of many of these factors cause resilience in a straight way or reduce the effects of risk factors requires to be controlled. Other uncertainties involved the interrelations of the identified factors (redundant, accumulative or synergistic) and whether their effects depend on context (identified as magnified, depending on adversity, population, or time).

Four Concepts Related to Resilience :

Hardiness is a particular characteristic in which occurs a sense of control over one's life, a commitment to allocate meaning to one's presence and seeing change as a challenge. Progressive thriving is the ability to realize sense of adversity or vulnerability by focusing on the personal growth or positive changes. Thriving occurs when an individual not only returns to a healthy intellectual level of functioning but also attain an even higher level of functioning with the gain new skills, knowledge, experience and healthy social relationships. Posttraumatic growth is a stage which is far away denying and resistance. It goes up with various dimensions, involving an enlarge appreciation of life, a greater sense of personal growth, closer and productive intimate relationships, finding new circumstances and enhanced spiritual development. Each of the four concepts is explained differently by various experts, and the relation to resilience needs further research for better understanding. The first three factors may come about in the context of daily life stresses.

Many of the reviewed literature analyzed how resilience is more related intrinsically to a individual's life circumstances and own characteristics, as well as broader factors involving society's concern for freedom from discrimination, human rights to education and safety. Just as individuals' experience or state of health or illness is determined by biological or inherited factors, personal experiences, social circumstances, political environment and culture experiences, so it showed that resilience is considered utility in this way. Inequality in socio-economic status, human rights and social exclusion have worst effects on health and mental health of the individual globally and evidently on resilience. From the study reviewed here, areas of the biological, psychosocial and social mechanisms likely to hold up the personal resilience development are becoming apparent.

On when resilience, the literature was reviewed to (1) identify the strongest potential studies (2) uncover the theoretical aspect and development of the field (3) comparison of how



urban resilience is explained through studies and disciplines (4) explained a refined definition of urban resilience that is grounded in the literature and addresses conceptual tensions.

There were 172 studies reviewed to investigate, if they literally defined urban resilience. They were eliminated if they (a) failed to explain the term (b) another scholar's definition used. This analysis revealed 22 different definitions. Three additional definitions (Alberti et al., 2000; Brown, Dayal, & Rumbaitis Del Rio, 2012; Tyler & Mosch, 2012) were uncovered during the review of the aforementioned articles, leading to a total of 25 definitions of urban resilience. Resilience is considered as an immersive concept, referring to a relative resistance to experience of environmental risk, to the handling the adversity and stress, and it is different from positive mental health, nevertheless the factors which determine the development of resilience can be observe as analogous to those that uplift mental health. According to all fields of health resilience can be encouraged through population-based public health measures alongside health system change.

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Research Productivity of The Scientists in ARI, Pune : A Scientometric Study

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Introduction :

Over the past decades, changing patterns of government research funding have led research institute to increase emphasis on the quality and quantity of research and expect that more of their academics and research need to be more active. This has forced to conduct studies on examining various aspects of the nature of research conducted by the scientists. Research has received valuable contribution in generation of new knowledge benefiting to the society.

Keywords: ARI, Pune, Web of Science, Scientists

Working Definitions/ Terminology:

Bibliometric: The term bibliometric was coined by Alan Pritchard in a paper published in 1969. He defined the term as "the application of mathematics and statistical methods to books and other media of communication".

Scientometrics: This term was introduced and came into prominence with the founding of the journal named 'Scientometrics' by T. Braun in 1977 (Kumar, 2004 Sengupta, 2004) viewed scientometric as "Organization, classification and quantitative evaluation of publication patterns of all macro and micro communications along with their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculus."

Citation Analysis: The term content analysis refers to methods that count occurrences of selected lexical (related to words) features in samples of text or speech (Dooley, 2007, p.105). Content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of manifest content of communication (Berelson, 1952).

Web of Science is also known as Web of Knowledge is the largest and most trusted research and citation database in the world of Science, Social Science, Arts and Humanities, Books and Conference Proceedings.

Profile of the Institute

The Agharkar Research Institute (ARI) is a scientific institution based in Pune Maharashtra. The ARI founded in 1948 is the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science Research Institute, was renamed in 1992 as the Agharkar Research Institute (ARI) in honour and memory of the founder Director, the late Professor Dr. Shankar Punashobhan Agharkar. The ARI is an autonomous research institute fully funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) Government of India, since 1986.

Table A: Showing the total Number of Employees working with the Institute-

Designation	Total Nos.
Scientist G	2
Scientist F	1
Scientist E	5
Scientist D	10
Scientist C	6
Retired Scientists	2
Scientific and Technical support	44
Staff	9
Multi-Tasking Staff	17
Total	98

Objectives of the Study :

- To analyse the growth pattern of research publication output of scientists.
- To examine authorship patterns
- To investigate preferred publication pattern used by scientists.
- To find prolific author

Review of Literature :

Kumar et al. [1] investigated the bibliometric analysis of Journal of Library and Information Technology for the period of 2001 to 2010. The subject-wise distribution of articles, growth pattern, authorship pattern and content coverage are the parameters used for the study. It is reported that majority of research papers are single authored. Maximum papers are reported for year 2008-2009 with 110 research papers from the researcher of government research institutions. In another report [2], it is also shown that research or scientific productivity depends on the fund availability for research, recruitment and organization of seminar or conference. Further the joint authorship trend is more and degree of collaboration is high. In still another work, research productivity of researcher at Indian Institutes of Technology in India is studied on the basis authorship pattern, research pattern and subject-wise research [3]. Halder et al. [4] highlighted the growth pattern of library and information science literature. The study revealed the various aspects of pattern and uniqueness of contributions of this journal.

The contribution of academicians, librarians on this topic in various dimensions has yielded invaluable set of research output. Going through the various studies during the literature survey, the researcher found that very few researches was done. The researcher selected this research topic to find out research output of ARI scientists.

Research Methodology :

The Research method depends on the nature of research topic selected. The present research topic related to assessment of research contribution of scientists in ARI. For this topic, descriptive research method is being used for carrying out the research. The data collection tool for the scientific contribution used is data available from the web of science online data base.

a) Sources of Data Collection

i) **Primary Data:** Primary Data from Web of Science Bibliographic Database and College Annual reports will be consulted for getting published data of institute.

ii) **Secondary Data:** will be tracked from the literature review.

b) Technique and statistical tools for analysing data

The following are the statistical tools will use by the researcher:

- Google Docs: - Data Collection Tool
- Microsoft Excel: - Data Storage Tool
- R. Biblioshiny: - For Data Analysis & Interpretation.
- Microsoft word: - Data Presentation.

Limitation of the study

- The study is more focused on 36 permanent scientists research output.
- The area of the study is restricted to Pune.
- Web of Science database used for data collection
- Data for 10 years (2008 to 2017) is considered for this study.
- Government website and institutional websites and its annual report will be used for collecting information of the scientific output and their status.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Figure 1. ARI Research Output (2008-2017) from web of science online database

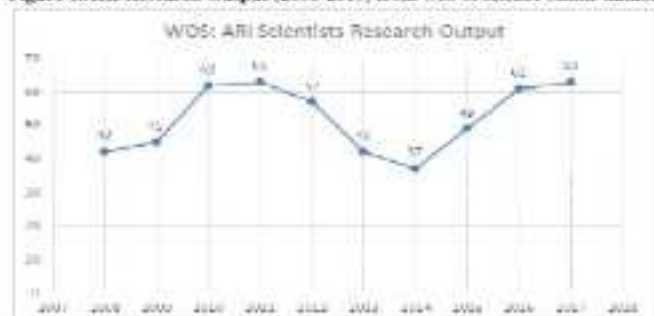


Figure 1, shows (2008-17)10 years research output of ARI Scientists. In 2008 research publication by the scientists were 42 and in 2009 were 45. Again, in the year 2010 number of publications were increase i.e., 62 and again in 2014 number of publications decreases to 42 and in 2015 number of publications were 37. Hence the publication growth pattern is linear.

Table1. ARI Scientists detail research publications in the Web of science index journals

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2008:2017
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	262
Documents	521
Average years from publication	7.36
Average citations per documents	38.01



Average citations per year per doc	2.187
References	20401
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	449
article; book chapter	1
article; proceedings paper	11
article; retracted publication	1
correction	1
editorial material	4
letter	8
meeting abstract	20
news item	3
proceedings paper	6
review	15
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ISI)	1034
Author's Keywords (EI)	1574
AUTHORS	
Authors	1390
Author Appearances	2912
Authors of single-authored documents	8
Authors of multi-authored documents	1382
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored documents	9
Documents per Author	0.575
Authors per Document	2.67
Co-Authors per Documents	5.59
Collaboration Index	2.7

Table 1. shows that total number of Publications were 521 and single author documents were only 08 i.e., multi author documents were 513. Here multi-authorship pattern is dominated. Again, out of 521 research publication 449 research published in the web of science index journals. It clearly shows that scientists were prefer to publish their research output in the qualitative journals.

Table 2. Shows the author's impact

Author	h index	g index	m index	TC	NP
PAKNIKAR KM	18	40	1.385	2522	44
SINGH SK	10	23	0.769	576	36
DHAKEPHALKAR PK	14	30	1.077	951	37
BODAS D	11	16	1	290	31
RANADE DR	10	17	0.769	321	19
RAJWADE JM	10	12	0.769	1548	12

Table 2. shows, that scientist Dr. Paknikar KM with 44 research articles and 2522 citations with h-index 18 was most prolific author in the Agarkar Research Institute.

Findings :

- After in-depth analysis of 10 years data researcher found that the growth pattern of research publication output of scientists was linear.



- ▶ Web of science database retrieve for 10 years research publications researcher found that only 08 articles out of 521 articles were published by single author.
- ▶ After investigating 521 research articles 449 research published as journal articles.

Conclusion :

Scientometrics has become one of the most relevant areas in Library and Information Science complementing traditional approaches or starting new vistas in the investigation of the quantitative and qualitative performances of research outputs. This research output is measures in many different dimensions.

This study has carried out to assess and portray the research productivity of Agharkar Research Institute in Pune using scientometric indicators. The study is restricted to the data available in the Web of Science database on publications for a window period of 10 years i.e., 2008-2017. The findings of the study against the three objectives have been visualised in different parameter of research for the ARI in the study. Scientists were preferring to publish their research in the qualitative journals and multi-authorship pattern is pre dominant over single authorship.

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Herbal Immune Booster 'Indian Medicinal Plants and Their Potential Against COVID-19'

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Abstract :

At this Covid-19 pandemic situation, various studies reveal that those people having strong immunity has higher recovery rate against Covid-19. From this observation we aware that the beneficial properties of *Azadirachta* and other herbal products aiding to cure infectious and other diseases. Garlic, Ginger, Turb, Amla, Lavangam, Chekkara Phool, Turmeric etc. Since these medicinal plants having low cost, minimum toxicity and almost found everywhere in country. These plants are known to be rich in antioxidants, vitamins, proteins, dietary fibers, amino acids, minerals, various alkaloids, natural antibacterial phytochemicals it has potential to improve immunity to fight against Covid-19 and other infectious disease and play an important role to build healthy body.

Keywords: Covid-19, Coronavirus, Ayurvedic Plant Medicine, Immunity Booster, Herbal Plants.

Introduction :

In the present investigation Covid-19 pandemic lack of potential antiviral medicines against infectious disease- identifying the potential phytochemicals to boosting the immune system to overcome the Covid related illnesses. In view of the urgency the Covid-19 outbreak the world health organization has much focused on rapid initiation of research and development activities in herbal and modern systems of medicine. There are number of medicinal plants like Garlic, Ginger, Turb, Amla, Lavangam, Chekkara Phool, Turmeric etc. Its important for treatment of *diabetes mellitus* and other various diseases. These plants have great important due to their nutrients values and major sources of medicines as they have been found in human history objective, which will help in refreshing the immune system and also helps in killing the attacked viruses. Immune systems in the body play an important role to fight against unhealthy environment and microbes such as Virus, bacteria, fungus etc. and various numbers of other diseases. In order to boost the immune system, the alternate source, which are not only provided healthy environment to body but also boost the immune system without causing any side effects. COVID-19 can infect people of all gender and ages.



Material and Methodology

The given below data are collected in different research papers and discussion with traditional healers which are mentioned in different research paper and analyzing that data and arrange in particular tabular work. The traditional healing practices in different places in India with was insufficiently documented and authors made efforts to document the healing practices used by different communities with details of methodology and doses.

The chemical constituents that are mentioned, which is analyses in different researchers in their review of literatures are collected according to uses of traditional herbal plants. However, most of the plants involved in traditional practices described in this paper.

Origin and transmission of corona virus –

The COVID-19 epidemic started from Wuhan city of China towards the end of December 2019 and since then spread rapidly to Thailand, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Iran in the early months. We know that the disease is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which spreads between people in several different ways. The virus can spread from an infected person's mouth or nose in small liquid particles when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing or breathe. These particles range from larger respiratory droplets to smaller aerosols.

Indian Medicinal plants approaches against COVID-19

Medicinal plants are known to have antiviral properties and several health benefits and their bioactive constituents may provide help in designing novel alternative and supplementary treatment for COVID-19. Due to less cost, easier availability and no side effects, majority of the Indian population trust upon herbal medicines. Apart from developed drugs, various medicinal plants impart critical immunomodulatory / antioxidant response. These include:

Gulab (Tinospora)

Tinospora cordifolia is used for diabetes, high cholesterol, allergic rhinitis (hay fever), upset stomach, liver, gonorrhea, syphilis, gout, lymphoma and other cancers, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), hepatitis, peptic ulcer disease (PUD), and to boost the immune system. It contains many different chemicals that might affect the body. Some of these chemicals have antioxidant effects. Other might increase the activity of the body's immune system.



Gulab (Tinospora)

Ginger (Zingiber officinale) is a flowering plant whose rhizome, ginger root or ginger, is widely used as a spice and a traditional remedy. It is an herbaceous perennial which grows annual pseudostems (false stems made of the rolled bases of leaves) about one-meter tall bearing narrow leaf blades. The inflorescences bear flowers having pale yellow petals with purple edges, and arise directly from the rhizome on separate stems.



Ginger (Zingiber officinale)

Tulsi (*Ocimum Tenuiflorum*)

Holy basil, (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*), also called tulsi or tulasi, flowering plant of the mint family (*Lamiaceae*) grown for its aromatic leaves. Tulsi has abundant amounts of **antioxidants and micronutrients** that help in fighting off common ailments like cold, flu, fever, asthma, etc.



Adhika (*Azadirachta Vayona*)

Used for treating **bronchitis, asthma and dental ailments**. It relieves cough and breathlessness. Its local use gives relief in pyorrhea and in bleeding gums. Relieves toothache, cures chronic catarrh and is used as an aphrodisiac. Adhika, commonly called as Vasa in Ayurveda, is a popular medicinal plant.



Adhika (*Azadirachta Vayona*)

Lavangam (Cloves)

Cloves are the aromatic flower buds of a tree in the family *Myrtaceae*, *Syzygium aromaticum*. They are native to the Maluku Islands in Indonesia, and are commonly used as a spice. Cloves are the aromatic flower buds of a tree in the family *Myrtaceae*, *Syzygium aromaticum*.



Lavangam (Cloves)

It is widely used as cooking and medicinal fruit and is most popular in indigenous system of medicine. The fruit is an important source of essential and volatile oil. Traditionally, the fruit has been used in digestive, carminative, dyspepsia, antispasmodic, and stimulant, antihelmintic and diuretic.



Cloves (Lavangam)

Turmeric (*Curcuma Longa*)

Turmeric especially its most active compound, curcumin have many scientifically established health benefits, such as the potential to improve heart health and prevent against Alzheimer's and cancer. It's a potent anti-inflammatory and antioxidant. It may also help



Turmeric (*Curcuma Longa*)

Table 1: List of Some medicinal herbal plants found in India

Local Name	Botanical Name	Family Name	Description	Chemical Constituents	Parts used	Therapeutic Uses	Ref
Galad	<i>Thymus serpyllifolia</i> (Wald.) Aiton	Myrsinaceae	Shrub, erect, stem green when young and covered with dry papery bark. Leaves opposite, petiole pubescent. Flowers in axillary racemes, male flowers polyadelphous, sepals 5-5, Petals 6, polyadelphous, gynoecium stamens 6, free.	Thymopin, Thymoponic, Coumarins, Fluroyl glycosyl glycoside	stem, root, aerial part	Liver, cough, wheezing, bronchitis, leprosy, scabies	1
Chajir	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe	Zingiberaceae	An erect, slender and herbaceous plant, grow up to 1.5 m high. Stems (pseudostems) extend above ground, arising from buds on the underground rhizomes, which are thickened, branched, somewhat resembling a water lily.	Alpha carotene, citral, cineole, gingerol, zingiberone, capsaicin, saipone, gingerols, gingerones A	rhizome	Liver, dyspepsia, cough, heart ailment, reduced appetite, diarrhea, flatulent abdomen, bleeding disorder, Anemia.	1
Tuli	<i>Cubeba zamboniiflora</i> L.	Lamiaceae	An undershrub, erect, much branched, aromatic. Leaves elliptic-obovate-lanceolate. Flowers purple cream or white.	Bornylacetate, Camphor, cineol, methyl chavicol, methyl chavicol, Eucalypt	Leaf, root, seed	Intermittent fever, viral hepatitis, leuko-dysentery, dyspepsia, cough, worms	1
Adulu	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> Mill.	Asclepiadaceae	Shrub, leaves rhombic-ovate flowers in spikes. Calyx lobes- 5, equal, densely connate. Corolla white, lobes- 5, bilobed. Stamens- 7.	Vanillin, Vanicic, beta vanosin, Vanosin, Vi-C, Carotene, p-hydroxy vanicic, Vanosone.	Leaf, root, flower	Fever, cough, dyspepsia, consumption, anemia, bleeding disorder, diarrhea, skin diseases.	1
Lavanam	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> (L.) Mill. & L.M.Perry	Verbenaceae	Small-medium sized evergreen tree, 3-10 m tall, leaves, dark, serrated flower buds are called cloves.	Beta-caryophyllene, cineol, natural, vanillin, isoeugenol, eugenol, myristic	Whole herb	Consumption, cough, dyspepsia, fever, vomiting, bleeding disorders	1
Chakras Phool	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Ait.) J. Polak	Simsiaceae	An evergreen tree up to 15 m tall. Bark about 25 cm in diameter with white bark, (woody, woody leaves/flowers solitary, yellow-green, sometimes flushed pink to dark red, fruits	Veratrin, Neoprenolone (9), Malonic acid (primary precursor of quinine) or an antimalarial drug, isopulegone, piperiprenolone, Limonene Pharmacological Principle	Yield	diabetic pain, diabetes, disturbances, cough, anemia, asthma	1
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae	Rhizomatous herb, with several upright tubers, 1.5 m tall, large, 15 cm in spikes, stems pale-	Curcumin, Curcuminone, Curcoid, Curcyl, Curcumenol, eugenol, piperiprenolone, piperiprenolone, curcuminolide	rhizome	Headache, respiratory distress, bronchitis, asthma, tropical eosinophilia, diabetes.	1



Conclusion

The SARS-CoV-2 has become a threat to human population due to non-availability of approved vaccines or drugs for its treatment. Many herbs that have been reported to work as an immunity booster against other viral infections, and to possess anti-allergenic/anti-inflammatory activities, need to be tested against COVID-19. Indian Traditional Medicines have a wide potential for being used in these tough times either for prophylaxis or as adjuvant, owing to their longstanding use in community, ancient references and scientific evidence about their safety and clinical efficacy. Keeping in view the potential of Indian medicines and medicinal plants of India, the herbal drug manufacturers, and the national and global research organizations should develop necessary strategies for furtherance of preclinical and clinical research on these promising therapeutic leads.

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Research Methodology in History Subject in Present Era

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Abstract:

History is digging into past in order to re-construct past history'. Historical research is going round rapidly among the historians, scholars and archaeologists. They are deriving their own and energy to enrich our knowledge about the past history with the help of their researches. As history is both a science and an art, the method to be used in writing history would be different from those of all other disciplines. As complete objectivity is impossible to achieve, the aim should be to reconstruct the past as nearly as it really happened.

What is Research:

Every thing written by a historian or a scholar does not fall in the category of research. Research may be defined as an activity which aims at bringing to light something new. It adds to the existing knowledge through a systematic study or investigation of a particular subject. A prominent scholar B. Sheikh Ali has written, "Research is the activity undertaken to bring out something new, to extend the horizon of knowledge and to contribute some original idea. It is an attempt to make a diligent and systematic inquiry or investigation into a subject, in order to discover facts or revise the known facts or put the facts into theories". Historical research can constitute either all or any of the three important activities given below:

1. Collection of New data

2. Fresh interpretation of the data already known

3. Subordination of the data to a principle

Generally research in India is undertaken after completion of post graduation but in some Indian Universities the students are given an option of writing a thesis in Master's Degree. It is in form of a long essay duly supported by available sources and interpretation. Usually a student applies critical methods in completion of his work. But serious research work is done by the students after completion of post graduate degree. A research work may be undertaken due to various reasons. Generally students undertake a research work in order to acquire a degree so that after completion of the same he may be able to secure a job. Sometimes a student wants to do research work in order to enhance his prestige and reputation. In some other cases students tend to do research work because they fail to get a job after completing their post graduation, hence in order get scholarship as a researcher, they undertake a research. It has two purposes, first to get degree and second to get some stipend to fulfill his needs.

Research Activities in History subject:

Research activities in social science have received great encouragement after the establishment of Indian Council of Social Science Research and Indian Council of Historical Research. Both these councils financially support not only the initiation but also the researchers. Hence the researchers are encouraged to undertake the research work in order to



provide degree as well as financial help. The following three categories of Research need special attention for better understanding of the historical research.

Research Pertaining to Data Collection: Data collection is the simplest type of research in which a student collects data and adds some new facts and figures in his research work. He also endeavors to provide some new ideas or information. He also adds some new ideas or facts to fight. Such type of research is very much needed in India in the field of Ancient Indian History, as there are many gaps in its study hence a bridge is to be constructed for the smooth study of Ancient History. Still some dynasties are unknown and people do not know the story of their rise and fall. Their chronology is also not clearly known to the readers. Moreover the exact dates of their battles are also obscure. A preliminary historical series, 'A lot of material even though available remains UN discovered which if discovered by our researchers is bound to add substantially to our existing knowledge. Unless we come to know about the pillars, coins, cave, rocks of the period of Mauryan and Gupta, we know very little about Bindusara, Ashoka and Samudra Gupta. Historians and researchers feel themselves limited when they make any investigation which adds to the knowledge. Actually a certain mental aptitude and some special qualities are required for a historian or researcher otherwise he would not be able to perform his data's projects well.

Research Pertaining to Interpretation of Data: After collection of data a researcher devotes himself to high stage of research. He also utilizes all the known sources in order to draw his conclusion. The researcher explains, interprets and evaluates all the material collected or available in his own way with a critical attitude so that some definite conclusions could be arrived at. The value and significance of his interpretation lies in the fact how he has used the new view point and new sources in a convincing manner. In fact, the interpretation of any collected data or available material can be made in several ways in order to prove his View point; hence the success of the researcher depends on the fact how he had utilized the views of the present and past resources in order to justify his conclusion. In case a researcher presents conflicting ideas and does not give any conclusion, there will be no need of doing research work. Historians have sharp difference of opinion regarding the fact that Gupta period was a golden age. Some of the historians affirm it while the others refuse it very firmly. In the case if some historians call a king defender of faith the others describe him as a 'fanatic'. So it comes up to capability of the researcher how he establishes the fact by making balance between the contrasting views. It is the duty of the researcher that he should provide a objective view to his reader.

Qualities of a good research scholar in history :

To be a good scholar or researcher a person must have some qualities which are necessary for good historian. The researcher who possesses the following qualities of head and heart can be named as good researcher.

Mental Outlook:

A good researchers can undertake the work of research more efficiently than any other person. But every person who is engaged in the work of research cannot be said to be a good scholar or researcher without a few qualities of head and heart. It is not proper to think that a person who is academically sound will prove to be a good researcher. Even a person who has not studied history can be a good researcher due to his power of interpretation and



understanding. Actually speaking Hegel was a philosopher, Comte a mathematician and Kowenhi and Corne were not historians, yet their works are considered one of the works of great and high quality and the historians paid due regards to their works. Actually mental outlook is more important than academic qualification in order to prove himself to be good researcher.

Critical Outlook:

The other quality of a true and good researcher is that he must have critical outlook so that he could see and interpret the data collected with a critical point of view. He should not simply follow the things as they are described by other historians or written on the sources available. He must have an ability to examine every issue with critical outlook and endeavor to find out the hidden facts of historical event. He must have a penetrating mind. If he does not possess these qualities, he will not be able to prove himself to be a good scholar.

Capability of interpretation:

Undoubtedly the data collection is very significant aspect of the research but it does not speak its self. It depends on the ability and capability of the researcher how he interprets the data collected and available sources. Data can be interpreted in many ways. A good researcher interprets the data in such a convincing manner as his view point may be accepted by the other scholars and readers without any hesitation. Actually a good researcher must have capacity to convince his readers.

Capacity for Labor:

Research work is not easy task. It requires a lot of labor to be done. It is not a commercial activity, and it should not be undertaken as a source of earning money. A researcher should enjoy hard work and try to collect the data and research material with the feeling of love for labor. He should endeavor to find out his research material in public and private sector in order to complete his thesis.

Subject Knowledge:

It is necessary that the researcher must have complete knowledge of the subject. He is required to collect the source material which is not an easy task. He must make proper distinction between data collection and differentiate the matter to be utilized and reject investigation. If he is not efficient to make this distinction, he may important aspect and utilize the secondary sources. Therefore a rise required to pay deep attention to the original material instead secondary one. So it is very significant for the researcher how he Devote collected data.

Collection of Material :

Collection of material is also a significant quality of a good researcher. Primary and secondary sources can be made available about the past events and private and public sectors should also be searched in our to find out the source material. Though it is very difficult to procure the source material from the person who possesses it but an intelligent and good researcher tackles the situation very well and lays his hand on the sources. If some source material is available out of the country or it is scattered at different places then the researcher needs a lot of courage, patience and money to get it. A good researcher works hard to procure it.

Objective View :

Another quality of a good researcher is that he must have an objective outlook. Since subjectivity is in the consciousness of every person, it is very difficult to have an objective



outlook in research. Each historian has his personal view about every historical event and it is not easy to get rid of it. Hence in spite of his best efforts his view is reflected in his works here and there. A good researcher must be objective in his views and approach. He should describe each event of history as it had happened and he must not wear colored glasses at the time of writing. It does not mean that a historian is bound to write the views of others only. He is at liberty to describe his own point of view; it is capable to convince others about his own outlook.

Balanced View:

A good researcher must possess a balanced outlook of every event. It is closely connected with the objective outlook. A good scholar of history is required to describe things as they actually happened to be. He should neither be optimistic nor pessimistic in his views. At the same time he should also not altogether condemn any established fact nor praise any event too much. He must avoid making under estimation or overestimation of the events. A balanced view would enable a historian to be a successful researcher. The inaccurate presentation of facts would deprive him of the qualities of a good researcher.

Tools of Research:

Now-a-days some latest tools and technology of research have come to light. It had not only made the work of a good researcher quite easy but also enabled him to analyze the data collected comfortably. Even a heap of data can be analyzed correctly with latest technique. The use of computer in the field of research has proved to be very useful. It can be used for analyzing data and doing the other tedious work. A good researcher must be capable to know these tools and techniques. In case he does not know these techniques, he would not be able to accomplish his work accurately and efficiently. Moreover, he can save a lot of his time by resorting to computer.

Qualitative Work:

The whole approach of good researcher in history must be new and convincing one as well as rational. He should lay stress on quality instead of quantity. He must remember that time spent is not as important as that of the quality of the work. If he had produced only a single volume of work during his life time and impressed the people with his efficiency and skill, it would add to his name and fame. Nobody cares for the time taken by a good historian or researcher provided his work is authentic and events based on established facts. A prominent scholar remarks, The scholars who have made a mark in history in all parts of the world are those who have produced really important historical works.

Flexibility in Research Plan:

A researcher knows it very well that his work is not easy. During the course of his study he has to face various problems. He must not be disheartened by these problems. Sometimes the work of the researcher is interrupted all of a sudden due to some unforeseen reasons and his time schedule is badly affected. Moreover financial problems and access to research material also disturb the researcher from time to time. A good researcher is required to face all these hurdles's boldly. Actually must plan his work in this way that in case of any problem it could be changed. So flexibility in planning is essential.

Common Sense and Boldness to Face Criticism :

The essential quality of a good researcher is common sense. Is the absence of it, he cannot work efficiently. It also includes power of judgment and sharpness of mind. If a researcher possesses extraordinary common sense he will be capable to solve many intricate problems. A good researcher is also required to be bold to face criticism; he must know that people may criticize his work. Even there is no point to be criticizing some good scholar criticise the work of others for the sake of criticism. A good researcher never stops his work in spite of all criticism. The absence of criticism may lead to errors, but excess of criticism, some time discourages the researcher very much. A good researcher faces all these criticisms very boldly and does not pay much attention to this criticism.

Knowledge of Research Methodology :

There is a great difference between the history of the past and the history of the present time. Research in history has become very sophisticated. Now the scholar of today need not collect only facts and figures, nor is his work confined to chronological description of events. Moreover his study is not only confined with kings and other elites of the society but also his scope of study has extended a lot. He has to observe, analyse and critically evaluate the events and happening in order to draw an exact conclusion. Hence good knowledge of research methodology is very essential for successful researcher. The knowledge of making notes and synopsis as well as bibliography is also essential for a good researcher. For this he will have to resort to various methods such as data collection, use of library, questionnaire method, interview method, survey method etc. It will add to the quality of his research work. Methodology saves time and energy and increases quality. A researcher is likely to waste his time and energy without knowing research methodology. B. Smith also writes to this effect. An historical methodology is also scientific, it has acquired a system, a plan and a procedure, the neglect of which would lead to numerous errors. History is no longer a record of mere political events of some kings and queens and courts and wars, but the process of man's mind about it every sector of life. The sheer complexity of the problems requires intelligent sifting of the data through a fool proof method, and hence greater sophistication is introduced even in the art and science of writing history.

If we say that in older days scholars in history had produced monumental works. During this period they did not have any knowledge of research methodology and if they were capable to do so why the scholar of modern time would not be able to follow in their footsteps. Actually there are a lot of differences between the history of the past and the history of the present. Moreover the number of such scholars was very few. They can be counted on finger tips and such scholars are born after centuries. But in modern times if any facility is provided to a researcher, he must utilize it. It will not only save his time and energy but also add to the quality of his work. To sum up we may say that all those qualities referred to above are the essential values which a good researcher is required to acquire, only then he would prove to be a good researcher.

Historical Sources of Data Collection :

Collection of historical data is not an easy work. The researcher has to face many difficulties while collecting authentic data. Both the primary and secondary sources are used for it. In fact, sources means numerous fragmentary evidences, scattered here and there. They are not



available in one single book, so a researcher will have to work hard and tackle archaeological, epigraphically and numismatic materials for collecting data in order to complete his research work. A good and intelligent scholar also faces the following difficulties during the course of data collection. In spite of his best efforts and wisdom he cannot get rid of them.

Difficulty of Identification of Names:

A scholar or historian who has devoted himself to the task of data collection is required to work hard. He must go through the entire available material. No doubt, there are many names of the places in the data, where many important events of history have taken place but now it is very difficult to identify them in the present context. The name of the place went on changing with the passing of time. Sometimes the name of the person and place are identical but at other place they are contrasting. Moreover, the names of the significant rulers and authors also differ in description of different scholar; hence it becomes very difficult for the persons involved in the work of data collection, to trace the exactness of the material collected.

Non- Availability of the Research Material:

All the historical research material is not available at one place and some of it has been lost in the course of time. A part of the material is eaten up by the moths, and some of it is buried beneath the earth. The cyclic change of weather has almost destroyed all such material, hence it is very difficult for the researcher to establish link between the gaps which are created due to destruction of past records. Besides this during Middle Ages a large number of materials were either burnt or destroyed by the foreign invaders who made invasion over India from time to time. Many historical buildings were also razed to the ground by these invader which if remained could have supplied much information regarding the art and culture of the contemporary period. Besides this the foreign invaders carried some fine specimen of art and literature to their own countries and thus they deprived us of some very significant source material.

Difficulties of Deciphering:

In ancient times it was very difficult to record the historical event for want of printing press. Moreover engraving on stone and copper plate was not easy. Hence all the data could not be recorded and made available to the posterity. Sometimes the data available is recorded in a language which has still not be deciphered, hence it did not prove to be of any advantage to the scholar.

Subjective Writings :

One more difficulty which a research has to face is that the recorded and available source material is written subjectively. During Ancient and Medieval period the historian and scholars were closely connected with the royal court and whatever was written or composed was nothing more than the praise of their patron. Their description is chiefly without objectivity. The patronized scholars have mixed the facts with fiction in such a way as it had become very difficult for the scholars to read between the lines and draw out the real conclusion. The same problem is still harassing the modern scholars. The historians of advanced and well to do countries have drawn a very miserable conclusion of the poor nations and the colonies. Thus their cultural contribution and heritage have been ignored altogether. Therefore the data collectors are in a state of confusion how to find out the exact objective data in order to establish the facts.



Dilemma of Scatter Data :

All historical data is not available at one place. Therefore a researcher has to find much difficulty in collecting the scattered data. Most of data pertaining to wars, kings, dynasties etc. is scattered in different states and a researcher is required to make extensive tours in order to collect the data. Some of data is scattered here and there however remains inaccessible, hence the researcher feels a lot of trouble. A lot of material was taken away by the invaders and they had put it there libraries and archives, so it is all the more difficult for the researcher to travel abroad and collect the required data which needed a large amount of money and time. So the scattered data is an intricate problem for the researcher.

Conclusion:

Historical research is a very difficult work. It is not only time consuming but also needs patience and hard work. It also requires a lot of money and there are chances that the labor of the research is wasted away in spite of his best efforts. It is also not sure that the researcher may be successful in bringing about a new truth or new ideas or knowledge is added. All these problems often check the scholars to give up their idea of making research work in the middle. However there are many aristocratic monarch, scholars, organizations and institutions which are laying stress on the research in history. In fact neither the research work in history has ever been discouraged nor has it ceased here almost down. Instead of this the number of the research scholars in history is increasing very rapidly and scholars are devoting themselves day in and day out to the historical research work. They are making use of new technique in the field of research and their attitude is becoming analytical and critical day by day. Considering the significance and utility of the historical research work, scholars are taking interest in it. The following are some important advantages of historical research work:

Historical research is of great advantage for those who have not started their career in yet. After the completion of their secondary work and having some experience of historical research, they can easily get a job in some college or university. They can also get appointed in schools or archaeological department etc. A research degree also adds to the prestige of individual in the society. A good research work also gives mental and psychological satisfaction to a good researcher. Usually there are three categories of the individuals who are devoted to the historical research work. The beginner forms the first category. No doubt they do not make a positive contribution in the writing of history. Their chief intention is to obtain degree and get job somewhere. The second category of scholars is of those who have sufficient knowledge of historical research and happenings. They have also written some good books of history and the research articles but they still require making further development in their thinking level so that they may contribute something. Next. The third category consists of scholars who are well established and renowned. Their contribution is well known at the national and international level. Their view point is quite clear and their approach is analytical and critical. They went on writing fresh books in order to add some new to the existing knowledge and spread their name and fame.

Actually society is benefited more than is the individual by the historical research in different ways. There are number of missing link in the history of old nations. These gaps can only be filled by the historical researches. Nations are benefited by the historical researches because it removes confusion regarding chronology of events, rise and fall of dynasties and civilizations. Thus a nation has clear picture of her rise and fall. Some new discoveries are also



made through historical research. Some of these discoveries are not only important for the people but for the entire world. The search of Indus Valley Civilization has changed the old thinking of the people. Now they have begun to think that the Indian civilization is quite old so far people regarded that the Vedic Age was the oldest period of the

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Modern Marketing Concept and Challenges

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Abstract :

Marketing is a process that affects our lives. We are consumers, but many of us are part of marketing like entrepreneurs, wholesalers, vendors, Raw material suppliers and so forth. As we know, the concept of marketing is constantly redefined. Marketing defines activities that create value through exchange between parties. This concept is a traditional definition of marketing. This used in many companies and organizations. But in the globalization age, another concept is created that called modern marketing. In this article we tried to examine the concept of modern marketing, role and characteristics and challenges of its usage in companies and firms.

Keywords: Marketing, Marketing Strategy, Marketing Mix, Modern Marketing, Role of Modern Marketing

Introduction :

World is constantly changing. Creating new industries and products show this fact. A few years ago, speed of these changes, maybe was every couple of years or every decade. But now, every year or every month we are seeing new goods and products that in the past there was not any kind of them. Before 2007, nobody even thinks that one day someone will make phones that work with touching our hands. But today, these phones are inseparable parts of our lives and without smart phones, our lives maybe seem too hard. Emerging new products needs new markets and finding new markets needs new marketing that called modern marketing. So in the globalization age, we need to consider the concept of modern marketing and its role and place at the companies and organizations.

Marketing :

While it may seem unnecessary to start out discussing basic marketing it is important to establish a common point of reference in regards to marketing issues within a modern framework. Marketing is a term that is used in various contexts and a baseline understanding is essential. The term marketing is used to describe activities that create value through voluntary exchange between parties (7).

In marketing, these concepts have a close connection. They include: market, product and market.

Marketing Strategy :

Strategy is viewed in different ways by various authorities. The Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary defined a 'strategy' as an art of planning and conducting an operation in a war or campaign or skill in planning or managing any affair well, or a plan or policy designed for a particular purpose. Chandler (1962) sees a strategy as "the determination of the basic long-term goals and objectives of an enterprise and the adoption of courses of action and the allocation of resources necessary to carry out the goals"(3). To Daft (1988) strategy is the plan of action that prescribes resource allocation and other activities for dealing with the environment and helping the organization attain its goals(15).



- **Marketing Mission :**

Each business unit needs to define its specific mission within the broader company mission. Thus, a television studio-lighting-equipment company might define its mission as "The company aims to target major television studios and become their vendor of choice for lighting technologies that represent the most advanced and reliable studio lighting arrangements."

- **SWOT Analysis :**

The overall evaluation of a business's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats is called SWOT analysis. SWOT analysis consists of an analysis of the internal and external environments.

- **Internal Environment Analysis :**

It is one thing to discern attractive opportunities and another to have the competencies to succeed in these opportunities. Thus, each business needs to periodically evaluate its internal strengths and weaknesses in marketing, financial, manufacturing, and organizational competencies. Clearly, the business does not have to correct all of its weaknesses, nor should it gloat about all of its strengths.

► **Strengths:** Trader Jane's can take advantage of the Trader Joe's name and reputation. This is a major strength in the markets where Trader Joe's exists. Trader Joe's is in 21 states and expanding at a controlled pace. This gives Trader Jane's a geographical advantage over any smaller local or regional competitors. Trader Jane's, like Trader Joe's, is privately held with no franchises.

► **Weaknesses:** While centralized management is strength in many areas, there is a weakness as the company gets larger and expands outside its initial area. As the company gets larger they will have to build regional distribution centers and needs to plan for this eventual capital expenditure. Also, time differences and culture can become a factor; in the Northeast, people are more formal; in the South business tends to move slower.

External Environment Analysis

In general, a business unit has to monitor key macro-environment forces (demographic, economic, technological, political-legal, and social-cultural) and micro-environment actors (customers, competitors, distributors, and suppliers) that affect its ability to earn profits.

► **Opportunities:** One of the primary marketing opportunities Trader Jane's can capitalize on is making healthy food more readily available and cheaper than normal health food stores. Trader Jane's can also take advantage of Trader Joe's purchasing power and offer their products at a price-point that is competitive with other major fast food restaurants.

► **Threats:** As the price of gasoline gets more expensive many consumers are cooking at home more and not getting in the car and driving to "pick-up" something to eat. The rise in wholesale prices of food is also a threat due to consumers having less money available for convenience items. Although a less serious threat, additional competition, from either a national fast food company or smaller local businesses, could lead to dilution of the market and price wars. This is probably not as big an issue because Trader Jane's has unique products that are not easily copied. Probably the greatest threat is a fickle public.

- **Goal Formulation**

Once the company has performed a SWOT analysis of the internal and external environments, it can proceed to develop specific goals for the planning period in a process called goal formulation. Managers use the term goals to describe objectives that are specific with



respect to magnitude and time. Turning objectives into measurable goals facilitates management planning, implementation and control.

- **Strategy Formulation**

Goals indicate what a business unit wants to achieve, strategy describes the game plan for achieving those goals. Every business strategy consists of a marketing strategy plus a compatible technology strategy and sourcing strategy. Although many types of marketing strategies are available, Michael Porter has condensed them into three generic types that provide a good starting point for strategic thinking: overall cost leadership, differentiation, or focus.

- **Program Formulation**

Once the business unit has developed its principal strategies, it must work out detailed supporting programs. Thus, if the business has decided to obtain technological leadership, it must plan programs to strengthen its R&D department, gather technological intelligence, develop leading-edge products, train the technical sales force, and develop ads to communicate its technological leadership.

- **Implementation**

A clear strategy and well-thought-out supporting programs may be useless if the firm fails to implement them carefully. Indeed, strategy is only one of seven elements, according to McKinsey & Company, that the best-managed companies exhibit.¹⁵ In the McKinsey 7-S framework for business success, strategy, structure, and systems are considered the "hardware" of success, and style (how employees think and behave), skills (to carry out the strategy), staff (able people who are properly trained and assigned), and shared values (values that guide employees' actions) are the "software." When these software elements are present, companies are usually more successful at strategy implementation.¹⁶ Implementation is vital to effective management of the marketing process, as discussed later in this chapter.

- **Feedback and Control**

As a firm implements its strategy, the firm needs to track the results and monitor new developments in the internal and external environments. Some environments are fairly static from year to year. Other environments evolve slowly in a fairly predictable way. Still other environments change rapidly in significant and unpredictable ways. Nonetheless, the company can count on one thing: The marketplace will change. And when it does, the company will need to review and revise its implementation, programs, strategies, or even objectives.

Marketing Mix

Marketing mix is the set of marketing tools that the firm uses to pursue its marketing objectives in the target market. Dividing the multitude of marketing variables or mix into four distinct categories makes it much easier to formulate a marketing strategy. The four categories are (1) product, (2) place, (3) price, and (4) promotion, and are commonly called the "4ps." Note also that the client is not part of, but rather is the target of the marketing mix (13).

Modern Marketing

The parcel the human society is going through is now reflected as various specialized works by names that express its nature (characteristics) in comparison with previous periods: the new economy (1), the knowledge economy, etc.. In the new economy, each science redefines its object, method, and scientific tool. Marketing is no exception to this trend, its concerns being continuously redefined and reflected in the framework of some concepts that reported in previous stages of marketing development are grouped in a new concept, called modern

marketing. Modern marketing traces its origin to the primitive forms of trade. As people began to adopt the techniques of work specialization, a need for individuals and organizations to facilitate the process of exchange emerged.

According to Philip Kotler (2001), marketing includes 5 competing concepts. That the recent 3 concepts are the most modern competing concepts and modern marketing is integrated of them. These 5 concepts are:

- **Production Era**

The production era, one of the oldest in business, holds that consumers prefer products that are widely available and inexpensive. Managers of production-oriented businesses concentrate on achieving high production efficiency, low costs, and mass distribution. This orientation makes sense in developing countries, where consumers are more interested in obtaining the product than in its features. It is also used when a company wants to expand the market. Texas Instruments is a leading exponent of this concept.

- **Product Era**

Other businesses are guided by the product concept, which holds that consumers favor those products that offer the most quality, performance, or innovative features. Managers in these organizations focus on making superior products and improving them over time, assuming that buyers can appraise quality and performance.

- **Selling Era**

The selling era, another common business orientation, holds that consumers and businesses, if left alone, will ordinarily not buy enough of the organization's products. The organization must, therefore, undertake an aggressive selling and promotion effort. This concept assumes that consumers must be coaxed into buying, so the company has a battery of selling and promotion tools to stimulate buying.

- **Marketing Era**

The marketing era, based on central tenets crystallized in the mid-1950s, challenges the three business orientations we just discussed. The marketing concept holds that the key to achieving organizational goals consists of the company being more effective than its competitors in creating, delivering, and communicating customer value to its chosen target markets.

The Marketing Era



Figure 2. Four Pillars of Marketing Era



► **Target Markets:** Companies do best when they choose their target market(s) carefully and prepare tailored marketing programs. For example, when cosmetics giant L'Oréal launched its "All Skins" line offering 115 foundation shades for different skin tones, Prescriptive credits All Skins for a 45 percent sales increase since this product line was launched.

► **Customer Needs:** A company can carefully define its target market yet fail to correctly understand the customers' needs. Clearly, understanding customer needs and wants is not always simple. Some customers have needs of which they are not fully conscious; some cannot articulate these needs in the words that require some interpretation. We can distinguish among five types of needs: (1) stated needs, (2) real needs, (3) unmet needs, (4) delight needs, and (5) secret needs.

► **Integrated Marketing:** When all of the company's departments work together to serve the customers' interests, the result is integrated marketing. Integrated marketing takes place on two levels. First, the various marketing functions (sales force, advertising, customer service, product management, marketing research) must work together. All of these functions must be coordinated from the customer's point of view.

► **Profitability:** The ultimate purpose of the marketing concept is to help organizations achieve their objectives. In the case of private firms, the major objective is profit; in the case of nonprofit and public organizations, it is surviving and attracting enough funds to perform useful work.

• **Societal Marketing Era**

Some have questioned whether the marketing concept is an appropriate philosophy in an age of environmental deterioration, resource shortages, explosive population growth, world hunger and poverty, and neglected social services. Are companies that successfully satisfy consumer wants necessarily acting in the best, long-run interests of consumers and society? The marketing concept sidesteps the potential conflicts among consumer wants, consumer interests, and long-run societal welfare.

Social Responsibility in Marketing

Most marketing organizations do not intentionally work in isolation from the rest of society. Instead they find that greater opportunity exists if the organization is visibly accessible and involved with the public. Because marketing often operates as the "public face" of an organization, when issues arise between the public and the organization marketing is often at the center. In recent years the number and variety of issues raised by the public has increased. One reason for the increase is the growing perception that marketing organizations are not just sellers of product but also have an inherent responsibility to be more socially responsible, including being more responsible for its actions and more responsive in addressing social concerns.

The Role of Modern Marketing

The key objective of an organization's marketing efforts is to develop satisfying relationships with customers that benefit both the customer and the organization. These efforts lead marketing to serve an important role within most organizations and within society. As was mentioned, modern marketing is a very new concept that needs companies and marketers pay attention to it. Until now, the roles of modern marketing and its application has not much



attention. Debi Kleiman the president of MITX, has enumerated 10 roles for modern marketing. In her opinion every firm must pay attention to them.

● **Marketing ≠ Advertising**

Advertising still is important but marketing today is much more about conversations, not shouting out messages – it's bringing the customer with us. Building customer love is about engagement and relationships.

● **Participation is the 5th P of marketing**

Today we live in a world where connected consumers want to have a say, want their voice to play a role. Participation is not about letting go of your brand, but instead it's a willingness to let others in. Give customers the means to play with your brand and make it their own.

● **Always be listening**

Online communities, ratings and reviews, Twitter, call centers, all provide opportunities to learn and improve. There are more opportunities now than ever before for channels to listen to your customers, you will be amazed at what people will tell you if they think you are listening.

● **Talk is cheap (media)**

Empower your customers to talk to their friends about your products, their influence is far greater. Provide ways for them to spread the word, enlist in your cause, share what they learned.

● **Me-Commerce is better than E-Commerce**

Create digital experiences and interactions on a mass scale make them feel like they are 1:1. Digital technology has enabled this – personalized discovery, product customization and stellar customer care. There are a few great young companies in Boston, Blank Label and Costume Made that are working on this.

● **Think mobile first**

According to the Pew Internet Project, 88% of adults carry a mobile phone, 50% of which are smart phones. 19% have tablets. Mobile devices account for 30% of email opens. Thinking mobile first means understanding how the consumer is experiencing your brand on the go, when it's convenient for them. The rise of mobile should encourage you to rethink the role of Location. Even better, reinvent your offering to make location matter—how can it change the game?

● **Content is king**

Be relevant, meaningful and helpful and people will come to you. What are you expert in? What do you know about better than anyone else? Share all the facets of this. Think about how your product fits into people's lives – business, personal whatever - and build a content strategy around it.

● **Every employee is a brand manager**

Marketing, capital M means that your customer service department, your innovation or R&D group, your retail clerks – anyone that has a touch point with the customer all know and understand how to communicate what your product means, what the brand stands for and can bring it to life in their work every day.

● **Two parts here: Use technology to simplify and measure everything**

Can technology help me do this better? Think about user experience through the entire purchase path and how technology can make it better, help to know what our customers want and give it to them. Technology can also help track how we are doing.



- **Don't be a lemming**

It can be so tempting to try each bright shiny object that comes along that's the darling of the moment. Do not do this. Ask yourself how this would fit your customer and if the answer isn't obvious right away, it's probably a bad fit. For most products, you can't and shouldn't be everywhere online (5).

Characteristics of Modern Marketers

Two days, that modern marketing is created for responding Companies needs, it is important that the marketer become modern too. In this way, the person can coordinate himself for herself with modern marketing. Paul Christ has enumerated five characteristics for modern marketers. They include:

- **Basic Business Skills**

Marketers are first and foremost business people who must perform necessary tasks required of all successful business people. These basic skills include problem analysis and decision making, oral and written communication, basic quantitative skills, and working well with others.

- **Understanding Marketing's Impact**

Marketers must know how their decisions will impact other areas of the Company and other business partners. They must realize that marketing decisions are not made in isolation and that decisions made by the marketing team could lead to problems for others. For example, making a decision to run a special sale that significantly lowers the price of a product could present supply problems if the production area is not informed well in advance of the sale (6).

- **Technology Savvy**

Today's marketers must have a strong understanding of technology on two fronts. First, marketers must be skilled in using technology as part of their everyday activities. Second, marketers must understand emerging technology and applications in order to spot potential business opportunities as well as potential threats.

- **Need for a Global Perspective**

Thanks in large part to the Internet, nearly any company can conduct business on a global scale. Yet, just having a website that is accessible to hundreds of millions of people worldwide does not guarantee success. Marketers selling internationally must understand the nuances of international trade and cultural differences that exist between markets.

- **Information Seeker**

The field of marketing is dynamic. Changes occur continually and often quickly. Marketers must maintain close contact with these changes through a steady diet of information (4).

Modern Marketing Challenges :

The future isn't ahead of us. It has already happened, says marketing teacher Kotler. And this future, which we are seeing today has brought with it many opportunities as well as challenges. While on the one hand globalization and liberalization have brought down geographical barriers, technological advancement has made the world a smaller place. This has opened up immense business opportunities in the shape of the entire globe being one huge market, it has also posed threats to existing market share with the entry of foreign giants in the domestic markets. This change in the marketing environment necessitates a re-look at the entire



marketing function and strategy. The four pillars of marketing strategy have, been product, price, promotion and place. However, they have acquired newer dimensions in changing times (6).

Conclusion :

As is mentioned, modern marketing is a new concept that represents the needs and values of costumers and society, not just corporate and benefits. Companies seek their advantages and they do not care about basic principal that what kind of goals and values individuals and society have. Therefore, companies should be familiar with this modern and strategic principal and we must draw their attention to the aims and interests of the people and not just company's. It is possible by expansion of modern marketing concept and encouraging companies to replace it rather than the traditional way.

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Indian Economy an Analytical Study

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Abstract:

Agriculture sector also known as primary sector is essential for economic growth in any economy including India. It has emerged as the fastest growing sector in the global economy since independence. This sector contributing 15.7 per cent of GDP. In employment providing this sector is occupying first place. Its respectable share in foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow as well as in total exports makes it the engine of economic growth. Keeping in above backdrop, the present study makes an analysis of agriculture sector in Indian economy. The study confirms that agriculture sector has achieved tremendous growth over the year in Indian economy. Besides their contributions in GDP, employment and exports are also rising considerably. To maintain and accelerate the growth & contributions of this sector & so develop it as a true engine of economic growth, there is logic & rationale of complementary investments in physical infrastructure as well as in human capital.

Key words: Agriculture, Growth, Productivity, Farm, Reforms.

Introduction:

Agriculture is the Primary sector of Economy. It makes direct use of natural resources. It is contrasted with secondary sector (producing manufactured & other processed goods) & the Tertiary sector (producing services). This sector is usually most important in less developed countries & typically less important in industrial countries. Until the industrial revolution, vast majority of human population labored in agriculture. Pre industrial agriculture was typically subsistent in which farmers raised most of their crop for their own consumption instead of cash crop for trade. A remarkable shift in agriculture practices has occurred over the past century in response of new technology & the development of world market. This also led to technological improvements in agricultural techniques. Now, Agriculture with its allied sector is unquestionably the largest livelihood provider in India, more so in the vast rural area. It also contributes a significant figure to GDP. Most of the industries also depend on agriculture sector for their raw materials. The planned approach to development has helped the country to reach a stage where the country is self sufficient in food grains and has a comfortable buffer stock. These achievements have been possible mainly through the favourable policy framework. The policy of Indian Agriculture was to achieve food security by providing incentive for growth alongwith equitable access to land. As a result terrible famines have become events of the past and the agricultural production does not show large variation even in the event of adverse climatic condition.

Achievements:

As of 2011, India had a large and diverse agricultural sector, accounting, on average, for about 16 % of GDP and 10 % of export earnings. India's arable land area of 159.7 million hectares (394.6 million acres) is the second largest in the world, after the United States. Its gross irrigated crop area of 82.6 million hectares (213.6 million acres) is the largest in the world. India has grown to become among the top three global producers of a broad range of crops, including



wheat, rice, pulses, cotton, peanuts, fruits, and vegetables. Worldwide, as of 2011, India had the largest herds of buffalo and cattle, is the largest producer of milk, and has one of the largest and fastest growing poultry industries.

Importance of Agriculture:

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the life of an economy. It is the backbone of our economic system. Agriculture not only provides food and raw material but also employment opportunities to a very large proportion of population. The following facts clearly highlight the importance of agriculture in this country.

1. Source of Livelihood:

In India the main occupation of our working population is agriculture. About 70 per cent of our population is directly engaged in agriculture. In advanced countries, this ratio is very small being 5 per cent in U.K., 4 per cent in USA, 16 per cent in Australia, 14 per cent in France, 21 per cent in Japan and 32 per cent in USSR. This high proportion in agriculture is due to the fact that the non-agricultural activities have not been developed to absorb the rapidly growing population.

2. Contribution to National Income:

Agriculture is the premier source of our national income. According to National Income Committee and C.S.O. in 1964-61, 52 per cent of national income was contributed by agriculture and allied occupations. In 1976-77, this sector alone contributed 47.2 per cent while in 1981-82, its contribution was to the tune of 41.8 per cent. In 2010-12, it contributed around 22.4 per cent of national income. This was further reduced to 28 per cent in 1999-2000. Contrary to this, the proportion of agriculture in U.K. is only 1.2, in USA it is 3 percent, 2.5 per cent in Canada, 6 per cent in Japan, 7.6 per cent in Australia. The mere conclusion of all this is that more developed a country the smaller is the contribution of agriculture in national output.

3. Supply of Food and Fodder:

Agriculture sector also provides fodder for livestock (18.51 cr tons). Cow and buffalo provide production food in the form of milk and they also provide draught power for farm operations. Moreover, it also meets the food requirements of the people. Import of food grains has been very small in recent years, rather export avenues are being looked for.

4. Importance in International Trade:

It is the agricultural sector that leads country's trade. Agricultural products like tea, sugar, rice, tobacco, spices etc. constitute the main items of exports of India. If the development process of agriculture is smooth, export increases and imports are reduced considerably. Thus, it helps to reduce the adverse balance of payments and save our foreign exchange.

5. Marketable Surplus:

The development of agricultural sector leads to marketable surplus. As country develops more and more people are to be engaged in mining, manufacturing and other non- agricultural sector. All these people depend upon the food production which they can meet from the marketable surplus. As agricultural development takes place, output increases and marketable surplus expands.

6. Importance in Transport:

Agriculture is the main support for railways and roadways which transport bulk of agricultural produce from farm to the markets and factories. Internal trade is mostly in



agricultural products. Besides, the income of the govt. also, to the large extent, depends upon the prosperity of agricultural sector.

7. Contribution to Foreign Exchange Resources:

Agricultural sector constitutes an important place in the country's export trade. According to an estimate, agricultural commodities like jute, tobacco, oilseeds, spices, tea, cotton, iron and coffee accounted for about 18 per cent of the total value of exports in India.

8. Vast Employment Opportunities:

The agricultural sector is significant as it provides greater employment opportunities in the construction of irrigation projects, drainage system and other such activities. With the fast growing population and high incidence of unemployment and disguised unemployment in backward countries, it is only agriculture sector which provides more employment chances to the labour force. In this way, significance of agriculture emerges more and more.

Challenges

Three agriculture sector challenges will be important in India's overall development and the improved welfare of its rural poor.

1. Raising agricultural productivity per unit of land: Raising productivity per unit of land will need to be the main engine of agricultural growth as virtually all cultivable land is farmed. Water resources are also limited and water for irrigation must contend with increasing industrial and urban needs. All measures to increase productivity will need exploiting, amongst them, increasing yields, diversification to higher value crops, and developing value chains to reduce marketing costs.

2. Reducing rural poverty through a socially inclusive strategy that comprises both agriculture as well as non-farm employment: Rural development must also benefit the poor, including women, scheduled caste and tribes. Moreover, there are strong regional disparities: the majority of India's poor live in non-led states or at the bottom rank-Liaoning state. Reaching such groups has not been easy. While progress has been made - the rural population classified as poor fell from nearly 40% in the early 1990s to below 30% by the mid-2000s (about a 1% fall per year) - there is a clear need for a faster reduction. Hence, poverty alleviation is a central pillar of the rural development efforts of the Government and the World Bank.

3. Ensuring that agricultural growth responds to food security needs: The sharp rise in food-grain production during India's Green Revolution of the 1970s enabled the country to achieve self-sufficiency in food-grains and ward off the threat of famine. Agricultural intensification in the 1970s or 1980s can no longer depend on rural labor that roiled rural wages and, together with declining food prices, reduced rural poverty.

Recent Government Policies Affecting Indian Agriculture:

As part of its national agriculture program, India is producing crops that require significant intensification, especially for fungicides. The focus on such sugarcane production, horticulture and animal growth in the production of grains can lead to a significant boon for the crop production industry. Some major recent trends include:

1. Year of horticulture: Agriculture Secretary Mr. P.K. Joshi said that the Ministry of Agriculture is giving significant thrust to the horticulture sector. The year 2017-18 has been declared as the "Year of Horticulture." Two conferences are going to be organized during the year. The first conference in February will focus on planting, material improvement and crop



management while the second outcome is that quality will be on par with best management and processing. Throughout the year, exhibitions will be held.

2. Government of India likely to allow fresh export of sugar: The Government of India is likely to allow 1 million tonnes of fresh sugar exports with an aim to help cash-strapped sugar mills take advantage of the higher export price and repay farmers of previous cane purchases. In early January, the Supreme Court asked the mills to repay within three months around Rs. 9 billion (\$181 million) to farmers in the state of Uttar Pradesh for cane purchases made during 2005-2020.

3. Subsidized crop loans likely to be extended to farm equipment: The Ministry of Agriculture proposes to extend subsidized crop loan of 4% for agriculture mechanization. At present, the loan at the subsidized rate is only available for crop-related inputs such as seeds. Officials said the idea is to bring down farmers' labor costs, which account for around 25% of total costs.

4. Government of India to discontinue technological missions for cotton and jute: To give priority to food grain production, the Union Ministry of Agriculture has decided to end the technological missions for cotton and jute beginning in April. The move was partly prompted by farmers growing more cash crops beyond domestic demand. "In cotton, the average has gone up slightly year on anticipation of higher prices. However, domestic demand is not there. Now, producers eye export markets and there is no reason why the government will fund a cost to meet overseas demand," a government official said.

5. Cash transfer to farmers faces hurdle: The Indian Government buys rice, wheat and other crops from the farmers at a price known as "minimum support price" (MSP). The Food Ministry introduces this year a plan to transfer the MSP directly to the farmers' accounts or through account a check system, but it has run into difficulties. The plan was strongly opposed by the cartel of middlemen and commission agents. Commission agents purchase grains from farmers at low rates and sell the produce to Food Corporation of India at MSP. If payments are made directly to the farmers, the middlemen will lose their commission. Many states have not yet adopted a system to directly transfer money to farmers for grains procured on behalf of Food Corporation of India (FCI), making the plan purposeless. In Punjab, one of India's biggest contributors of grains, the government is facing the biggest challenge in starting the process of direct payment, as the state has a well-established system of commission agents and middlemen.

6. Conclusion:

Agriculture makes the highest contribution to India's GDP. Agriculture contributes almost about 15.7 percent to the country's GDP. It has been seen in the last few years that the input of the agriculture sector has been declining, but it is still the biggest contributor. Agriculture occupies a prominent position in Indian policy-making not only because of its contribution to GDP but also because of the large proportion of the population that is dependent on the sector for its livelihood. However, it is clear that India's agricultural sector has made huge strides in developing its potential. The green revolution massively increased the production of vital food grains and introduced technological innovations into agriculture. This strategy is analyzed in India's net trade position. While once India had to depend on imports to feed its people, since 1950 it is a net exporter of agro-food products. Its agriculture is large and diverse and its sheer size means that even slight changes in its output have significant effects on world agricultural markets. Training the farmers and educating them appropriately to change their



mindset and reorienting them to take up new activities or adopt foreign technology is of utmost importance. In this context, it is necessary to involve non-governmental organizations in training and mobilizing the rural poor to face the challenge of liberalization. Also, with domestic economic reforms, more care needs to be exercised to draw up state-specific liberalization measures to maximize their benefits. Lastly, in the implementation of these reforms for successful globalization, one crucial element, not entirely within control is the need for good governance and stability in the political and economic environment.

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Digital Library of India

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Abstract :

This article defines Digital Library and discusses its need in changing environment. In the age of information explosion. The computer technology began in information society. In fact digital Library is a part of modern library. In the present age of information transmission has been making tremendous impact on different sectors of the libraries and information centres. The world economy has been witnessing technological transformation as the adoption of technology has increased remarkably in every time. The digitization would give a significant boost to rural connectivity and enhanced standards of living of the people in the beginning time. Its increased digitization is expected to have a stakeholder economic social as well as developmental impact on the economy.

Digital Library :

Introduction after Gutenberg's discovery of printing 1452, the flow of printed material increased. Next came the discovery of many new mediums, e.g. We also saw different streams in the form of microfilms, magnetic recordings, film lighting and finally electronic media, electronic media, including e-journals, e-sources, internet etc. There are many types. With the advancement of printing and publishing technology, it was thought that future libraries would be without paperless libraries. Not that there is not a complete print or printed material at all. In both cases there is a hybrid library or a multimedia library or a multimedia library. The use of computers as well as the influence of electronic media seems to have greatly influenced the recent development of the library.

Digital Library Definition:

According to the Digital Library Federation of America, the definition of a digital library is as follows : "Digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily and economically available for use by a community or set of communities."

"Controlled collections of information bearing objects (IBOS) that are in digital form those may be organized accessed, evaluated and used by means of heterogeneous and extensive set of distributed services that are supported by digital technology" - Terence H. Smith (1987)

Digital Library Concept:-

There are differences of opinion as to what exactly a digital. Digital access to text, images, photographs, digital audio recordings, video tapes, Scientific data groups. Involvement in interactive video technology, texts in full digital format (e - book, e - encyclopedia, multimedia encyclopaedias) or similar literature. The concept of the existence of the library is believed to be 25 centuries old. The importance of the library is universal. It is a social organization, in which the wave of knowledge is hidden. The library is also called "Library is a Mirror of College". Since the invention of the printing press in the wake of the post-World War II industrial



revolution, the library has grown rapidly. The medieval university libraries were famous for their chained books. The public library movement came into being in the 19th century and libraries began their journey towards the true reader. Texts discovered on the basis of tables began to be given over the counter. Libraries adopted the Open Access system in the 20th century. Today, we stand on the threshold of a digital library.

Need for Digital Libraries :

In the future, there is a special need for the creation of digital information for the authorities and alternative practices, as well as for the preservation and protection of digital information in the library. The creation of digital practices is a need of the hour.

1) Limitations of Printed Media:- Even today we find printed material in the library literature collection. Children try to retain material in the form of appeals; but the limited life of the paper makes it difficult to sustain such material. There is a fear of material destruction.

2) Expanded the scope of the library: The library table is used to find the exact location. The table contains a description of the information listed in the practice; but there is no additional information about the practice in the table.

3) Preservation of different types of literature: Library collection contains books, periodicals, reference books, printed literature and many other types of literature. Includes unpublished non-printed literature (soundtracks, movies, videos, videos, etc.), paintings, museum items, display documents, toys, replicas, photographs, etc.

4) Combined facility to use information in different languages: In a multilingual federation like India, literature is produced in different languages. Materials in different languages may also be available in one library.

5) Technical difficulties in using the information transmitted through the internet: various types of digital information are available through the internet. For example, e-journals, e-databases, e-books, etc.

6) Production of Literature from Local Intelligence: It is possible for each library to collect as much literature as possible within the framework of available resources. Large subscriptions to popular magazines as well as digital resources like e-journals are unaffordable.

About National Digital Library of India (NDLI):

National Digital Library of India (NDLI) is a virtual repository of learning resources which is not just a repository with search/browse facilities but provides a host of services for the learner community. It is sponsored and monitored by Ministry of Education, Government of India, through its National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT). Filtered and federated searching is employed to facilitate focused searching so that learners can find the right resource with least effort and in minimum time. NDLI provides user group-specific services such as Examination Preparatory for School and College students and job aspirants. Services for Researchers and general learners are also provided. NDLI is designed to hold content of any language and provides interface support for 10 most widely used Indian languages. It is built to provide support for all academic levels including researchers and life-long learners, all disciplines, all popular forms of access devices and differently-abled learners. It is designed to enable people to learn and prepare from best practices from all over the world and to facilitate researchers to perform inter-linked exploration



from multiple sources. It is developed, operated and maintained from Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur.

NDLI is a conglomeration of freely available or institutionally contributed or donated or publisher-managed contents. Almost all these contents are hosted and accessed from respective sources. The responsibility for authenticity, relevance, completeness, accuracy, reliability and suitability of these contents rests with the respective organization and NDLI has no responsibility or liability for these. Every effort is made to keep the NDLI portal up and running smoothly unless there are some unavoidable technical issues.

What is NDLI?

National Digital Library of India (NDLI) is an all-digital library that stores information (metadata) about different types of digital contents including books, articles, videos, audios, thesis and other educational materials relevant for users from varying educational levels and capabilities. It provides a single window search facility so that learners can retrieve the right resources with the least effort or minimum time. NDLI is designed to hold content in any language and provide interface support for the leading vernacular languages. It is available on all popular forms of access devices including mobile apps on Android and IOS platforms.

Who all can be benefited by NDLI?

NDLI has been designed to benefit all kinds of users like students (of all levels), teachers, researchers, librarians, library users, professionals, differently users and all other learning learners.

There are so many Digital Libraries. How is NDLI different from them?

NDLI will provide a single window search facility to act as a one-stop shop for all digital educational resources. Information can be personalized based on the education level, choice of language, difficulty level, media of content and such other factors while other Digital Libraries may not include all these choices. NDLI provides interface support for the leading vernacular languages and thus one can select the language of his/her choice to search or browse through NDLI. In other words, it is like a 'customised service' provided in a 24x7 integrated environment to suit a user's requirement and will be like a single 'go-to' shop for any requirement.

About DELNET:-

It was initially supported by the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. It was subsequently supported by the National Informatics Centre, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India and the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. DELNET has been established with the prime objective of promoting resource sharing among the libraries through the development of a network of libraries. It aims to collect, store, and disseminate information besides offering computerised services to users, to coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and also to reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible.

DELNET has been actively engaged with the compilation of various Union Catalogues of the resources available in member-libraries. It has already created the Union Catalogue of Books, Union List of Current Periodicals, Union Catalogue of Periodicals, CD-ROM Database, Database of Indian Specimens, Database of Periodical Articles, Union List of Video Recordings, Urdu Manuscripts Database, Database of Theses and Dissertations, sample databases of language



publications using GIST technology and several other databases. The data is being updated in these databases and is growing rapidly. DELNET wants its Member Libraries which are more than 5200 to make best use of its online resources. In order to facilitate efficient and effective searching of information through the various online database and union catalogues of DELNET. DELNET information resources are bibliographic and full-text in nature.

Digital Library Structure

A very conducive environment has been created for the creation of digital libraries. An organization called 'Digital Library Federation' provides guidelines for digital libraries. Useful structures are available for digital library creation. For example, 1 D - space 2 Greenstone

A brief outline of the Princeton algorithm was created under the name ▼ New Zealand Digital Library Project at Boycott University in New Zealand. The software is available free of charge at www.greenstone.org. Greenstone is a fully functional, easy to use digital library software (Ready to use). Proper management of information makes it possible to put it on the Internet.

technology are unveiled in the computer world. Prices become cheaper for these programs, more and more institution will take advantage of it and start to automation their library.

Conclusion :

The topic was very interesting to research and many avenues of exploration were available find suitable sources for the topic. Digital Library and digitization of important works is a topic that will surely grow as newer technology are unveiled in the computer world, Prices become cheaper for these programs, more and more institution will take advantage of it and start to digitize library automation their library.

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(GHRM) and Green Creativity for Human Resources Professionals

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Abstract :

The idea of green human resource management the board has as of late joined with normal administration in business, urbanization, modernization that numerous so forward. It is essentially liable for overseeing HR work, and these work conclusions are acceptable. Green human asset the board methodologies are generally used to diminish the carbon impression of every laborer and the data capital of the holding affiliation. It additionally assumes part in persuading laborers to care for assets, and take part in expanding the executives to natural commitment. It is suggested that organizations ought to be more mindful of every one of the abilities that make HR the board green. The advancement needs of consolidating natural sensibility with human asset the executives. Associations currently perceive that while arriving at on cash related advantages, they should ponder the social and biological impacts to guarantee their responsibility. Consequently, this thought has of late considered, scholarly examines and specializations. This paper examines GHRM techniques in associations dependent on the numerous current compositions. The review discovered the significance of GHRM thoughts, practices, techniques, and challenges in the business and different associations. The review will be reported procedurally to assure, gather and disperse contemporary studies of green human asset the board.

Introduction :

The improvement world worries about the conditions powers organizations to move in viable strategies and expand on green strategies. The worldwide benchmark for preservation and assistance expects organizations to plan instructive frameworks. For everybody "green human asset the executives" is turning into an enormous administration region (Mehra and Chughan, 2015). Coordinating regular objections and systems into an association's general key progression objectives assists with arriving at a fruitful ecological administration structure. Poyrazia, Shahboomradik, Alshari, and Shahbarmaradik (2015) says biological administration in human asset the board (HRM) The combination has an essential since it is fundamental or significant, not a basic instrument.

Because of the advancement of worldwide normal customs and the improvement of worldwide regular models, associations need to acknowledge formal biological practices (Daly and Hartz, 2001). Various kinds of expounding on green advertising (Peattie and Rathayoka, 1992), Green Retailing (Koo-hung, 2010), Green Bookkeeping (Hebbington, 2001), and green administration, yet has centered the idea of green human asset the executives (GHRM). Business accept that liberating natural practices is a vital driver behind authoritative work on the grounds that the nature of human asset the executives advances has made them organic. Lee (2009) characterizes "green administration" as a movement, and the association has set up a characteristic administration way to deal with the planet.

The commitment and interest of representatives and the relationship of laborers are crucial to the acknowledgment of the idea of "green human asset the executives". We need to carry out this training in our regular routines (Hartwick, Rodman, and Maguire, 2008). They have



shows that regular administration structures can hopefully affect the person or natural reasoning and conduct of laborers' private lives.

The weaknesses contain direction in variable writing, its degree and comprehensiveness, just as procedural models and explanation intentions in the field. We know that HR experts are having a top to bottom conversation on the expression "green human asset the executives". Presently, associations are zeroing in on coordinating normal practicality into their HR innovations. On a case by case basis, a lot of examination is being done to support the green human asset the board. This review may help HR experts for the execution of green HR the board framework. It may likewise uplift workers to accept green administration methodologies to secure and upgrade the thriving of associations. Further explorations may track down the new discoveries and data on this respect.

Methodology :

This is abstract exploration and relies upon broad overviews of existing pieces of the Green Human Resource Management writing. Archive evaluating is acknowledged in light of the fact that it accords with building exploration and data in the field (Tasfield, Dwyer, and Smart 2003). Study targets, the utilization of genuine techniques prompted exact evaluating of the writing. Diverse data wells contain books, journals, e-paper and sites. Momentum research papers are important to examine flow writing. As indicated by the board associations, GHRM stresses openings for natural administration. A point by point and successful examination was led on the gathered archives.

Literature Review :

The Western writing is generally trailed by green human asset the board. Tuvyaria, Shahbazmoudali, Afshari, and Shahbazmoudali (2015) expressed human asset the board (HRM) resembles natural administration than basic allotment. It is important to heed them. Exceptional endeavors need for viable ecological administration as human asset the executives of an association (Rothberg, 2001). Furthermore, to help the whole executive and insurance of the natural administration structures in the association require human asset references.

Legitimacy inside the HR heads can rapidly change with the association to those ecological saints. An exploratory examination is portrayed by natural administration reburses that perform authoritative execution utilizing different boundaries.

Significant experiences perceive the contribution of natural objectives and techniques, just as the association's key improvement objectives, have prompted a measurable ecological administration structure. For quite a while and Huang (2001) accustomed that associations fundamentally need to change mechanical turn of events, similarly as they secure the climate, since it has been affirmed that by taking on green practices, associations might benefit more than previously (Merati and Bhandari, 2011).

The HR office has made a critical commitment to the association's strong culture arrangement (Harriss, 2010). It is perceived that the more significant the nature of green HR is, the more eminent is the force of associations to pick ecological administration systems (EMS) and gate plans. Diverse contemporary analysts have as of late reinforced their arrangement and spotlight on green human asset the board (Borrose and Gomez-Mejia, 2009).

Coordination of innovation and natural points into the associations generally significant improvement objectives help to arrive at a measurable EMS establishment (Dalen, Oyle, and



Manuvels, 2009). Various organizations support human and the executive practices to advance the improvement of human resource and bring clients who give hierarchical evaluation and benefits (Bosche, Pausse, and James, 2001). Proven methods for evaluation, creation and assessment the executives, readiness and labor force improvement, representative relations and prices systems are viewed as valuable resources for changing workers hierarchical nature methodologies (Rewick et al., 2009). A few specialists accept that to accomplish a practical corporate green administration system, numerous expert and administrative skills should be advanced among the workers (Daly, Bishop, and Steiner, 2007). Green concept of the association is improving. Creative apparatus and natural administration exercises (JFM) will have an effect, which will essentially influence the organization's acceptability and upgrade its benefits (Lin, Isner, and Hsieh).

Along these lines, to extend such a design, it eventually has a persuading HR the board section, including the presentation of severe extraction strategies (Girifan, Mousafa, and Fabrice, 2012). It emerges new abilities and abilities among the experts of the "Green" association. In this way, numerous techniques they use to lead research, these executives have proposed the ideas that are essential to the lawful game plan of human and the board issues, just as the green administration push in the association.

In a general sense, Green Human Resource Management, which is brought up by Della (2012), contains two prominent parts, especially focuses to the ecosystem human and releases and the insurance of learning capital. Since it suggests direct utilization of every laborer's contact/interface to progress suitable practices and treatment worker care and responsibility for acceptability issues (Minsky, 2012). The association's HR office emphasizes significant work to put natural obligation as a focus of the organization's objective assertion. So laborers can keep on reflecting such a model in their private lives.

The principle objective of green HR the board is to make workers aware of the efficacy of ecological administration. For example, what exercises are required, how they are completed, and how they can help the climate. This action truly advances crafted by laborers and is pleased with their extraordinary advance towards turning into a habit in the ecosystem program. Chiriac and Jacob (2012) discussed an exhaustive blueprint setting it on green human and the executives. It ought to be perceived that acceptability, incorporation of local living spaces and human and the executives is another region for quick improvement, and in this manner, the different works made totally are not portrayed.

Green Human Resource Management has reframed each activity that includes training, executing, and keeping a system that is allowed to make workers' associations green thanks to the ecosystem (Mitra and Chigata, 2013). One of the human and the executives parties is stressed over transforming a rat of the red laborer into a green choice, for example, a habit in the ecosystem representative, to at last accomplish the association's natural objectives, along these lines making a genuine obligation to ecological practically. HRM structure especially activities, capacities, and methods intended to draw in, make, and keep up with (or dispose of) the organization's HR. It suggests individual administration methodologies and practices for workers about the main executive corporate ecological plan.

That he said, it refers techniques, practices, and systems that green the association's effort to help people, society, ecological environments, and organizations (Opeta and Azevado, 2014). The inspiration driving green human and the executives is to create, update, and keep up



with growing among each representative in the association. The objective is for the individual to give the most outstanding individual obligation to every one of the four positions, to be specific, protectionist, unionist, and non-polluter and maker. In these regards, it is viewed as a way to deal with coordinate green improvement to guarantee ecological security. Green HR Management places extraordinary accentuation on supporting a green labor force, understanding, perceiving and measuring green exercises, and through human assist the executive measures, including enlisting, obtaining, planning, monitoring, making and advancing hierarchical human resources, keeping up with its green objectives (Mullapati, 2017)

What Green Human Resource Management Really Mean?

It is fundamentally about the utilization of green practices and structures into the green HR experts. It includes it acquiring human resources, labeling, planning, executing the board and compensating the executives. These objectives will focus on the general impression of the association. The components of human assist the executives are by and large thought to be conventional and practice numerous green methodologies, in every one of the ways.

Green Human Resources Planning

It aims to make a working the quantity of representatives and leads or laborers, expected to complete corporate natural administration exercises or projects (for instance ISO 14001, skilled thought, clean creation, and so on)

- ☐ Participate in certain representatives and laborers who are asked upon to perform corporate ecological administration exercises/plans/work out like ISO 14001, clean creation, clean thought, and so forth.
- ☐ Participate in the choice of advances to meet the recognized necessities of ecological work as choice of specializations for recruitment or natural audit, and so on (Sapkota, and Arastajin, 2017)

When in doubt, sets of assumptions can be used to decide the amount of ecological security related endeavor, commitments, and obligations (Ranaick et al., 2017). Sets of facilities and individual (work) specifics consolidate with social, natural, and individual in the associations. For example, protection commitments are made close by the task of ecological sustaining occupations and prosperity and security tasks. Associations may likewise utilize collaboration and cross-programme gatherings as work plan methodology to successfully manage the natural issues.

Green Human Resources Recruitment :

The way suitable technique, natural structure and facilities with the culture of insurance and legitimate climate. Green enlisting makes it without question those new capacities think about the green practices and natural system and will reinforce the existing ecological administration inside the association (Wehrmeyer, 1994). Getting the most innovative and imaginative specialists, according the selecting potential and enrolling quality staffs are incredibly comes. Wehrmeyer (1996) recommends the accompanying:

- ☐ The sets of facilities ought to decide the ecological declaring position, prosperity and security tasks, and other natural impact related positions.
- ☐ The meeting ought to be allowed to gauge the likely decline of the candidate with the association's green declarations.
- ☐ The acknowledgment program ought to be planned to give suitable information about suitable headway procedure and obligations, EMS and green targets of the association.



Green Orientation :

The methodology, structure, and practices of corporate ecological administration is for packing the competitor for the post, the associations should give the significant directions. In specific events, associations share express green acknowledgment to their services. They draft new representatives about natural hearing projects unequivocal to their businesses. Specialized hearing activities ought to be organized in order to empower the blend of new representatives into a culture of green mindfulness. Acknowledgment ventures should highlight an association's resolve for green issues of representation, like their prosperity, security and green working conditions (Deshwal, 2019). **GREEN HUMAN RESOURCES TRAINING AND**

Development :

Planning and bestway programs address natural and social issues to workers at all requirements. Getting ready and improvement involve working methodologies to reduce waste, provide utilization of assets, and conservation of eco-friendliness and diminishes natural debasement. It allows an opportunity to interact with laborers in ecological focus reasoning (Gangah, 2011). They have finished an assurance by embracing an alternate logical investigation methodology and recognized the need of Green getting ready and bestway in propelling business regard. *Education, Quality, Today, and Tomorrow* (2007) draws a review among 67 laborers and the success of the review exhibits that the improvement of an existing green administration structure was clearly dependent upon ecological preparing and advancement.

Green Performance Appraisal System :

Executive Management (EM) presents the realities of natural execution models that across over different units, and increment significant data. Natural targets set by the association are met by the green human resource board framework. It is a performance technique among the managers and laborers. It for the most part happens when the authoritative targets are accomplished. Green HRM fits with the hierarchical systems and ecological commitments. It gives to get natural administration. Thus, there is a linkage between green HRM and green occupation portrayal (Mudiy, 2012).

Green Learning and Development Programs :

Presented green preparing and improvement plans are joined with activities, studies and gatherings to empower representatives to make and acquire data about natural administration. It likewise assists with developing green capacities and attitude. The final goal of work in the green assessment turns into a fundamental execution improvement idea that it very well may be completed by a skilled green manager. Planning materials can be made to grow the capacities of representatives and learn knowing in ecological administration. They can be generally utilized in network and electronic, booklets and shared media as arrangement plan for natural administration. The wellbeing, responsibility and visibility of the climate, against the executives and more can turn into the primary reason for green administration. The internet based course materials and situational examinations as opposed to depending on the live printing, hence further lessen the utilization of paper.

Green Compensation and Reward System :

The compensation plan can be altered to push laborers to change conduct to accomplish green execution (Mishra and Chugh, 2015). Pay and prize framework guarantees the green administration. The compensation bundle might also depend on the green abilities and



accomplishments (Deswal, 2012). Financial and non-financial related issues can be solved by worker green accomplishments. Money-based issues can be founded on responsibilities to the natural administration. Compensation systems, financial incentives and sorts of remunerations can be thought of. For on-financial awards as occasions, unique occasions, and endowments to laborers and their family members can be incorporated. President or senior administration will recognize and put forward consideration and public acknowledgment and energy to the green endeavor.

Green Employee Relations :

Upgrading "value business situations" is the challenge by improving the capacities of the association's front and managerial staff, which can utilize existing staff, human and social assets (Deswal, 2005). Laborers advantage is given exercises given better green administration leaders to changing representatives' objectives, abilities, motivation and perceptions through green administration practices and structures. Representatives including HR workers are considered to further develop the HR system, for example, proficient utilization of assets decrease of waste decrease of contamination in the workplace. In their review, a few specialists accept that restructuring will influence productivity and motivation, and support motivation, thinking and basic reasoning abilities (Rondice et al., 2008). A significant way of expanding worker commitment to an association is to empower money managers with social or natural goals inside the association. It is classified "eco-money managers" (Mastale, 2012). By that, all representatives might assume their query for natural issues and utilize their abilities.

Elements Of Affecting The Green Human Resources Management :

Green human asset the executives centers around changing regular specialists into green laborers, (for example, harmless to the ecosystem representatives) as it long last accomplishes the ecological objectives of the association, subsequently making a huge obligation to natural reasonability. Specialists are especially keen on factors identified with the present situation of the Green HR strategy. The parts of HRM (enrollment, assurance, planning, execution assessment and prizes) have recognized the accompanying factors controlled by the execution of green human asset the board strategies.

Human asset plans are creating rules on the best way to oversee people in the association. They depict the association's HR of knowledge and assessment strategies, and how the technique should treat people. Human asset the executives strategies give an outline course as how to manage human asset issues (Arifinings, 2009). Crafted by senior administration in accomplishing more comprehensive parts of natural execution can be achieved from various points. The technique is to self-lead with the staff, define positive responses to the inquiries raised, build up natural mindsets, and understand their ability in this field. Collaboration requires aggregate commitments and the viable benefit accrues over the gathering as opposed to from the individual. The design is to essentially show the significance of the representative relationship through restructuring and collaboration.

The essential parts of engaging laborers and their craving to make proposals are viable for ecological administration framework. To work an representatives attention to comprehensive administration, for this exercise, representatives might not step for a second to make ideas and urge themselves to improve. At last, the board contact is a model for the remainder of the association. The most effective method to meet the up of the worker matters. The presentation



structure should mirror the incredible articulation of natural greatness in promoting, arranging, exercising and organizing, and imply that all representatives have key abilities as far as ecological quality (McLaughlin, 1993).

Main Challenges of Green Human Resource Management :

HR embrace the significant errand of regulating crafted by representatives from section to abdication. Right now, the organization is resolved to green business; consequently, the HR office has the obligation to rehearse ecological mindfulness along with HR techniques. The human asset technique is creating rules on the best way to screen people. They portray how the association handles, specializes and evaluates its people. The HR procedure goes on a routine leading to how to oversee HR.

Deshwal (2015) brought up the challenges related with green human asset the executives.

- It is hard to change the conduct of laborers inside a restricted time span.
- Not each worker is similarly committed to be keen on the improvement of green human asset the executives initiatives in the association.
- It is an abnormal and long cycle to locate a green human asset the board way of life all through the association.
- It requires high theory at the base stage and a close medium pace of reform.
- Purchasing and selecting green representatives with quality gifts is a troublesome errand.
- It is hard to assess the attainability of green human asset the executives initiatives in the conduct of representatives.
- The issue that HR specialists face is that they should depend on them to give fundamental green constructions, green strategies, green instruments and green thinking to settle on the most ideal decision and build up the association's future green pioneers.

Implications :

Our revelations give HR experts a more significant perception of how to achieve transcendent green imaginativeness among their workers, especially when firms need to change the troubles brought by natural issues into conditions. Regardless, it ought to be presumed that placing assets into ecological issues were not a waste of time, tries, assets, which extended the heaviness of a firm. Strategically, it has transformed into a suitable way of managing expansion advantages by further developing green inventiveness nowadays, which can assist firms with getting new green business sectors. Therefore, associations ought to findingly develop revenue in natural administration and try to set an ecologically welcoming picture to pull in likewise contributed work workers. To situate representative efficient power energy and green attentiveness, firms should make a working assistance climate, for instance, giving monetary assistance, introducing advanced ecological administration systems, and developing a structure that empowers laborers' green creative mind.

Second, associations would have to change green into their since a long time ago run ecological methods that it would require a general game plan of Green Human Resources Management including green getting ready and progression, green compensation, and rebates, and so on. The natural system gives a direction to associations to foster green future and makes a climate agreeable environment, which gives the crucial assets and sponsorship to make arrangements that are useful for the sensible headway of the association. Thusly, the HR office ought to truly execute Green Human Resources Management rehearses. For example, while choosing new



representatives, giving more thought to the natural quality and ecological experience of laborers. Green preparing ought not simply focus on further developing laborers' ecological security aptitudes, but they ought to moreover try to pass on the association's natural administration destinations and characteristics to individuals.

Third, this examination gives basic suggestions to bosses using groundbreaking drive to improve Green Human Resource Management and issue laborers' green energy. Bosses can utilize groundbreaking practice initially times of Green Human Resource Management headway to set up guidelines for joint effort, green, and environment and can present a particular proportion of authoritative words to devise an accountability environment and creativity for laborers. Along these lines, groundbreaking organization can work on firms' green creative mind by affixing Green Energy Resource Management and orienting specialists' investments. This reminds experts that to work on green creative mind and expansion green localness, firms can focus on improving groundbreaking organization, and making bosses expect a target work. Some authoritative resolutions, for instance, green gathering building, conceptualizing competitions, or pay plans for exceeding green imagination, might be extraordinary choices.

Finally, as we probably recall that China is the second greatest economy on earth. Until the mid-21st century, endeavors have been extravagantly pursuing monetary benefits and decreasing natural issues during the time speed progression. Regardless, with the limitation of the climate, the consideration regarding ecological protection has consistently extended. For instance, The Chinese government is thus successfully propelling the difference in the headway model of adventure, and empowering citizens to regard monetary improvement, and security of the natural climate as comparably critical which might pass on specific hardships to the associations. Through natural administration, gathering the ecological energy of laborers and updating their green creativity, regardless, it is in the manner suitable for associations to change troubles into conditions and increase a high ground.

For associations the right method comparable advancements in abiding according, our assessment can demonstrate that their associations have changed their monetary improvement models and accomplished green advancement objectives. Furthermore, the previous examinations have arisen as a partial connection between the climate, human asset the executives and the organization. There are different purposes behind the association, and it can acknowledge the green human asset the board resources inside the association. These practices will indeed carry advantages to the association, yet additionally give the main asset or part of the association that can never be disregarded (i.e. workers). Point of contact, Green human asset the board resources work on the soul of representatives, which might save the climate, which will be important to both the association and the operators.

Conclusion :

There is an inherent contrast of Human Resource Management. It works for growing experts and associations. From work beginning to practical relations, Human Resource Management assumes large part in growing authoritative objectives. HR specialists follow green HR the board in changing their associations. Since, it interprets the better ecological association. Green HR the executives is one more wonder of Human Resource Management. However, it might make a few hardships for HR specialists. It likewise re-creates the thoughts, strategies, decisions, and challenges of Green Human Resource Management. Thus, Green HR



can get diverse green systems and practices in different circumstances for organizing, acquiring of human resources.

Specific administration draws more, experts' obligation, collaboration, reinforcing positive behaviors, direct systems are identified with Green HR procedures. Be that as it may, the experts face different challenges as for Green Human Resources Management. In any case, experts should address the requirements of green methodology, techniques and practices in administration. In this way, it helps the expert with distinguishing the districts of Green Human Resources Management that are yet to be asked about.

The hearing of this exploration relies upon broad examination on existing writing. The creator attempts to figure out the ideas, techniques, preconditions and challenges of green human asset the board in an important manner. The intention is to offer help for intrigued persons, researchers and academicians. Regardless, green human asset the board is an advancing thinking. Certainly, there are as yet many holes in green human asset the board that should be filled. These escape clauses remember direction for new writing, its extension and consideration, just as program results and examination plans in the field. Speculative and precision checks are relied upon to expand the utility of green human asset the board data. Anecdotal supporters/specialists can direct broad qualitative and abstract exploration on green human asset the board.

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Role of Achievement Motivation Training on Students' Performance : An Analytical Review

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Abstract :

The article characterizes the mental build of achievement motivation and its impact on underachievers' level of academic objectives and school enrolment. From this point, the possibility of McClelland's accomplishment motivation training, expanding the degree of accomplishment motivation, is analyzed. As per the examination provided in the article, the accomplishment motivation can be treated as a significant mental indicator of underachievers' future achievement or disappointment. Motivating the students at school or academic level to learn is relevant to curriculum achievement.

Key words: Achievement Motivation, Student performance and Achievement Motivation training etc.

Introduction :

Motivation is described as goal oriented process that directly linked to the feelings of effectiveness and intrinsic desire of a person or student to learn more. A highly motivated student doing his work properly with a great zeal and full of energy. Motivated students give their best performance in his academic work of like preparing notes, assignments or other study work. Motivation help the students to attain their academic goal with a zeal or help to make their study easily on the other side when students are not motivated they doing their study with dull energy or unhappily. So we can say that motivation achievement training play the most important role in student's life, with the help of motivation students capable to reach their target or give their best performance. In other words we can say motivation training play the most important role for any students or individual, motivation is also positive or negative and both of these give their impact of the student life. Some writers give their views about motivation achievement training. Accomplishment motivation hypothesis is clarified as the requirements for accomplishment, force, and association (McClelland et al., 1953). As per McClelland et al. (1958), the accomplishment in rivalry with some form of greatness is viewed as the requirement for accomplishment. McClelland (1961) stated that "the need for power is a concern with the control of the means of influencing a person and need for affiliation is establishing, maintaining, or restoring a positive affective relationship with another person". From achievement motivation, Wani & Masih (2015) mean a strong psychological motive by which a person desires to excel. They believed that healthy and congenial atmosphere in which students develop can promote achievement motivation among them. Kumar and Bagai (2015) stated that achievement motivation is the attitude to achieve rather than the achievements themselves. Rao and Raddy (2016) defined achievement motivation as a wish to do well and the behavior required to accomplish tasks and excel others in performance. Sufia and Shrinis (2017) also called it as the



attainment of excellence. It is the motivation to take part in accomplishment practices dependent on the requirement for accomplishment, hope of achievement, and the impetus worth of purpose. Supplement the course of under-studies' professional skills' development with required mental abilities. A critical part of achievement motivation training includes growing one's success contemplations and practices (Smith, 2015).The purpose of this study to fully motivated the students for attain his educational objectives. When any student motivated internally they are easily achieve their educational goal and they put extra effort in his study. Motivation helpful to increase the ability' one efforts of any individuals for doing more and give their best in every field. Ability include-knowledge skills and intellectual capacity to perform their best and trail help to achieve their goal. Motivations help to attain academic rewards and rewards provide satisfaction intrinsic or extrinsic some rewards like:-

- Earn higher grade and achievement test scores according then the less or unmotivated students.
- Provide strategies for doing best or more and provide information deeply.
- Helps to feel more confident and able for attaining their academic goal.
- Helpful to making decision strategies for preparing their academic work easily or with less efforts.
- Helpful to completed their task or assignments at time.
- Help to the student to identify their skills or own 'self'.

Hypothetical Establishment Achievement Motivation Training :

More than 20 years, McClelland and his partners of Harvard College investigated successful people. Concentrates by McClelland and others prompted a hypothesis of achievement motivation that distinguished discernments and practices of successful people. Discoveries designated a model of the successful person who reliably uses a bunch of meanings and conduct methodologies when moving toward an assignment. McClelland utilized the Torgal Apperception Test (TAT) and other creative mind techniques to gauge achievement motivation. Examination recognized 10 considerations related with successful people that under-studies are educated to use in accomplishment and achievement training programs (Smith and Prodear, 1975).

Some of them are given below (Table 1):

- Achievement Imagery (AI)—A craving for greatness uncovered during one of the accompanying: long-term involvement (LTI), competition with self (CS), competition with others (CO), unique accomplishments (UA).
- Need (N)— Profoundly needing to accomplish something.
- Action (ACT)— Arranged activity toward accomplishing greatness etc.
- Hope of Success (HOS)— Thinking success before it is achieved;
- Fear of Failure (FOF)— Worry about failing before it happens;
- Success Feelings (SF)—Good feelings after success;
- Failure Feelings (FF)—Bad feelings after failure;
- World Obstacles (WO)—World obstacles interfering with success;
- Personal Obstacles (PO)—Personal obstacles interfering with success; and
- Help (H)— Help sought and obtained to achieve success.

S.No	According to Smith & Trost, 1975 – The thoughts associated with high achievers
1	Achievement Imagery (AI)
2	Need (N)
3	Action (ACT)
4	Fight of Strains (HSK)
5	Fear of Failure (FOF)
6	Success Feelings (SF)
7	Failure Feelings (FF)
8	World Obstacles (WO)
9	Personal Obstacles (PO)
10	Help (H)

(Table 1)

Notwithstanding considerations reliably utilized by successful people, four activity procedures have been distinguished that describe these people. Activity procedures frequently educated in accomplishment motivation and achievement training programs for students include:

McClelland (1961) Achievement motivation and achievement training programs underlining accomplishment contemplations and practices have been effectively executed in the business area with the utilization of result measures like the TAT and usefulness markers. The achievement motivation and achievement training programs inside instructive settings Alschuler (1971). Alschuler (1973) accomplishment motivation and achievement training programs have been effectively executed with school-induced youngsters at the rudimentary and optional levels.

Achievement Motivation Training (AMT)

Researchers tested McClelland's hypothesis on accomplishment thinking, and tested his techniques for estimating successful considerations. Aftereffects of these investigations, have upheld the exactness of contemplations of first-consulted with successful people, just as the strategies used to gauge accomplishment thinking.

McClelland (1961) gave proof that Achievement Motivation Training (AMT) projects could upgrade the accomplishment considering grown-ups, explicitly financial specialists. The vast majority of the early investigations were coordinated to improve execution with accomplishment believing being instructed using stories, conduct techniques, activities, and separately activities in objective getting. McClelland was keen on the required to accomplish as identified with time, trying to satisfy a guideline of greatness. He accepted that enterprising people, in any case, had a significant need to accomplish, ordinarily showed a bunch of accomplishment considerations, and rehearsed specific practices. He investigated the legitimacy of practices related with successful people through an examination of business conduct of successful people from various nations. He investigated kids' accounts, and surveyed monetary development rates, populace development rates, power use, and imports and products in India, Japan, Italy, Russia, Mexico, US, Germany, and a few pre-proficient social orders with an end goal to capture a proportion of execution. Aftereffects of these investigations showed that undeniable degrees of need to accomplish appeared to add to financial development and, moreover, it was feasible to recognize qualities, or standards of conduct, shown by business



people addressing nations with significant degrees of accomplishment and monetary usefulness. Results from these exploration projects prompted creating accomplishment inspiration preparing programs for money managers. Examination of these projects uncovered that members exhibited fundamentally higher paces of progression inside their organizations when contrasted with control gatherings. AMT programs designated at entrepreneurs were altogether successful in expanding position execution (McClelland, 1961).

McClelland and Winter (1969) in business and industry research conducted that it was feasible to build the need to accomplish in grown-ups over a moderately short measure of time. accomplishment with corporate workers prompted examinations of applying these standards in other social environments incorporating those with youths and little youngsters. The accompanying investigations are introduced on the side of accomplishment inspiration preparing programs as being viewed as proof based. The creator ascribes this to the innate trouble of planning and leading exploratory examination. Moreover these examinations are additional tedious and experience more through limitations when led in the school climate. He has as it may, there have been studies analyzing accomplishment inspiration related subjects, including: intellectual capacity and scholarly execution (Lacson, Cianchi, and Paradise, 2008); thinking abilities and accomplishment in secondary school understudies (Lizarraga et al. 2010); and objective setting and execution (Schuler et al. 2010; Sheldon and Cooper, 2008).

Ryals (1975) carried out AMT with 8th and 10th grade understudies. Results demonstrated enhancements in the space of Math, Social and English examinations inside the school year. Understudies engaged with accomplishment inspiration preparing performed fundamentally preferred in science over a haphazardly chosen control bunch.

Cueva (2006) carried out the AMT program with youth motivation behind this review was to check whether accomplishment thinking and accomplishment practices could really be educated and perceived by kids at this level. Results showed that kids not just got a handle on these ideas at a youthful age.

De Charms (1977) carried out AMT with 5th through 7th grade understudies. Study hall educators were prepared to direct an accomplishment inspiration program with their understudies. Utilizing the Iowa Trial of Fundamental Abilities, information examination uncovered that understudies getting the preparation scored at or above grade standards.

Kolb (1965) examined the impacts of an AMT program on scholastic execution with getting secondary school understudies.

Hino and Roberts (1998) explored the viability of accomplishment inspiration preparing in expanding the degree of accomplishment inspiration of college understudies.

Lopez (2008) executed AMT with 10th grade understudies. It included standard accomplishment inspiration preparing parts of showing accomplishment thinking and accomplishment activity systems. A control group was used. The primary impact of the AMT on locus of control exhibited useful-impotence. Understudies in the AMT bunch control group essentially expanded their degree of inward control.

Smith (1973) carried out AMT control group with 12th grade understudies and discoveries exhibited critical change in accomplishment inspiration levels and these levels of inward control.



Need and Importance of Motivation Training:

- 1) **Set a clear goal** - Motivation achievement training is very helpful to set a clear goal to the students. It is very important for academic or school level students to gaining extra marks or making impressive assignments and presentations. This training is the ladder of getting success. When students set a clear goal or aim then they get their objectives easily. This training is very needed or helpful for the students to giving his best performance and doing more.
- 2) **To make self confident** - motivation achievement trainings are most important for students to make self confident. If any learner is full of confident for attain his educational then success also come in his way and this is also possible only with the help of motivation training so it is very needed for student at academic or school level.
- 3) **Identify their skills and ability to do their best performance or doing more.**—motivation training helps students to know about own self and help to identify own skills and ability for giving their efforts for attain their objectives.
- 4) **Need for shows the lesson**
- 5) **Inspire from others** - These training are inspiration or role model for students to motivate them. When students are motivated through his role model or favorite person they easily motivated for getting their objective.
- 6) **Helpful to make goal learner**-Motivation training were very helpful to the students to make a goal learner or getting these opportunity.
- 7) **Increase the chances of success**
- 8) **Helpful to make a role model**
- 9) **Avoid time wasting activities**
- 10) **Helpful in ego involvement**
- 11) **Accept the challenges**
- 12) **Improve student's qualities**
- 13) **Helpful to make active learner**



Summary:

Motivation is most important for making personality of any student in academic field through motivation want to know about his ability, skill, opportunity and gain self confidence or motivation also helpful for attaining his academic goals. Any motivated student is successful for achieve his academic goal other than demotivated students. A motivated student achieve his goal with great zeal and full of energies. In other words, we can say, motivation is helpful. In the students make energies or doing work more. Finally we can say if achievement motivation training is apply for the students, it is possible to make students more energetic or help to attain his goal.

Conclusion:

Achievement motivation is one of the urgent mental variables deciding future academic/scholastic and work related achievement. Accordingly, general and expert schooling ought to be finished with trainings zeroed in on mental abilities valuable and attractive in regular daily existence. Arrangement of understudies' capability without rehearsing and creating required mental parts won't let (instruct the alumni) extensively and might bring about their disappointment on labor market. Achievement motivation training is a critical part for student success if the



student is highly motivated they achieve his goal. This paper is made for the purpose of the improve student achievement in academic areas

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An Investigation of Motor Abilities between Inter-University Basketball and Netball Men Players

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Abstract:

Among all the characteristics, general motor abilities are likely the most dominant and crucial. Competing against oneself or against others, individually or in groups, is a common characteristic of sports. The primary objective of the study was to investigate the motor abilities between the Inter-University Basketball and Netball men players. To achieve the purpose of the study, the investigator selected eight (N=80) Inter-University men players, forty players each from the Basketball and Netball games. The subjects were participated in the All India Inter-University Basketball and Netball Tournaments held at SWPM University, Mandya, Maharashtra, and the University of Calicut, Calicut, Kerala respectively. The measurements were conducted during the academic year 2019-2020. The data pertaining to the selected motor abilities of this study assessed with standard test and tests. To test the hypothesis of the study, the data collected was analyzed by using the statistical technique 'T' test with the help of statistical package for the social science (SPSS) and level of significance was set 0.05. The findings and results of the study reveal that there was a significant difference in agility between Basketball and Netball players, but there was no significant difference in speed and power between Basketball and Netball players.

Keywords: Agility, Power, Speed

Keywords: Basketball, Netball, Speed, Power, Agility

Introduction :

Among all the characteristics, general motor abilities are likely the most dominant and crucial. Competing against oneself or against others, individually or in groups, is a common characteristic of sports.

With the growing popularity of sports, the levels of participation in all sports, particularly high-competition sports, have crystallized. When it comes to attaining proficiency in games and sports, motor ability is crucial. It is considered that as a result of participating in sports, one's motor ability increases. The level of one's motor abilities would be determined by not just one's potential, but also the quantity of time and practice spent to activity. A motor ability exam measures strength, speed, power, agility, endurance, flexibility, and coordination, among other things. As a result, high levels of performance can be obtained by combining the efforts of athletes, coaches, scientists, trainers, and psychologists, among others. Only through the combined efforts of leaders from many sectors who can provide valuable suggestions for desired performance will desired results be reached. The players' efforts as a group are aided by the team game. Basketball, Hockey, Netball, Cricket, Korfball, Football, Volleyball, and Basketball are among the most popular team sports.

Basketball players' two crucial abilities, such as rebounding and agility, are one of the most important aspects of the game (Hydara, 2005; Jakovljevic, Karadzic, Pejic, & Munda, 2011; Masurovic, 2019). They allow basketball players to move efficiently during the game, and



their contribution to the equation of the specification is as high as 30% (Berria, Bachir, Nour Fikine, & Adet, 2018). Explosive power, shown in jumps, initial acceleration, rapid changes in direction, deceleration, and passing, is a major determinant of basketball success (Dabestani & Cafati, 2009). Stamina is a crucial skill that facilitates the generation of energy for all types of muscular activity, and it is the foundation of basketball players' so-called energy-motor preparation (Valdés-Fladilla, Godoy-Cumillaf, Herrera-Vázquez, & Ramirez-Campillo, 2015). B.R. Matkovi, B. Matkovi, & Krjiz, 2005; Bjelica, Projevic, & Gordasevic, 2016). High aerobic ability ensures slower exhaustion and faster recovery in small breaks during the game, whereas anaerobic ability is responsible for durability in repeating high-intensity activities.

As we all know, team sports such as basketball and netball are usually regarded as highly competitive sports all over the world. Explosive strength and agility are critical motor components that must be present in every game in order to improve performance. The trait of agility is the ability to move quickly. The capacity to move rapidly and readily, either physically or cognitively, is referred to as agility. Agility also refers to the body's capacity to change directions quickly from one location to another. Agility is one of the physical fitness components. These sports need a lot of explosive leg power, jumping (standing or running), side-twisting, and fast breaks, among other things, thus we need some motor skills to accomplish the action and reaction quickly. Brace yourself for "the ability that is more or less widespread and inherent in an individual that allows them to learn and master new skills." For successful performance of a task, motor abilities contribute both independently and interdependently (Harmon And Moya, 1979).

Objective of the Study:

The primary objective of the study was to investigate the motor abilities between the Inter University Basketball and Netball men players.

Hypothesis of the study:

It was hypothesized that there would not be any significant differences in motor abilities between the Inter-University Basketball and Netball men players.

Methodology of the study:

To achieve the purpose of the study, the investigator selected eight (N=80) Inter-University men players, forty players each from the Basketball and Netball games. The subjects were participated in the All India Inter-University Basketball and Netball Tournament held at SRTM University, Nanded, Maharashtra, and the University of Calicut, Calicut, Kerala respectively. The tournaments were conducted during the academic year 2019-2020. The data pertaining to the selected motor abilities of this study, speed was measured by using a 50-meter dash test, power was measured by using a vertical jump test, and agility was measured by using a right hamstring test. The tests were conducted during the coaching camp by taking prior permission from the officials who accompanied the teams.

Statistical Analysis:

To test the hypothesis of the study, the data collected was analyzed by using the statistical technique paired sample 't' test with the help of statistical package for the social science (SPSS) and level of significance was set at 0.05.

Result and discussions:

Table-1

Show the Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' Value of Speed of Basketball and Netball Men Players.

Sl. No.	Subjects	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	't' Value
1.	Basketball Players	40	5.30	0.73	0.87
2.	Netball Players	40	5.48	0.14	

The above table highlights the mean, standard deviation and 't' value of speed of Basketball and Netball men Players. The table shows that the obtained 't' value is 0.87, which is lesser than the critical value 1.69 (df=39). Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted that there is no significant difference in speed of Basketball and Netball men Players. Mean values show that Netball players are speedier than the Basketball players.

Graphical representations of mean values of speed of Basketball and Netball men players shown in the Figure-1.

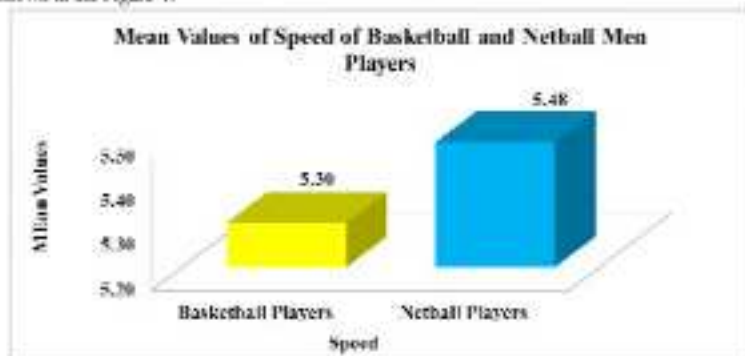


Figure-1: Graphical Representations of Mean Values of Speed of Basketball and Netball Men Players.

Table-2

Show the Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' Value of Power of Basketball and Netball Men Players.

Sl. No.	Subjects	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	't' Value
1.	Basketball Players	40	1.87	0.07	0.19
2.	Netball Players	40	1.89	0.59	

The above table highlights the mean, standard deviation and 't' value of power of Basketball and Netball men Players. The table shows that the obtained 't' value is 0.19, which is lesser than the critical value 1.69 (df=39). Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted that there is no significant difference in power of Basketball and Netball men Players. Mean values show that Netball players are powerful than the Basketball players.

Graphical representations of mean values of power of Basketball and Netball men Players shown in the Figure-2.



Figure-2: Graphical Representations of Mean Values of Power of Basketball and Netball Men Players.

Table-3

Show the Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' Value of Agility of Basketball and Netball Men Players.

Sl. No.	Subjects	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	't' Value
1.	Basketball Players	40	8.24	1.18	3.21
2.	Netball Players	40	9.04	0.75	

The above table highlights the mean, standard deviation and 't' value of agility of Basketball and Netball men Players. The table shows that the obtained 't' value is 3.21, which is greater than the critical value 1.69 (df=39). Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected and formulated the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant difference in agility of Basketball and Netball men Players. Mean values show that Netball players are more agile than the Basketball players.

Graphical representations of mean values of agility of Basketball and Netball men Players shown in the Figure-3.

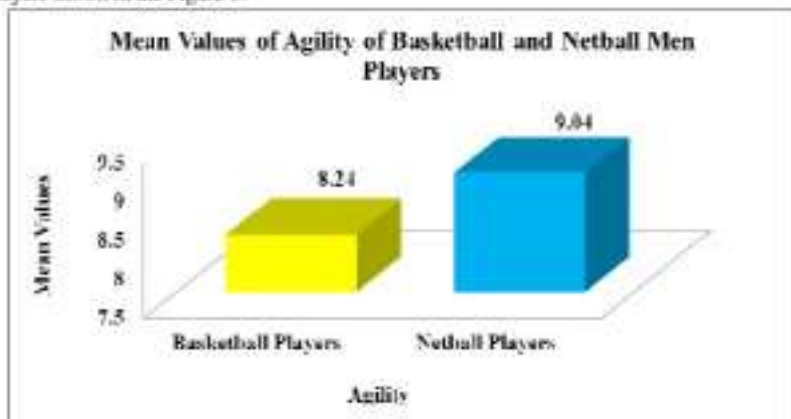




Figure-3: Graphical Representations of Mean Values of Agility of Basketball and Netball Men Players.

Conclusions:

In the view of the findings of the study following conclusions were drawn.

- After the statistical treatment the result showed that there is a significant difference in agility between Basketball and Netball players. But there is no significant differences in speed and power between Basketball and Netball players.
- Netball players are speedier than the Basketball players.
- Netball players are more powerful than the Basketball players.
- Netball players are more agile than the Basketball players.

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Education in Pandemic: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract :

The COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly changed everyday life for people across the universe. It has wreaked havoc on the educational system, with governments around the world temporarily shutting down educational institutions to halt the spread of the coronavirus. The major hindrance along with AAR, the country has challenged since the pandemic. As it is containing a quality level of education of students. The time in which Coronavirus has spread in different regions in India has forced the Government to shut down Universities and colleges as a preventive measure resulting in disruption of studies. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted people from all parts of the world, with people being asked to stay put inside in their homes to stop the virus from spreading.

Universities across the world have closed down regular teaching and learning through several months because of the Coronavirus pandemic. It's a race to see how the final coronavirus will be handled. With the rapid spread of a novel disease, the Corona Virus, which is affecting the air for the people of almost every state in India. The Government of India has taken a variety of preventive steps, including the shutdown of all educational institutions, to prevent the disease spread by COVID-19. It is a pandemic as well as a crisis to preserve the standards of student's traditional methods are transformed into virtual platforms.

Key Words: COVID-19 & Education, Virtual Learning, Pandemic & Learning Challenge.

Introduction:

In March 12, 2020, the coronavirus (COVID-19) was designated a global pandemic, and in many places, the social distance was used to limit the situation. In several countries to prevent or restrict the spread of the virus, governments around the world have chosen to close all educational institutions & Universities Nationwide. Millions of children and teenagers have been diagnosed by the virus, which has had a significant impact on their learning. COVID-19 is a virus that has been discovered from a common to the difficulty of managing teaching and learning processes around the world, among other things. Technology became expertise and it can undoubtedly help in this regard. Going to an educational institution is the best policy tool available to raise skills, students' ability will also be increased. Instruction delivered on a digital device that is essential to support learning is what virtual learning is defined as. Several advantages of virtual learning have been highlighted in the literature studying from anywhere, at any time, the possibility of saving significant amounts of money, no commuting, crowded buses, or local trains, the flexibility to choose, and saving time among others.

The use of virtual learning is an emerging tool, but it has required prompt experts, regulations, interests, teachers, and students to work innovative solutions. This has resulted in a transition from virtual learning to emergency remote learning, which is a significant design¹. Due to these conditions, a temporary shift in instructional delivery to an alternate distribution model. We are entering unknown territory and collaborating with countries to discuss models,



new-tech, and test-tech solutions to ensure the continuation of learning." UIN2020 Director-General Audrey Anshary said.

Virtual Education:

Despite the pandemic situation, numerous projects have been able to continue teaching and studying without disruption or interruption because of virtual learning. "The global pandemic crisis has prompted the mass extensive experimentation in virtual schooling. Given its widespread use and expansion, a systematic strategy to assess the benefits and drawbacks of virtual learning, as well as to train, plan, and deliver it, is required. As a result, new social and technological challenges and opportunities are present. One of the biggest of the Coronavirus pandemic on education, universities, professors, and students focuses a subject of great interest for scholars due to the exceptional scenario created by the epidemic. A study of students' attitudes about virtual learning during the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that students had a favorable attitude toward E-learning, believing it to be beneficial during the pandemic crisis¹.

It's an experience that allows the students to reflect on the various approaches and lessons acquired in other places while also allowing us to come up with new answers. Further contemplation and study of social difficulties relating to the current pandemic, as well as global crises in general, is required. "The open difficulties or challenges that have arisen as a result of this health catastrophe may prove significant in enhancing the ability to provide effective virtual training, establishing educational results to overcome inequality and isolation in emergencies, and preventing social exclusion"². Policymakers, business, professionals, schools, students, and families should work together to provide accessible and smart learning environments, educational materials, and jobs that can also keep children social, inclusive, and non-toxic.

Challenges & Issues:

This epidemic may have some change in educational approaches based on the benefits and drawbacks of learning technology. COVID-14 differs presents several challenges that must be addressed to build new pedagogical and pedagogical approaches, as well as infrastructure and platforms specifically built for virtual education³. Because of this, educational institutions have no choice but to move to virtual learning. Even though virtual learning is not a new phenomenon, the abrupt shift to virtual learning has presented substantial hindrances. Universities, professors, and students were unprepared for the abrupt move to entirely virtual training and teaching, but they sought to adapt and meet the new challenges by adopting novel approaches. These new approaches must be developed to an interdisciplinary and holistic manner that integrates and assesses potential consequences and social expectations.

Thomas and Hopton have noticed that school-provided IT systems are typically overly expensive, unwieldy, and not out of date, based on their experiences with virtual learning during the pandemic situation. They advocate for the use of personal gadgets in schools. They also suggest that authorities support and incentivize companies to create compelling and impactful educational games and learning environments. Gamification of schooling will increase children's interest and activity.

Emergency remote learning has given virtual learning a considerable boost, opening for new possibilities and reflections in the educational system. According to the former's debut⁴, while internet-based learning is generally thought of as an alternative to traditional learning, it



became a vital component of keeping schools and colleges open during the Coronavirus outbreak. Students' perceptions of the method of education may change as a result of the paradigm shift, and their perceptions may differ from those obtained in research before the epidemic.⁷ However, some elements may be considered obstacles to students' learning processes when using E-learning platforms, such as decreased motivation, delayed feedback or help because of internet issues, when students need help while learning, or feelings of isolation due to the lack of physical presence of classmates.

As a result, both university staff and students faced numerous obstacles. Some of the issues universities face according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, including maintaining a balance between virtual and traditional courses, which could influence students. Non-digital activities, such as analyzing and planning, and their health as a result of spending so many hours in front of a screen, emphasizing the emotional well-being of students and supporting them during the process taking into consideration the fact that not all kids have access to the internet.⁸ To properly work with others, they must manage and supervise their access to devices. However, in this technological age, one of the most significant issues facing universities is the integration of modern E-learning tools to support and reinforce both teaching and learning.

The scientific move to virtual learning has raised worries about cybersexuality, cyberbullying, virtual aggression and exploitation, and other psychological issues resulting from challenges and exploitation.

During the COVID-19 epidemic, there are seven uncertainties linked with virtual learning. There may be distinctions between individual and virtual learning in terms of primary sources of information, assessment, or educational quality. Students believe that virtual education is less valuable than traditional education, preferring to use E-learning platforms in conjunction with traditional face-to-face teaching and learning. Furthermore, students perceive that the virtual setting makes learning and digesting knowledge difficult, which could lead to lower learning outcomes.⁹

In traditional education, pupils are expected to learn in a certain way. Students can obtain information from various documents uploaded on the platform, and the quality of education is influenced by the level of training that teachers' Sustainability has in using technology, as well as their teaching style. In virtual learning, the evaluation may be done with the help of tools and systems, and the quality of education is dependent on teacher's knowledge and skills, as virtual learning, the evaluation may be done with the help of tools and systems.¹⁰

Comparative studies of face-to-face and virtual learning have produced data that support virtual learning's usefulness in the educational area. Studies have shown that students who used E-learning were able to assimilate information as well as, if not better than, students who studied traditionally and that virtual learning was especially effective in the case of shy, easily intimidated, and slow learners who do not usually dare to speak up and express themselves in the classroom.¹¹ For many educational institutions, the sudden shift to virtual learning has created an unexpected workload, particularly on building a platform and integrating original applications into their systems promptly.

As the COVID-19 pandemic rages across the world, its adverse impact has rippled all established systems of education. All over the world, schools and colleges have been forced to shut down and conduct their classes virtually. The Supreme Court, while hearing the "the



learning process is a dynamic interaction where the only way to figure out what students know is to seek evidence of their knowledge and to evaluate it [2]

Conclusion:

At the time of the outbreak, synchronous e-learning was the remedy. However, it had a negative impact on students' performance and learning outcomes. More government support and investment are needed to ensure that virtual learning and blended learning are widely accepted in post-pandemic times in emerging cultures like India. Institutions of higher learning must also spend in developing and refining existing virtual learning platforms, as well as expanding internet access and virtual library resources. Regular virtual learning training and orientation programs, including lessons on virtual teaching and learning technologies and tactics, should be delivered so that students, teachers, and staff can enhance their knowledge and comprehension of the various features and intricacies of virtual learning.

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Economical Thoughts of Manvendranath Roy

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Abstract:-

In summary, it can be said that the IQ of Manvendranath Roy has been spent in a revolutionary way. He disagreed with many of the leading thinkers in the world for his independent thinking, but in such a situation, Manvendranath Roy persisted in his thinking. He created a new stream of thought. Not because Manvendranath Roy's views on India's economic problems were the same as those of earlier communist thinkers. Overall, the reasons given by Manvendranath Roy for the eradication of poverty in India include the introduction of new ideas to improve and improve agriculture to overcome industrial backwardness. Manvendranath Roy's idea of restructuring Indian agriculture and freeing farmers from the exploitation of landlords, moneylenders and traders seems to be the same, as Manvendranath Roy's new idea of collective, co-operative modern agriculture is an ideological gift to an agrarian India.

Key Words:-

Historical thought, Communism, Ricked, Humanism, Marxism, independence, movement, revolution, farming, industrialization.

Preface:-

Manvendranath Roy is known as the father of Indian Communism. Manvendranath Roy is well known as one of the leading revolutionary Marxists and communists in the Indian War of Independence, a staunch supporter of neo-humanist ideology, a pioneer of industrialization, modernization, agrarian reform and a great political, economic and social thinker.

Nandkumar Bhattacharyya alias Manvendranath Roy was born on March 21, 1887, in a small village called Abelia in the 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. During his childhood and college education in Bengal, Manvendranath Roy was influenced by the revolutionary ideas of the freedom struggle and by the revolutionary movements of Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Swami Karm Yogi and Jyotirath Mukherjee. While the Indian independence movement was overwhelmed by the ideology of the above revolutionaries, Manvendranath Roy immersed himself in the Indian freedom struggle and played the role of an ardent revolutionary under the leadership of Jyotirath Mukherjee. He was arrested in the Howrah case in 1910 and fled to Dutch colonies in Southeast Asia due to government repression during World War I. He traveled through Java, Korea, Manchuria, and the Philippines before reaching the United States. While working with Lala Lajpat Rai there, he became acquainted with Marxism while living in New York. While working in Mexico, he studied Marxism under Borzola's leadership and association. Therefore, it can be seen that Manvendranath Roy has turned towards communist and Marxist ideology. While working as a Communist Party representative in Russia, he left Russia due to ideological differences with Lenin and returned to India in 1928. On his return to India, he attended the National Congress Conference in Karachi and met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose. Roy was later named as the main culprit in the Kanpur plot to overthrow the British government and was arrested by the British government just six months later. After being released from prison after 6



years of imprisonment. Manvendranath Roy decided to join the Indian National Congress in 1917, but he never agreed with Mahatma Gandhi, as he left the Congress party and formed a party called the Radical Democratic Party in 1940. After his party lost the 1946 elections, Manvendranath Roy disbanded the Radical Democratic Party in 1948 and lost faith in Marxism after the Russian Revolution and the failure of Marxism to establish equality. While Manvendranath Roy gave birth to an independent ideology called New Humanism. The purpose of this dissertation is to explore the economic considerations of such a diverse thinker.

Objectives of the Research Paper: -

1. To study the birth, education and work of Manvendranath Roy.
2. To study the communist and Marxist ideas of Manvendranath Roy.
3. To study the economic thoughts of Manvendranath Roy.
4. Tracking the views expressed by Manvendranath Roy in the context of poverty alleviation.
5. To explore the ideas put forward by Manvendranath Roy about industrialization and improved modern agriculture for the economic progress of the nation.
6. To study Manvendranath Roy's ideology of New Humanism.
7. To re-formulate the economic ideas of Manvendranath Roy through the presented research essay.

Hypothesis: -

1. Manvendranath Roy is noted as revolutionary, rebellious thoughts.
2. Manvendranath Roy seems to have presented independent ideas according to his ideological genius without supporting the traditional story of Navaratri.
3. Manvendranath Roy's emphasis on industrialization and modernization of agriculture for poverty alleviation.
4. Manvendranath Roy's idea of economic progress is seen to be moving from the individual and the society towards the economic progress of the nation.
5. Although Manvendranath Roy presented a staunch Marxist communist ideology, he did not believe in communism and Marxism in the latter half of the year, so he took the side of rational thought and formulated a new humanism.

Analytical Interrelation of Economical thoughts of Manvendranath Roy :-

Manvendranath Roy wrote a total of 70 books and 50 pamphlets on political philosophy, religion, science, sociology, economics, history, ethics, etc. In this, we can see that they have expressed their views very clearly and independently. Manvendranath Roy, known as the father of communism in India, has said that poverty in India is a gift from the British. The economic exploitation and exploitation of Indians by the British created poverty in India. Poverty in India and its growth has been attributed to India's extreme economic and social inequality, low productivity in agriculture due to traditional farming in India, economic exploitation of workers by employers, lack of machinery in industrialization, and consequent creation. Manvendranath Roy has stated that the cause of Indian poverty is industrial backwardness. According to Manvendranath Roy, if economic development is to be achieved by eradicating poverty in India, then there is a need for an equal distribution of wealth by eliminating the class theory of Marxist and neo-classical. According to Manvendranath Roy, poor people cannot afford to pay for the education and nutrition of their children. Manvendranath Roy has stated that in order to reduce the gap between rich and poor and eradicate poverty as well as to stop the exploitation of



workers by the working class, it is necessary to educate the workers and give them a thorough knowledge of economic, social justice, economic progress and prosperity.

As India is a traditional agricultural and agrarian country, agriculture is one of the major factors in the economic development of the nation. Performed by Manvendranath Roy, Manvendranath Roy is of the view that this will increase the income of the farmers and raise their standard of living, modernization of agriculture will lead to betterment of the society in the agricultural sector and this progress will increase the economic development of the nation.

As India is lagging behind in terms of industrialization, the purchasing power of India does not seem to be wasted and misused.

While presenting his views on agriculture, Manvendranath Roy said that for the development of rural areas, the government should take ownership of the entire farm land by dividing it and handing it over to those who have it for cultivation. This will encourage a new form of collective farming, co-operative farming, create awareness among the farmers about the safety of farm land and increase the productivity by keeping the purchasing power on the right track as there will be no such extortionist class in agriculture. Appears, Manvendranath Roy seems to be of the opinion that this modern farming method and modernization will increase the wealth of the nation.

Manvendranath Roy did not agree with Mahatma Gandhi's views on modernization. M. Gandhi's opposition to machinery was not acceptable to Manvendranath Roy. According to Manvendranath Roy, modern science and technology should be used in agriculture and industry in such a way that capitalism and landlordism will not re-emerge. Manvendranath Roy says that the country should take the initiative to adopt a new cycle of development by avoiding the old system so that the farmers in the country do not go into pauperism and through this India can be used for industrial development.

An in-depth study of capitalism reveals that Manvendranath Roy came to a certain point of view. Manvendranath Roy's neo-humanism is based on individual freedom and inspires individuals to fight for their freedom and development. Manvendranath Roy's neo-humanist thought system had a vision of human rights. Manvendranath Roy's role in the development of the individual should be achieved without any government attacking the rights given to man by nature, and hence his neo-humanist ideology.



Significance of Education in Politics

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Abstract:

Politics governs our life in society and affects every aspect of our lives. It regulates what we can read, see and watch, with us when and how to pay taxes, and advances everything from driving privileges to business activity. In other word, politics presides over as history from birth until death. This paper will critically examine the relevance of studying politics in institutions of higher learning. The paper will proceed by giving a general background on political engagement and discuss the significance of teaching politics as a general and lesser extent in institutions of higher learning. This paper gives an account of the 'political understanding' of education, that is, the relationship of power and authority between government, teacher, parents and pupil. This political context of education is usually neglected in accounts of political education, and so the one affects the other, especially where political education, more broadly conceived, is concerned with controversial areas of social life, which is a general concern of the humanist. No political theory is adequate unless it is applicable to children as well as to men and women. Theories are mostly childless, or, if they have children, they are carefully screened from the disturbances which would be caused by youthful arrival. Some of them have serious holes in education, but without, as a rule, having any actual children present to their minds while they write. These educational theorists who have had a knowledge of children, such as the inventors of kindergarten and the Montessori system, have no theory had enough realization of the ultimate goal of education to be able to deal successfully with advanced instruction. I have not the knowledge either of children or of education which would enable me to supply whatever deficits there may be in the writings of others, but some questions concerning education as a political institution are involved in my hope of social reconstruction, and are not usually considered by writers on educational theory. These questions only I wish to discuss. Research in education is a wide free, unbiased, neutral, social scientific pursuit of truth, using the best methods, and materials available—or as we were told when we were learning the craft. The past 30 years have witnessed dramatic changes in how we view research and education. Traditional paradigms of research in methodology now compete with a variety of qualitative approaches and critical theory has attacked the neutrality of education. This article provides an introduction to theories and concepts of the politics of research on education as well as an outline of such chapter.

D. Keywords : Politics, democracy, rights, class, higher learning, education.

Introduction :

A fundamental element of politics includes a collective interactive process of governing society and making decisions for the welfare of its members. Politics permeates economic, social, and environmental spheres. Its influence, especially in terms of policy formulation, execution and enforcement cannot be underestimated. It affects the lives of every individual in society, either directly or indirectly. An educational system that does not include a



critical and creative study of politics both in theory and practice is disadvantageous to society. A critical and creative study of politics is relevant, especially in those countries where education is mostly under the control of authoritarian regimes who do not want the majority to be critical. Authoritarian regimes can exclude Civics, Government, or Politics from the curricula of their primary and secondary schools and can restrict these areas even at tertiary level. Therefore, it seems valuable that it should be taken as one of the academic subjects in tertiary colleges and universities.

Brief History of Political Studies:

The study of politics as the construction of an ideal state can be traced at least to the writings of the ancient Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle. The two lived and died before 300 BC. In the Republic, Plato outlined what he thought would be an ideal state. Aristotle's politics was an attempt to understand the actual behavior of people engaged in politics, and this attempt to derive general principles that govern people's political behavior. Aristotle is therefore associated with the beginning of an organized politics. He is considered the founding father of modern political arrangements. Politics has become a relevant subject because it helps in running the affairs of society by providing political principles for the common good. From Aristotle's perspective, political studies should inquire critically about political activities and help students to apply their professional competence in political endeavors in order to manage fairly and professionally the resources of the society.

Why Study Politics?

Aristotle (1987) considers political science as a ruling science that studies the highest good, happiness, which is the goal of everyone's life. Aristotle views politics as a ruling science because it guides authorities to legislate what is right to be pursued, and what is wrong that it may be avoided. Aristotle has a teleological worldview in that he explains all actions including political actions as being directed towards an end, which is the greatest and most complete good, happiness. Knowledge of the highest good is important since it guides the conduct of people in the society. In determining what is right and what is wrong, politics influences one's choice of action. Consequently, through political knowledge, one will be able to choose rationally an action that is most desirable for the welfare of the society.

What is the significance of education?

Education gives us knowledge of the world around us and changes it into something better. It develops us as a perspective of looking at life. There is a direct correlation between the level of education that a person has and the likelihood of finding a decent and best job.

How does education affect political participation?

The abundant literature would posit that education has a direct effect on political participation. Hence, education has an influence on different types of skills and knowledge, which reduce the costs of political actions, enable citizens to participate in an effective way, and therefore, institute political reforms.

Why is education important in government?

Federal Role in Education. Education is primarily a State and local responsibility in the United States. It is State and community, as well as public and private organizations of all kinds, that establish schools and colleges, develop curricula, and determine requirements for



enthusiasm and gratitude. Politics is all around us. You might not like it, but it's true: Every day you are not only affected by, but you actively partake in the ever-present matrix of politics. Every time you buy something, or watch the news, or chat with your friends about the state of the world, you are, in your own small ways, making your marks on the political landscape of the country. By buying one brand over another, you give that company your backing, and you become part of their indices, making them bigger than their opponents and more important overall. When you watch your favorite news channel, or read your favorite newspaper, you are not only lending those outlets your support, but you are allowing yourself to be more open to the way that they, as an organization, see the world: the news you watch will shape the way that you see the world, and here you become it. And when you talk with friends, passing the world to right and lamenting that the governments of the day are (great) ideas who don't know what they are doing, you are, perhaps without even knowing it, raising arguments and points which may change the way that those around you see the world. Over time, groups of friends may slowly change each other's minds, forming group opinions and even changing the way that people vote.

What is the importance of education in politics in India?

Education has now become more important tool in the field of politics. Seeing the present condition of Indian politicians, they should be educated as a priority as they do not even know much about Indian history, politics and even Indian geography too. They are very much confined to their regions or constituencies. It is necessary because to have a better country and they should be educated so they get new ideas and results....

1. It is needed because they should understand situations and problems of people.
2. Taking strong decisions irrespective of opposition....
3. To get new ideas....
4. And understand citizens problems, like equality and dignity....
5. Be bound to exercise and to maintain....

The Indian political system is in a mess because leaders are incompetent. For decades, we have been victims of corruption and there has been no development ever since our independence from the British. This is the bitter truth and the only solution is to elect leaders who are capable, well-educated, and are passionate about improving the welfare of the citizens. All the three aforementioned qualities are necessary for the growth of the country. Having the right educational background and qualifications are important because education acts as a foundation for implementing policies. Only when people are aware of the problems can they think of the solutions. So, potential candidates should at least have a degree in fields that are relevant in the political arena. The US recovery was in ruins when President Barack Obama took over from former President George W. Bush. However, he managed to revive the US economy and today, the US economy is growing. President Obama managed to improve the lives of US citizens because of his strong educational background in law and his love for his country. So, before allowing potential candidates to take part in elections, we should ensure that they have relevant degrees such as in law, economics, or political science, are capable of bringing positive change to the country, and most importantly, committed and determined to take the country to greater heights.

Education as a Political Institution

"Education should not aim at a dead awareness of static facts, but at an activity directed toward the world that our efforts aim to create."



No political theory is adequate unless it is applicable to children as well as to men and women. Theories are usually mistaken, or, if they have virtues, they are carefully screened from the disturbances which would be caused by youthful nature. Some of them have written books on education, but without, as a rule, having any actual children present to their minds while they write. These educational theorists who have had a knowledge of children, such as the inventors of kindergarten and the Montessori system, have not always had enough realization of the inherent goal of education to be able to deal successfully with advanced instruction. I have not the knowledge either of children or of education which would enable me to supply whatever defects there may be in the writings of others. But some questions concerning education as a political institution are involved in any hope of social reconstruction, and are we usually concerned by writers on educational theory. These questions only I wish to discuss.

1) Journal Information

The object of the *Oxford Review of Education* is to advance the study of education. It especially wishes to promote the elaboration and evaluation of a body of speculative and empirical theory, the development of which might improve educational practice. The journal publishes papers on the theory and practice of education from scholars throughout the world in a variety of disciplines: philosophy, political science, economics, history, anthropology, sociology, psychology and medicine. The Editorial Board seeks to provide a common forum and, on occasion, a focal point of controversy for the discussion of research findings, of historical and contemporary issues and of the functioning of educational institutions.

2) Publisher Information

Building on two centuries' experience, Taylor & Francis has grown rapidly over the last two decades to become a leading international academic publisher. The Group publishes over 800 journals and over 1,800 new books each year, covering wide variety of subject areas and incorporating the journal outputs of Routledge, Curran, Spoken Press, Psychology Press, Martin Dunitz, and Taylor & Francis. Taylor & Francis is fully committed to the publication and dissemination of scholarly information of the highest quality, and today this remains the primary goal.

Introduction of Methodology:

Introduction: From where do I think the loss of importance of methodology and teaching? How to understand this shift or maintaining the importance of methodology and teaching? From where to reflect the loss of importance of methodology in the intellectual training of university? In the search for answers to answer these and other questions, we can say that it is possible to address this issue as part of a multi-causal phenomenon is not limited to the context of education (where both the lower and higher education is involved) but that is part of related economic and political dimensions processes. It seems that as a specific problem is not related to these dimensions, it is very far from having any type of relationship and might also think that this is a purely pedagogical problem, as in how to teach research techniques or, to a matter of conceiving the methodology according to particular perspective, i.e. to raise this issue as a problem of techniques and tools and not as a problem of method (commonly methodology only associated with instrumental aspects of the research process) as part of an articulated process. However, this problem is intertwined within a broader process involving displacement, rationalization and even the disappearance of subjects related to philosophy (ethic, logic),



theory and other subjects in the field of Humanities (for example you can see the positions of the Comparative Review of higher - HIGHER MEDIA education). So that the subjects related to these fields of knowledge have been considered unnecessary because it is not directly linked to the sphere of economic production company, obtaining profits. In other words, not being associated with the market. These ideas come from economic processes, typical of the traditional stage of capitalist development (standardization processes to structure the production world, introduction system wide globalization. From central to peripheral economies, local governments that become guiding public policy of economic, political, educational, and so on. It is a unitative social processes in the market dynamics. So that education is part of the fabric of systemic strategies. It can be seen from the perspective of the link that has the dynamics of production with the political dimension of society, education and culture and, in general, all areas of society. This is the context in which to locate our position of reflection. In education, the problem is presented as a series of transformative politics: several education reforms, changes in plans and curricula that meet the needs of the world of production, quantitative evaluation processes (through indicator analysis), incentive programs, etc. In this sense what prevails in the academic reforms are political decisions, to outline, in terms of educational and pedagogical models and various guidelines imposed by the logic of the market (see for example the implementation of the competency model as a driver for Competence Based Education - HIGHER MEDIA education and the adoption by many institutions of Higher Education - HIGHER MEDIA, recently Pact in Mexico, at the initiative of President Enrique Peña Nieto involving the constitutional reform of Article III and has a series of, even unweighed, changes in education). Moreover, the excessive growth of private universities from the 90s of last century. So that the context in which the methodology in teaching and its importance in the appearance and inferential training, and not just for the training of scientists is located, can be seen from a market logic with an articulated process: market dynamics - control and standardization of social - training skilled workforce according to standardized criteria. I. Using economic processes under the guidance of education Since 1982 the world has changed drastically, some on side Keynesian formulae further advanced, in which the role of the state played a central role in the organization and management of social processes. Formulas that allowed face the consequences and aftermath of the economic crisis of 1929, which in one way or another it possible to consolidate the global hegemony of the United States became a new model of accumulation, which was given to the market and not the State the tool for the organization of social life on a global scale plane.

Conclusion:

The two principles of justice and liberty, which cover a very great deal of the social reconstruction required, will not give much guidance as regards education. To try to find to conduct a village school without violating liberty; but when anybody except Tolstoy was teaching, the children all inhaled in each other, and when he himself was teaching, he seemed order only by authoritatively boxing their ears to a bit of silence. It is clear that a blind adherence to the principle of liberty is quite impossible: if the children are to be taught anything, except in the case of unusually intelligent children who are kept isolated from every normal comparison. This is one aspect of the great responsibility which rests upon teachers: the children must, inevitably, be more or less at the mercy of their elders, and cannot make themselves the guardians of their own interests. Authority in education is to some extent unavoidable, and those who educate have to find a way of exercising authority as unobtrusively



with the spirit of liberty. A critical study of politics is important in preparing students for future leadership. It can help develop students' capabilities in political affairs. The students will thus be in a better position to address some of the political problems such as inadequate constitutions. Some students can dispute the importance of studying politics if they do not aspire to become politicians or work in public institutions. Nevertheless, a good political knowledge is significant not only in teaching politics, in pursuing a career as a professional politician, in working in a government ministry, but also in working in many specialized institutions and voluntary organizations, in voting, and in conversations about politics. For this reason, at least one course in political studies should be obligatory for all students and some electives should be available so that political studies can be pursued to varying extent by all students. These courses ought to be handled critically and be creatively applied in the prevailing political circumstances of various countries. Politics is all around us. You might not like it, but it's everywhere. Every day you are not only affected by, but you actively partake in the ever present march of politics. Every time you buy something, or watch the news, or chat with your friends about the state of the world, you are, in your own small ways, making your marks on the political landscape of the country. By buying one brand over another, you give that company your backing, and you become part of their statistics, making them bigger than their opponents and more important overall. When you watch your favorite news channel, or read your favorite newspaper, you are not only lending these outlets your support, but you are allowing yourself to be most open to the way that they, as an organization, see the world, the news you watch will shape the way that you see the world, and how you believe in it. And when you talk with friends, putting the world to right and lamenting that the government of the day are ignorant idiots who don't know what they are doing, you are, perhaps without even knowing it, making arguments and points which may change the way that those around you see the world. Over time, groups of friends may slowly change each other's minds, forming group opinions and even changing the way that people vote.

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डॉ० अम्बेडकर और मार्क्सवाद का वर्तमान परिदृश्य में एक मूल्यांकन

डॉ० सुनेव सिंह शेट्टी

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साम्प्रदायी कहते हैं कि साम्यवाद स्थापित करने के लिए केवल प्रगति ही उपयुक्त है। विश्व प्रथम साम्य है और वर्तमान मूल्यवाद पद्धति को सीखने के लिए हमसे कम कुछ भी फलित नहीं होगा। दूसरा साम्य है मार्क्सवाद का भी लागूपाई और सभी साम्यवादी पद्धति को अलग रखने के लिए हमसे कम कुछ भी फलित नहीं होगा। इस कारण मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बुद्ध और मार्क्सवाद में क्या सम्बन्ध है और क्या विचारधारा है। फर्क केवल साम्यता का है क्योंकि उद्देश्य दोनों का एक है।

असह्य विचारण मे, विभक्तो विचारणा नरी के उद पर मोल उपस्था की गी, उपरि मोट्टे सल गयी सल, पाल गयी सल, एल सलक सलसुख मे जल। पुरी-पुरी मे उलो जेग सलो रीर की सल की सल दिख। उलोने उलोत दिख, 'कीर किल लल मे रीर की रीर सल है और सल गयी छोड़ल है, पल सलसल उलोत छोड़ल सुडुने लते है, उने विचि कपो-उलो मे सल स मे। उलोत भाउपरो मे। मैजी भावना मे। पूग का जेग सलोना ली, रीर का सल जलल गयी सल। मैजी किल का जलोक सलोत सल-सलियो मे यो सलोत गयी है, उली एने लल है।" इस सम्बन्ध में भगवान बुद्ध ने यह शब्द कही-

" न हि वेदो वेदस्मि, सम्मतीय सुवाचन।
 उदयेन च सम्पन्नं, एतं धम्मो सम्मत्तो।।"

अर्थात् "यस संसार में रीर मे रीर कयो शक्त नहीं होत, उदर (मैत्री) मे ही शक्त होत है-यो सलर का सललन का विधम है।"

हमसे स्पष्ट है कि भगवान बुद्ध द्वारा असाह्य पर सलन सलुध को उसकी वैदिक विधि को बदलना का सलेश मे इस सलो पर लगे के लिए मे। उसी सलर सलसलरियो द्वारा असाह्य पर सलन सल, एतु एन ठेग है। मे है- बिमा और सलसलर का भी लागूपाई।

अज इमे सलोरी मे सुवाचन पर असाह्य की किलर कलण परबिः इमे पल असाह्य सलल परबिः कि किलको सलण (सलोको) वेण है और उरिसलोन है, उलो उलण ले भी, सललकलमिया है। उलोत सलर कलण अलसक है, बिमा रीर वेचिः। बिमा किलको किलर मे उलु मे लीग कल उलो है। वेचिन लल वेचन एल भवण है। बिमा रीर दुरी लल कलल गयी न। सलल। उल लल कि असलसलरियो उलो मे भी कलिल को सलो ले लते है। यल कलो वेर सलल किल मे दुनार नहीं होत। असलसलरियो उल दुलो असलसलरियो वेर मे सुल कलते है, सलो मेग कले लते है। यल उल किल ली है। यो एल कलिल को इललिल मर दिख सल। है। सल सलरिः की कल्य ली, यो एल वेचिः को इललिल मर दिख सल। है कि इसने एल उलकलक एलु मे सम्बन्ध सलत है। तो एक सलपलिन यलो को यो नहीं मर। न। सलल, यो उलल सलपलिन शेर सलुध ललिन को सुल मे इललल है। सलपलिन यलो के पल मे अलसक सलल। जोड़े अलल नहीं है और अलललल सलपलिन को उलु पलिन यो लते।

विगुर्विहित होता है उसे नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। "डॉ० अम्बेडकर के अनुसार भारतीय समाज के लोग समानवादी समाज की स्थापना के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में अग्रसर रहेंगे किंतु धर्मिकी द्वारा यहां सशक्त कर्मि लाना उन्हें परसं नही होगा।" उन्होंने मार्क्स की विचारधारा को समग्र और परिस्थितियों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में पुनर्विचार एवं संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया क्योंकि वह हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए अपने उसी रूप में शाह्य नहीं होगी। अब देखना यह है कि मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा से अलग डॉ० अम्बेडकर का जातिविहीन समाज की स्थापना तथा सब के लिए सामाजिक स्वतंत्रता का सपना किस रूप में और क्या साधर होता है जिसका मार्क्सवादी दर्शन से विशेष कोई सरोकार नहीं है।

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आपूर्ति में जीवित और जाड़ा

डॉ० प्रवीण वर्मा

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प्रस्तावना :

एक स्वस्थ व्यक्ति से स्वस्थ परिवार स्वस्थ समाज और स्वस्थ राष्ट्र का निर्माण होता है। आज दुर्गुण दुनियाँ स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण को दिशा में जारी बंदूक रही है। स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण का अर्थ स्वयं से बीमार न होने से ही नहीं है बल्कि अपनी स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं से बृद्धि करने से भी है। मैं बीमार न होने से जाने बहुत कम हमें यह सोचना है कि किस तरह हम अपनी स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं से बृद्धि कर सकते हैं। आज फिर का पूरा ध्यान हमारी से विद्यार्थी का बेमिया है। और इस तरह से हमारे से विद्यार्थी दुनियाँ निकल सकते हैं जाने बंदूक रही है यह है ध्यान और आपूर्ति का समाज। आज डॉक्टर-30 जैसा वैश्विक महामारी में हमें अपनी प्रवृत्त अन्वेषण प्रवृत्ति को फिर से मजबूत करने से विद्यार्थी निकल कर विद्यार्थी के घर में आपूर्ति की बृद्धि से बृद्धिपन्न करने से जल होता है कि विद्यार्थी में बर्तित जीवन विज्ञान का अन्वेषिक मजबूतगी करना है।

जीवित से तात्पर्य :

'जीवित' शब्द 'जीव' पूर्वक 'धा' धतु (उपधा धाता पीठार्थी) से 'जि' प्रत्यय के संयोग से निष्पन्न है¹, जो 'जीव' को धारण करने के अर्थ 'जीवित' व्युत्पन्न है। यन्तुः 'जीव' एतत् को ज्ञाने है और एतत् से द्वारा ही जीवित का अध्याय होता है, इत्यन्ति 'एतत्' को धारण करने वन्त इव जीवित है।

जीविते नया एतः पीठार्थी बोधने इत्यन्ति²।

जीवितार्थोऽयमर्थो समर्थोऽर्थोऽर्थः³।

आचार्य वाचस्पति ने इसकी व्याख्या की है- "जीवितः परतः अर्थो बोधने इति जीवितः⁴ अर्थात् जिनके वन्त पकड़ते हैं, उन अन्वेषिकों को जीवित कहते हैं। अन्वेषिकता से जीवित के अन्वेषित अन्वेषक पकड़ने की बात तथा ही जाने वन्त यन्तुः अर्थोऽर्थो (एतत्, एतत्, नये, यन्तु, अर्थो) को परिचित किया है- जीवितः परतः अर्थोऽर्थः⁵।

आचार्य सुबुद्ध ने जीवित की रूप और आकार का मूल बर्णन करती हुई कहा है- आकार की परिचयों की जावित, उनके जल, सर्वं तथा जीव का अन्वेषण करना है। यह 'आकार' पर समझती यह 'रूप' का अन्वेषण होती है। जीवित की रूप है, जलः जीवित की मूल जीवन का मूल है-

अग्निः पुनर्जातमन्वेषो जलपौनः⁶ यः स एतत् समेतः।

एतत् पुनर्जातमन्वेषः, अग्निः पुनर्जातः⁷।

वैश्वानरोऽग्निः⁸ मे श्री जीवितो को अन्वेषण एतत् अग्निः का अन्वेषण भूत कारण तथा एतत् है⁹।

जीवितोऽग्निः अन्वेषः पुनः¹⁰ अन्वेषः भूतः अग्निः

अन्वेषः अग्निः अग्निः अन्वेषः अग्निः अन्वेषः अग्निः

अर्थात् इस दुनियाँ पर जाने वन्त समस्त प्राणी अन्वेष से ही अन्वेषण होते हैं। फिर अन्वेष से ही जीवित हो जाते हैं। अन्वेष ही समस्त एतत् है। इत्यन्ति यह जीवित रूप कहा जाता है।

सन्दर्भ सूची :-

१. वामन विठ्ठल आटे कारा , पृ० २३१
२. काश्यप खिल ३/२७
३. अष्टावक्र ६/६५/३ पर सायण भाष्य
४. अमरकोश - २/४/६
५. सुश्रुत सूत्र- १/२६
६. तैत्तिरीयोपनिषद्, ब्रह्मसंहिता बाली, द्वितीय अनुवाक
७. ऋग्वेद-१०/८७/१५
८. ऋग्वेद-७/४/५
९. अष्टावक्र-८/८/१४
१०. अष्टावक्र-११/७/२१
११. चरक सूत्र-१/७२
१२. सुश्रुत सूत्र - १/२६
१३. सुश्रुत सूत्र-१/२७
१४. सुश्रुत सूत्र-१/२८
१५. चरक सूत्र - १/७१
१६. ऋग्वेद- १/८७/१-७ मन्त्र
१७. ऋग्वेद-१/५२/४
१८. अष्टावक्र-२/१३/४
१९. ऋग्वेद-१/८७/२
२०. ऋग्वेद-१/७५/१
२१. ऋग्वेद-३/४०/५
२२. अष्टावक्र-७/१४२/१-३
२३. चरक सूत्र - अध्याय ६, १-५
२४. चरक संहिता - सूत्र स्थानक/५/४
२५. चरक सूत्रस्थानक-५/१२-१३
२६. ऋग्वेदोपनिषद्- ७/२६/२
२७. श्रीमद्भगवद् गीता-१७/८
२८. श्रीमद्भगवद् गीता-१७/९
२९. श्रीमद्भगवद् गीता -१७/१०
३०. चरक संहिता- सूत्र स्थानक, ६/५
३१. चरक संहिता-सूत्र स्थानक, ६/६





आपसबद नभय सभसंरक्षण

डॉ. सुप्रसाद सुप्रिया

राज्यापिका

उपनयन (संवेगसहित) विमान एवं मौसमिक महानिष्ठागत अहमदाबाद, कच्छ, ओडिशा

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भारत में उड़ानों को सुरक्षित बनाने के लिए एक स्वतंत्रतावादी दृष्टि का उद्भव और विकास हुआ। यह दृष्टि स्वतंत्रतावादी भारतीय उड़ान, आपसबद को एक मुक्त विरोधक रही है। यह स्वतंत्रतावादी दृष्टि आपसबद और स्वतंत्रतावादी लोगों में दृष्टिकोण होती है। कुछ अन्य विरोधक लोगों के कारण दोनों बंदों को विरोधक, उनके निराशा और संशय का आकार को लेकर अनेक कार्यवाही नहीं रही। इनके समाधान हेतु हम उपायों/विचारधारा का प्रयोग में लिया करते।

आपसबद

18 वीं शताब्दी में जब संघर्ष शब्द से आगे यह में उल्टे देते हुए सांख्यिक साधनों को छोड़ने और वैचारिक भावनाओं को प्राप्त होने का गैर। यह एक स्वतंत्रतावादी दृष्टिकोण साहस का से सम्बन्ध आता। इसका उद्देश्यपूर्ण उद्भव साहित्य में पाया। इसका उद्भव दूसरे देशों में भी प्रदर्शित हुआ। भारत में यह प्रवृत्ति सर्वप्रथम बंगाल में रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर की रचनाओं में मुखरित हुई। साहित्य रचनेवालों के पूर्व आया बंगाली साहित्यों में इस अवधारणा का एक 20वीं शताब्दी में ही उभरा करने लगे थे। इनके प्रमुख थे महात्मा जयप्रकाश नारायण द्वितीय में 1918 के बाद लिखी गई आपसबदी काव्य में उसे स्पष्टता मिली।

"आपसबद आधुनिक हिंदी कविता को उस धारा का नाम है जो 1918 के आसपास द्वितीयक, तीसरे, उपदेशात्मक, अधिष्ठात्मक और नए आदर्शवादी कालावस्था के विरुद्ध विरोध के रूप में प्रकट हुई।" 1

आपसबद के बहुत कवि गणनाकर प्रसार ने आपसबद को परिभाषा बतायी-"जब वेदों के अधःपतन का उदात्तुल्लेखी आतिथ्यविक्रम होने लगी तब हिंदी में जो आपसबद नाम से अभिहित किया गया।" 2 यद्यपि इस परिभाषा में अतिरिक्तियति होना है फिर भी उपाय में यह आपसबद का भावनात्मक प्रकाश कि आपसबद केवल आतिथ्यविक्रम को विरोध करनेवाली या विरोधक नहीं है। उसमें सूक्ष्म और गर्वीय भाव भी है। यह किसी विरोधक काल दृष्टि का अनुकरण नहीं है, बरकरा भावनात्मक काल-परिणत का अनुकरण है। उन्हीं आपसबद नाम को सम्बन्धता भी भारतीय संदर्भ में निरूप करने की कोशिश की। बाद में अन्य विद्वानों ने भी उनकी अन्य विचारधारा का उद्घाटन किया। उससे आसपास हमारे सुना वैसे सुधी विद्वानों को ध्यान आकर्षित किया ही नहीं। अन्त में आपसबद को संक्षेप के लिए निम्नलिखित विरोधवादी बताए-

1. उपद्रुति की विवृति या आत्मसमर्पण;
2. तीक्ष्ण वेग;
3. आतिथ्यविक्रम की रसिया या सांकेतिकता;

दूसरे विद्वानों ने अनेक अन्य विरोधवादी का उल्लेख किया -

1. कट्ट के विरुद्ध कुम का, कु राज्य की सत्प्रतिष्ठा का विरोध।

मथ्या बहुल वेत है। यहाँ स्वच्छन्दताका अवधि स्वार्थगत को समग्र में उलट करवा देता है। स्वच्छन्दताका वा मुल बेविराह्य अवधि स्वार्थगत तथा कल्पना प्रभवता है।

आत्मवाद और स्वच्छन्दतावाद में अन्तः संबंध:

आत्मवाद और स्वच्छन्दतावाद में जो अन्तःसंबंध है, उसका ज्ञान इस उन्म में स्पष्ट होता है। स्वच्छन्दतावादी कांम स्वार्थगतविपदा, सद्म सुख, निद्रोहात्मक स्व, कृमिमा से मुक्ति, अकृति की और आधुनिक अकृति, निराशा, सौंदर्य, मनमन्त्रवादी दुष्ट एवं कल्पना सौंदर्य का भाव्य है। द्वि में आत्मवाद तथा बहुलताका अपनी विचार बहुति और काय विपदा दोनों के लिए पक्षिम के इस स्वच्छन्दतावाद का अवधिमा करते है। आधुनिकता का प्रकृति प्रेम, तथा मनमन्त्रवाद तथा कांम की स्वच्छन्द अवधिमा प्रभावते, स्वच्छन्दतावाद को ये दोनों प्रमुख अवधियाँ आत्मवाद में मिलते है। आत्मवाद के चारों काल निराशा, प्रसाद, पान और बहुलता के चारों सौंदर्यवादी के प्रमुख अवधियाँ महंतकर्म, मोदी, बीरुत, कामल उदरि का महा काल कक्षा का लक्षात है। आत्मवा मुक्त में स्वच्छन्दतावाद है कि यह उन्म काल से होते हुए द्वि में आता।⁵ आत्मवाद में स्वच्छन्दतावाद की विमर्शविधि विरोधवादी चली जाती है-

1. आत्मसुभूति की अभिव्यक्ति।
2. भावुकता एवं अन्तः का अन्तः।
3. अन्तःविकार।
4. चारों सौंदर्य के प्रति अन्तःवर्ष।
5. अकृति-वेक।
6. आत्मसुभूति अवधि।
7. स्वच्छन्दतावाद का एक ही मुल वेत का कल्पना विपदा में वेतन की प्रकृति।
8. विपदा तथा कक्षा निराशा की भावना।
9. आदर्श के चारों मोर।
10. आत्मगत, धार्मिक, राज्यगत, सौंदर्यगत सद्मि के चारों विरोध।
11. मनमन्त्रवादी विपदावादी एवं विपदा भावुकता की भावना।
12. चारों सौंदर्य तथा काल में कक्षा तथा चारों और आधुनिक आदर्श।

अन्तः आत्मक चारों और आदर्शों के चारों अन्तः में "आत्मवाद की रोमन्टिकिज्म का चारों काय काय कला।"⁵ आने कालका चारों में स्वच्छन्दतावाद का लिए 'आत्मवाद' काय उन्म हो गया: 'मद्वि कल्पना विपदा चारों काई विपदा अभी भी 'आत्मवाद' के कला पर 'स्वच्छन्दतावाद' काय के कला के कला में है।' ⁶ चरु आत्मवाद ही द्वि में स्वच्छन्दतावादी कला है, इसमें चारों की चार चारों है क्योंकि आत्मवाद में चारों स्वच्छन्दतावादी सद्मिमा समन्वित है चरु कुल आत्म विरोधवादी इसमें अन्त का साठ चारों रही है।

आत्मवाद और स्वच्छन्दतावाद में अन्तः

मद्वि स्वच्छन्दतावादी विपदा आत्मवाद की चार प्रमुख चार रही है चरु कला में ही 'द्वि का आत्मवाद कायुत: पक्षिम स्वच्छन्दतावाद ही है' कलाका अन्तः आधुनिकता चारों चरिचरता, भारतीय अन्तःविकार, विनिपदा, आधुनिकता और चारों की अन्तःविकार चारों चरों में चारों की चरिचरता अन्तःविकार में चरिचर। चारों के कला में स्वच्छन्दतावादी चरि - "चरि चरि में, जो मुक्त का आकाश को चरिचर है, लेकिन चरिचर चरिचर में चरि चरिचर कि यह चरिचर चरिचर की चरिचर में चरि है।" चरु कला 'चरिचर', 'चरिचर', 'चरिचर', 'चरिचर' और



सामाजिक क्षेत्र, साहित्यातून पर्यायाने जीवनाचे दर्शन, विचारांचे दर्शन ज्या व्यंग्याचे अर्थ, साहित्यात संशोधकाचा पुढील प्रकारचे संशोधनेची आवश्यकता असते.

1. वेगवेगळे विविधेची मूळ साहित्यकृती
2. साहित्याचे इतरांची वेगवेगळे समीक्षण
3. साहित्याचा इतिहास
4. साहित्य प्रकार व साहित्यातील वार संकल्पनांचे मूल्य स्पष्ट करणारे संदर्भ देणे.

यात एक बाब उघडता त्याची जागचे की कोणत्याही वेळापत्राचा साहित्यिक जीवनातील एकूण स्वरूपपट व त्या प्रेषणेद्वारे उघडणी केलेले समीक्षणक लेखन याची खाती व्यापक स्वरूपाची असते. कोणत्या वेळोवेळच्या कालखंडात त्या त्या साहित्यकृतीचे समीक्षण वेळोवेळच्या समीक्षकांनी केलेले असते. त्या त्या काळात उपलब्ध जालेल्या सुरुवातीचा विचारानुभूतीचा संदर्भ स्पष्टतः घेऊन, नव्या साहित्याच्या उदयात व नव्या साहित्यातील संकल्पनांच्या अंतर्भावाने समीक्षक विचार सोडत असतात. या सर्व विचारांचे अन्वयान केव्हाचित्च संशोधक विद्यार्थ्यांना करावे लागते. संशोधक विद्यार्थी हे केंद्रीय क्रमिक सुविधेतील, सोबती करणारे असतील असे नाही. एकूण अन्वयान प्रेषणद्वारे बाळाचे त्यांचा परवरणारे असते. खातेची या प्रस्था संशोधकाची मिसा केवळ कालखंडात असते. इत्यानंतरात विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अन्वयानात जाणाऱ्या संशोधक, इष्टमसुद्धी आहे मिसा नाही श्वर विद्यार्थ्यांचा अन्वयान व सोडून अन्वयान असते. एखात्यातून जर वेगवेगळी अन्वयान व उपयुक्त स्वरूपपट मिळत नवी तर संशोधक विद्यार्थ्यांची अन्वयानातूनसाठी टोकाची कपात व वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात या काही टाकतात. संशोधकांचे संशोधन केलेले पूर्ण व्याख्या त्यातून घेत मिळते. अन्वयान संशोधक हे पीएच.डी. या पदवीसाठीच्या अन्वयान एच.डि. पदवीसाठीच्या संशोधन करणारे असतात. ज्या प्रकारच्या संशोधकाचा वेगवेगळी संशोधन विद्यार्थ्यांचे सातूण दिलेची असते. तिचे फार विद्यार्थ्यांना करणे लागते. साहित्याचे सातूण संशोधक विद्यार्थ्यांचा विद्यार्थ्यांचे प्रेषणद्वारे केलेले मिळते म्हणूनच उघडे.

इतर साहित्यातील एखाद्या विषयावर संशोधन करणारी अन्वयानाच्या उघडतात अन्वयान कोणत्या जाणाऱ्याची जागेच्या व्यापक व समुदाय साहित्याचा विचार करणा जाणतो. देनात तसेच परवेष्टात संशोधक विद्यार्थ्यांचे उपलब्ध अन्वयानांचे संदर्भ साहित्याचा ज्या विचार करणा जाणतो. त्यात जाणतात निर्माण झालेल्या अन्वयान साहित्यासाठी करणा जाणतो. अन्वयानाची अन्वयानाच्या सहा इत्यानंतरातून पर्याय उघड नाही.

विद्यार्थ्यांचे / जर्नाल इ.

विद्यार्थ्यांचे व साहित्यिक जाणतातून, अन्वयानाचे व सर्वत्र जाणतातून दररोज सुरुचे संशोधन होत असते. मात्र या संशोधकाचा जाणतातून स्वरूप अन्वयान नाही तर त्याचे इष्टम दर्शन हे जर्नाल म्हणून उघडतातून घडते. राष्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर्शनाच्या अन्वयानातून संशोधकाचा जाणतातून विद्यार्थ्यांचा अन्वयानाचे मूळ असतेच की संशोधन सुरुचे, त्यात संशोधकाच्या निश्चित उपयोजन होतो, देणारेदेखात सोडता संशोधने अन्वयानाच्या जाणतातून जाणतातून म्हणून उघडतातून होत असतात. उघडतातून सोडतातून उघडतातून त्याची खरेदी व उपलब्धता अन्वयानांच्या अन्वयानाच्या होणे जरा उघडतातून असते. मात्र इत्यानंतरातून संशोधकाचा अन्वयान म्हणून उघडतातून होणार.



संदर्भोंचा, डिजिटल साक्षरी योजनाही संशोधनात महत्त्वाचा भाग असतो. संशोधनातील बाबी संशोधना पत्रावरीलून झाल्याला आवश्यक झालेल्या संशोधनी निवड करून बाबी वाताही संशोधनात संदर्भसूची असते. "असावित प्रथम तथा निमित्त साहित्याची विविष्ट फटकीनुसार उदार केलेली वर्गनात्मक वादी म्हणजे संशुची टोप" या संशुचीमुळेही संशोधकाचा वेळ वाचेल त्याचा हाच ही प्रथम फटका मिळतो.

संशोधनाची संदर्भ संशोधनी उपलब्धता अन्वयकांसाठी सर्वाधिक अध्यात्मक भाग असतो. संशुचीय विषयकोश, अर्थविषयकोश, जीवोन्निक कोश, नागमित्र, सांस्कृतिक, भाषिक, संशुची, निरीक्षण, हानपुस्तिका बाधुचसुची इ. चा समावेश घात होतो. भाषा व साहित्य का विषयावर संशुचीय कारणाची विद्याध्याना सत्यकोश, संसुचीकोश, सुपुन्यकाविषयक सार्वदर्शन कर सक्षमारी संशुचीय घात का सर्वांगीय दरज नासते. अधुनिक साध्यात तर डिजिटल साक्षरीमुळे, इंटरनेटचा वापरमुळे संशोधकाचा परचमचा संशोधनाचा भाग करता येतो. संशोधकासुळे संशोधकाय संशुचीय कारणाचा अनेक घातकांवर घात मिळत असते म्हणून संशोधनात निमित्त ससुचीय निमित्त संशुचीयही ससुचीय होण्यात घात होतो. असे म्हणता येईल.

निष्कर्ष :

1. संशुचीयानाचा संशुचीय ज्ञान व साहित्यी का दोन्ही बाबीही अन्वयामुळे संशुचीयानाचा ज्ञान व साहित्यी निमित्तविषयानाही संशुचीयानाची मदा त्याची नासते.
2. संशुचीय अधिभाषिक दर्जेदार होण्यासाठी संशुचीयानाचा उपलब्ध असणे संशुचीयही दर्जेदार असणे नासते.
3. संशुचीयानातील संदर्भसूची, डिजिटल साक्षरी, इंटरनेटचा भाग, दस संशुचीयवसुचीय निमित्तविषयानाही साहित्यी यांचा संशुचीयानाचा निमित्तय उपशुचीय होतो.
4. प्रथम, दुर्मिक दुम्नासिधिते, वर्गनाम इ.मुळे संशुचीयानाचा संशुचीयानात मदा मिळते.
5. संशुचीयानाचे संशुचीयानाचा घात असावे असे आशुचीय म्हणजे नासते.

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संस्थापित संस्थांचे विद्येपन करण्यासाठी सामग्री विद्येपनाच्या पद्धतीचा वापर करतात. खुणदोषांचे निपट करेची सामग्री विद्येपनाची सल्ला काढणे चांगली आहे. संस्थापक परिस्थितीत विद्येपनाचे आणि पुनरावृत्तीसोबत निर्बंध घेण्यासाठी परीक्षण करण्यासाठी ही पद्धत आहे.

सामग्री विद्येपनाचा अर्थ :

संस्थापनाच्या प्रकार सामग्रीचे वस्तुनिष्ठ पद्धतीवर आणि परिणामकारक करणे करण्यासाठी वापरणे जाणारे संशोधन संघ म्हणजे सामग्री विद्येपन* कोणत्याही सामग्रीमध्ये आप्तारी करणे, मजद किंवा संशोधना यांचे पद्धतीवर विद्येपन करणे म्हणजे सामग्री विद्येपन होय*.

वापन आणि विद्येपन संका :

- संशोधनाचा वापर करून मोनोपॉल करणेचे संघ यांनी नमुद केलेले आहे :
- महाय मुलाखती (उदा., सांख्यिक आणि फोक्तम गट मुलाखती)
- सहकारी निरीक्षण
- प्रायोगिक परिस्थितीचे निरीक्षण
- साधरी (म्हणजे अनुभवाने स्व-अनुभव, टोकेलुटिनेक किंवा कायदावर रेकॉर्ड केलेले)
- विद्येपनाची संवे
- सर्वेक्षण (स्वय-प्रवासित पत्रावनी, किंवा मुलाखतीचे केलायक)
- सांख्यिकी (उदा., भिन्नतेचे विद्येपन, महाय वापणी)
- मिड्यात वापणी
- केस स्टडी
- सामग्री विद्येपन
- नेटवर्क विद्येपन
- ऐतिहासिक विद्येपन



सामग्री विद्येपनाचे विद्येपन करण्यासाठी मूलभूत दृष्टिकोन :

अनेक जाती एकाच वेळी गट वातावरण त्या कटाला मदतसाठीच टोषान्या जेव्हे विद्येपन करण्यासाठी दोन - मूलभूत पद्धती आहेत - सामग्री विद्येपन आणि एखनोप्राप्तिक मार्गात. सामग्रीच्या विद्येपनात काही विशिष्ट घटकसंज्ञा उल्लेख करतात. यदातील अनेक सदसकांमध्ये संबंध निर्माण करणे, संशोधनात मदत करण्यासाठी सहकारी निवडणे, साधरी देखणे असे परत एखनोप्राप्तिके केलात. सामग्री विद्येपन आणि एखनोप्राप्तिक मार्गात हे विद्येपनाचे परस्परनिरोधी साधन नाहीत. या दोन्ही पद्धतींचा एकच केन्नामुळे विद्येपनाचा वास्तू प्राप्त होते.

फोक्तम गट मुलाखतीच्या संकाच्या जेव्हेमुळे नेटवर्क विचारल्या जाणारा प्रश्न म्हणजे संशोधन पद्धत म्हणून त्याची वैधता आणि विद्येपनीयता. फोक्तम गट मुलाखतीची वैधता वापरलेल्या कार्ये पद्धतीवर संशोधन या संदर्भाने प्रक्रिकांचा वापर केला जातो त्यावर वेगवेगळे अर्थनकून करते.

सामग्री विद्येपनाचा वापर :

नेषनाच्या कोषत्याही प्रजातीची तयारी करण्यासाठी किंवा रेकॉर्ड केलेल्या संवादांच्या घटनेसाठी हे वापरले जाऊ शकते. सल्ला सामग्री विद्येपन विषयात आणि माध्यम अन्वयात्मकामुन ते साहित्य आणि वस्तू, नृसंश्लेषिज्ञान आणि सांस्कृतिक धर्मासावरीत वापरले जाते. जिव आणि स्व सांख्यिकी समान्या, समाकलाय आणि राखत्याय, मानसशास्त्र आणि संज्ञानात्मक विज्ञान आणि नौकरीचे दृश अनेक संवादांचे सामग्री विद्येपन वापरले जाते. सांख्यिकीरित, सामग्री विद्येपन सामाजिक आणि मानसशास्त्राची पन्थि संशोधन प्रतिष्ठितित करणे आणि नृथिम बुद्धियेनेच्या विज्ञानात अभिधान्य नृथिका बनवत आहे. Barabasi यांनी सामग्री विद्येपनाच्या वापर सांख्यिकीयशाचे सांख्यिकता आहे :



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