July 2021

E-ISSN – 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFEREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

Special Issue 269(D)

Multidisciplinary Issue

RESEARCH JOURNEY
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ONLINE RESEARCH JOURNAL

For Details Visit To : www.researchjourney.net

Swatidhan Publications

July-2021 E-ISSN – 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFEREED & INDEXED JOURNAL
Special Issue 269(D)

Editorial Board

INDEX

Dairy Development Under Cooperative Structure in Rural Karnataka

Soma Shekara
Associate Professor Of Economics
Govt. First Grade College, Malur.
Karnataka (State). India
s.shekar.hm@gmail.com

Abstact:

Dairy farming is a supplementary activity of rural formers in India. It plays very important role in rural development. This paper tries to analyze the development trends in Karnataka's dairy sector in respect of dairy development programmes. An attempt has also been made to analyse the trends in milk production and per capita availability and further to understand the importance of Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCSs) in the State.

Introduction:

Dairy farming is an integral part of Indian economy and important for India as its economy is rural based, the activity is gender-neutral and offers more favorable opportunities of employment and provides a substantial source of income as compared to crop production for the landless labourers as well as marginal farmers. Dairy development in India is the basic strategy for eradicating rural poverty and raising rural poor above the poverty line. It plays a vital role in the socio-economic transformation of the economy.

Dairying contributes close to a third of the gross income of rural households and in the case of those without land nearly half of their gross income. An estimated 70 million rural households, of which about three-fourth are landless, marginal or small farmers, are engaged in milk production. The contribution of this sector to the national income is invaluable, estimated to be about 26% to agricultural economy. India ranks first in the world in milk production, which went up from 17 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 187.7 million tonnes in 2018-19. The per capita availability of milk has also increased from 112 grams per day in 1968-69 to 394 grams in 2018-19. The Indian dairy sector acquired substantial growth momentum from the Ninth Plan onwards, achieving an annual output of 187.7 million tones of milk during 2018-19 (Economic Survey, 2018-19). This represents sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for the growing population of the country. Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed an important role in providing employment and income-generating opportunities.

Agriculture and allied activities are major occupations of the people in the state with about 70 per cent of the population engaged in these activities, Dairy farming in Karnataka, as in the rest of India, is a subsidiary occupation. Karnataka occupies an important place in India as far as its livestock wealth and economy are concerned. It is one among the important states where dairy development programmes were implemented even before India's independence.

Livestock Population in Karnataka:

Livestock rearing plays a very vital role in rural economy in supplementing family income from agriculture and also providing employment. Farmers are dependent on animal husbandry activities to utilize agricultural by-products and crop residues to convert them into animal products with good returns. The total number livestock in the state was about 5, 34,42,030. as per 2019 Livestock Census,

According to the 19th Livestock Census of Karnataka (2018-19), there were about 95,16,484 indigenous cattle, 16 lakh crossbred cattle, 34,70,505 buffaloes, 9583761 sheep, 4796147 goats, 304798 pigs and others like rabbit, dogs etc. around 53442030.

Dairy cooperative society (DCS) is a basic organization unit functioning at the village level based on the cooperative principles. These societies collect the milk from primary milk producers, process it through milk unions at the district level, and finally market it through the unions as well as their milk marketing federation at the state level called as Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF). The KMF is representing dairy farmers' organisations and the responsibility of the milk procurement, marketing, formation of societies and extension support for milk producers to promote dairy development in the state.

Table-1: presents the progress in DCS, membership, milk procurement and other performances over a period of time (1977-2017-18) in Karnataka dairy sector. In the State, up to 1982, there were only 4 milk Unions established under the World Bank aided project (cost of Rs. 51 crores) covering a few districts of Southern Karnataka. The number of milk unions in the state increased three fold after 1987 due to the implementation of Operation Flood-II programme. KMF also came into existence at the same time which covered dairy activities in the entire state except Uttar Kannada district.

Table 1: Performance of Karnataka Dairy Sector during 1977- 2017-18.

S.N	Particulars	1977	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	No. of milk unions	416	14845	15233	15576
2	No. of DCS functioning	606	13287	13646	13287
3	Total members of DCS (in lakhs)	0.37	23.51	24.05	24.31
4	Milk procurement (Lakh kgs)		72.30	72.84	77.62

Source: KMF (2019). Karnataka Milk Federation, Bangalore, and Economic Survey of karnataka (2018-19).

In 1977, there were 416 DCSs functioning with 0.69 lakh members. The interesting aspect is that the functionaries of DCS and its membership have been showing progressively increasing trend in the State. The procurement of milk has been of the order of 72.30 lakh kgs in 2015-16 which gradually increased to 77.62 lakh kgs in 2017-18.

Table-2: indicates the network of DCSs in Karnataka across Unions. The total DCSs (13287), the functioning of DCSs in Bangalore and Kolar Unions represents 114563 and 86389 Members respectively, with total 762000 members Thus, the overall performance of dairy sector in Karnataka shows positive growth.

Table 2: No of members in Dairy Cooperative Societies Functioning in Karnataka across Unions as for 2016

Sl No	Name of the Union	Total Members
1	Bangalore	114563
2	Kolar	86389
3	Mysore	82174
4	Mandya	94846
5	Tumkur	69666
6	Hassan	74977
7	Dharwad	43008
8	Chamarajanagara	40002

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*

Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

9	Belgaum	38278
10	Bijapur	24245
11	Gulbarga	10776
12	Dakshina Kannada	31144
13	Shimoga	26599
14	Raichur/Bellary	25333
	Total	762000

Source: KMF (2019). Karnataka Milk Federation, Bangalore, and Economic Survey of Karnataka (2018-19).

References :

1. *Government of India (2019). "State Dairy Profiles-September, dairy Development Schemes, Bimonthly Report", September, Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Fisheries, New Delhi.*

2. *Government of India (2019). 19 Th Livestock Censuses, Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Fisheries, New Delhi.*

3. *ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಿಕ್ಷೆ, 41 ನೇ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ, ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (2018-2019)*

4. *ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಾಲು ಮಹಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ,(2017) "ಕೆ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್. ಕ್ಷೀರಸಾಗರ" ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಸಂಪುಟ 40, ಸಂಚಿಕೆ 8.*

5. *ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ (2017). ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರದಿ 2017-18, ಪಶುಪಾಲನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶುವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು*

.

Studies on HPTLC Profiling of Fruit Rind of Some Citrus Species

Damu Mokinda Survase
Asst. Prof. in Dept. of Botany,
Karmaveer Ramraoji Aher Arts, Science & Comm. College, Deola,
Tal. Deola, Dist. - Nashik, Maharashtra- 423102 (India).
damusurvase@gmail.com

Abstract:

Citrus fruits are nutritious and beneficial to healthy health. These are natural source of Vit-C, minerals and antioxidants. Citrus fruits are source for synthesis of citric acid in laboratories. Regularly consumption of citrus fruits boosting immune system in this covid-19 pandemic disease. Demand of citrus fruits are increased during Covid -19. It also helpful for lowers the risk of kidney stone problems, suppressing cancerous cells, overcome the blockage and reduce the heart problems. Citrus rind removes bad odour from mouth. Bathing hot water with citrus rind gives freshness and fragrance our body. Citrus fruits powder applied on skin looks brighten. Cooper pots were cleaned with the citrus rind becomes more brighten.

Due to their flavor and aroma, they are widely used in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries Due to their flavor and aroma, they are widely used in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries Due to their flavor and aroma, they are widely used in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries Due to their flavor and aroma, they are widely used in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries

Citrus fruits were used in the food, cosmetics, baking and pharmaceutical industries. Citrus fruits rind/ peels is waste material which thrown out side. This waste material may be used in cosmetics, sense sticks, soap and shampoo, flavouring agents, skin rejuvenation and many other. Peel consists of flavonoids, carotenoids, essential oils, fibres materials.

In the present studies HPTLC profiling of various citrus fruits. In plant chemotherapy, utilization of naturally occurring antimicrobial substances which gaining more significance and have higher important values. Citrus fruits having medicinal properties due to presence of high amount of secondary metabolites. Bioactive compounds including antioxidants such as ascorbic acid, flavonoids phenolic compounds and pectin found in the citrus. The peel of Citrus fruit was waste material which is a richer source of flavanones and many polymethoxylated flavones.

Key words: Citrus peel, HPTLC analysis, citrus, medicinal value, phytochemical analysis

Introduction:

Citrus is one of the most widely grown fruit crop throughout the world with an annual production of approximately 102 million tons. The cultivation has been carried out since ancient time. Now a days attract the attention of researcher due to presence of secondary metabolites which prevents many afflictions of humans. It has been found that large number of phytochemical compounds have been reported from citrus fruits and used in various biological activities such as antimicrobial antioxidant (Ghasemi K et al, 2009) and anti-inflammatory activities. P. Nirmala et.al. (2014) has performed HPTLC analysis of Citrus sinensis. Citrus sinensis is an aromatic plant well known for its fragrance and distinct aroma. HPTLC chromatography was developed in ethanolic extract of citrus sinensis and standard flavonoid marker eriocitrin by using Toluene-Ethyl acetate-formic acid-methanol (3:6:1.6:0.4) used as a mobile phase. Bands of HPTLC were observed and compound were identified and confirmed

under the TLC scanner with the eriocitrin at 254 nm as a standard marker. Moe lock et.al. (2010) studied High-performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) is an enhanced form of thin layer chromatography (TLC). Through the thin layer chromatography method to automate the different steps and to allow more accurate quantitative measurement. Deepa et.al. (2013) demonstrated HPTLC finger printing is proved to be a liner, precise, accurate method for identification of plant drugs and can be used further in authentication and characterization of the medicinally important plant. This HPTLC fingerprint technique helpful for the manufacture for quality control and standardization of secondary metabolites.

Materials and Methods:
Glass wares used:-
Chromatographic chamber (10x10 CAMAG Made)
Soxhlet Extractor assembly (Borosil Made)
HPTLC System (Camag Made Switzerland)
Software Used: - WIN- CATS Software.

Collection of Citrus rind:
Rind of four different citrus species namely Citrus limon, (Lemon) Citrus sinesis (Orange), Citrus aurantium (Idlimbu/Sour orange), Citrus limetta (Mousambi) were collected from local market. The rind was removed from fruit and dried separately. The dried rind made into fine powder with the help of blender. This ground powder kept separately and used for further experiment.

Extraction of Plant Material:
About 20 gm dry powdered of rind have conserved in dry polythene bags. Each species dry powder kept separately. These extracted separately by using 80% ethanol in a Soxhlet Extractor (Borosil) for about twelve hours. After extraction the extracts were evaporated to dryness using hot plate. The dried extracts were dissolved in 5 ml ethanol and filtered through Whitman filter paper no. 1. The filtered extracts were later used for further phytochemical and HPTLC analysis.

Phytochemical Analysis
Phytochemical analysis of ethanol extract of various citrus peels (C. sinensis, C. limon, C. limetta) carried out by the standard methods. Phytochemicals such as phenols, phytosterols, Alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins and their presence were reported from the above analysis in various citrus peels (C. sinensis, C. limon, C. imetta). Johann et al., (2007) and Ghasemi et al., (2009) that citrus varieties are considered and containing a rich source of secondary metabolites with the ability to produce a broad spectrum of biological activities.

Phytochemical screening of bio active compounds in citrus peels:

Sr no	Secondary metabolite	Test	Result
1	Alkaloids	Mayer's Test	Positive
2	Glycosides	Fehling's Test	Positive
3	Flavonoids	Lead acetate Test	Positive
4	Phenols	Ferric chloride Test	Positive
5	Saponins	Foam's Test	Positive
6	Tannins	Gelatin Test	Negative
7	Flavonoids	Lead acetate Test	Positive

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

HPTLC Analysis of Extracts:

HPTLC fingerprinting extracts of Citrus rind were carried out as per the method described by (Sheila, 2017). Ethanolic extract of citrus fruit rind coated over TLC plates. Two microliters of the ethanolic extract of citrus rind were applied on a precoated TLC aluminium sheets of silica gel G60 F254 of 200 μm thickness plate- 05 x10cm (Merck, Mumbai) using Linomat V TLC applicator (Camag, Muttenz, Switzerland) equipped with a 100-μL syringe. Before the application, the plates were washed with methanol and dried at 60°C. TLC plates were developed using the mobile phase Toluene: Ethyl acetate: methanol (8.5:1.5:0.5) in a Camag HPTLC twin-through chamber (10 x10cm). The Camag HPTLC chamber was saturated with filter paper for fifteen minutes. The plate equilibrium was maintained 10 minutes. Plate was developed up to 85.0 mm and dried under stream of air. Separated bands were analyzed by HPTLC densitometric scanning using Camag TLC Scanner 4 in the absorption mode (multi wavelength Scanning) operated by WIN CATS software (version 1.4.8). After scanning the spectra and compared with the tables. Finally identification of the compounds was done.

Citrus limon   Citrus limon (rind)   Citrus sinesis   Citrus sinesis (rind

Citrus aurantium   Citrus aurantium rind   Citrus aurantium   Citrus aurantium (rind)

HPTLC plate Scanned at 366nm   HPTLC plate Scanned at 256nm
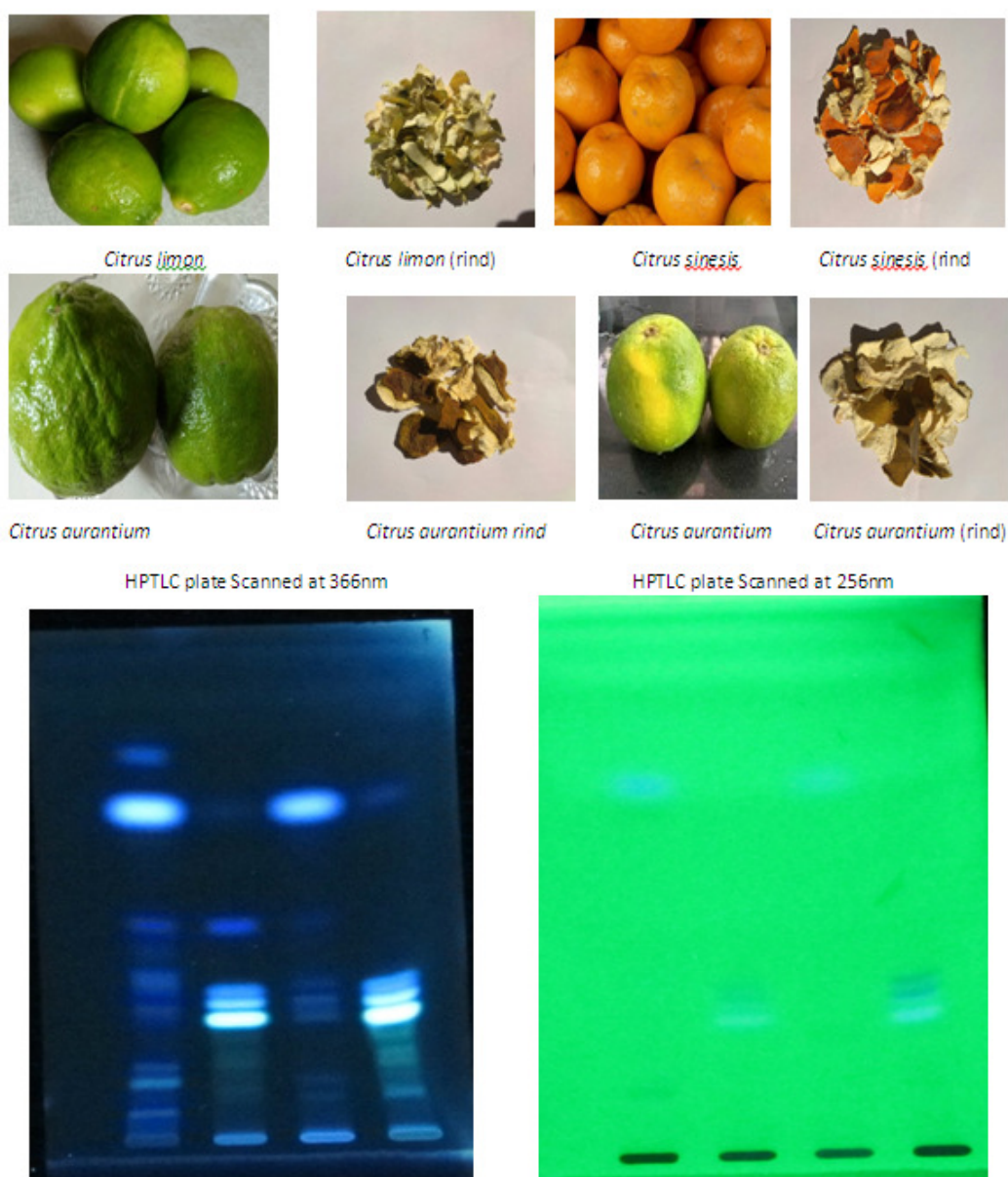
Fig 1. 3 D Spectral display of rind of different citrus species.
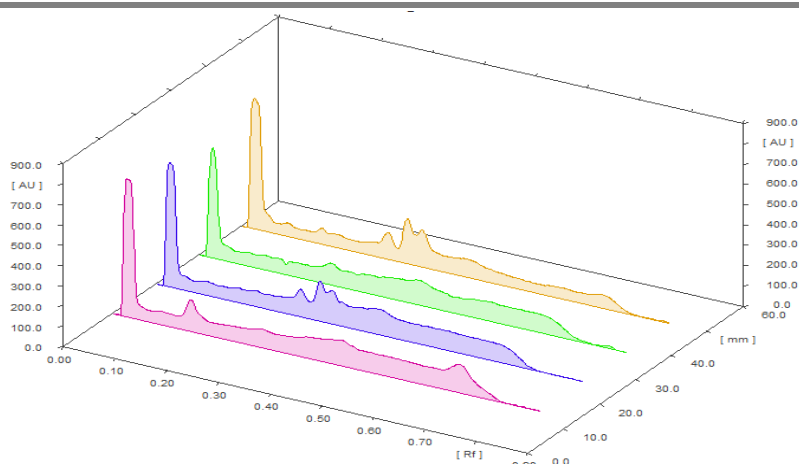
Observations and Results:

Fig 1: HPTLC profile (Peak Display) of Lemon rind
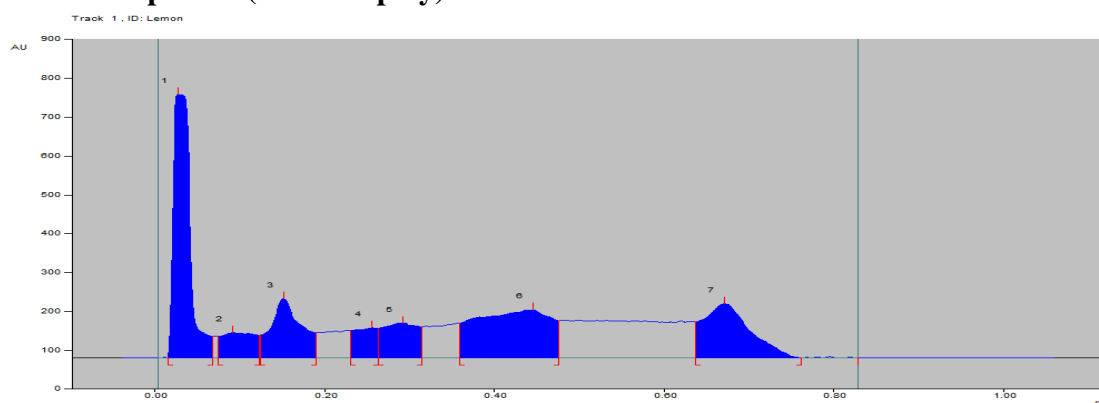
Fig 2: HPTLC profile (Peak Table) of Lemon rind

Track 1, ID: Lemon

Peak	Start Position	Start Height	Max Position	Max Height	Max %	End Position	End Height	Area	Area %
1	0.02 Rf	2.3 AU	0.03 Rf	677.8 AU	51.10 %	0.07 Rf	55.0 AU	13021.1 AU	29.56 %
2	0.08 Rf	55.2 AU	0.09 Rf	65.7 AU	4.95 %	0.12 Rf	58.5 AU	2446.9 AU	5.55 %
3	0.12 Rf	58.6 AU	0.15 Rf	152.5 AU	11.50 %	0.19 Rf	65.8 AU	5174.3 AU	11.75 %
4	0.23 Rf	70.2 AU	0.26 Rf	77.5 AU	5.84 %	0.26 Rf	75.8 AU	1998.8 AU	4.54 %
5	0.26 Rf	76.0 AU	0.29 Rf	90.2 AU	6.80 %	0.31 Rf	79.8 AU	3512.7 AU	7.97 %
6	0.36 Rf	89.5 AU	0.45 Rf	123.7 AU	9.33 %	0.48 Rf	95.8 AU	10550.7 AU	23.95 %
7	0.64 Rf	92.5 AU	0.67 Rf	139.1 AU	10.49 %	0.76 Rf	0.1 AU	7348.6 AU	16.68 %

The results from HPTLC finger print scanned at wavelength 254 nm for ethanol extract of Lemon rind showed seven polyvalent phytoconstituents and corresponding ascending order of Rf values start from 0.03 to 0.67 in which highest conc. of the phytoconstituents was found to be 51.10 % and its corresponding Rf value was found to be 0.03 respectively. This is recorded in Figure 2. The corresponding HPTLC chromatogram was presented in Figure 1 which shows seven peaks of phytoconstituents.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Fig 3: HPTLC profile (Peak Display) of orange rind
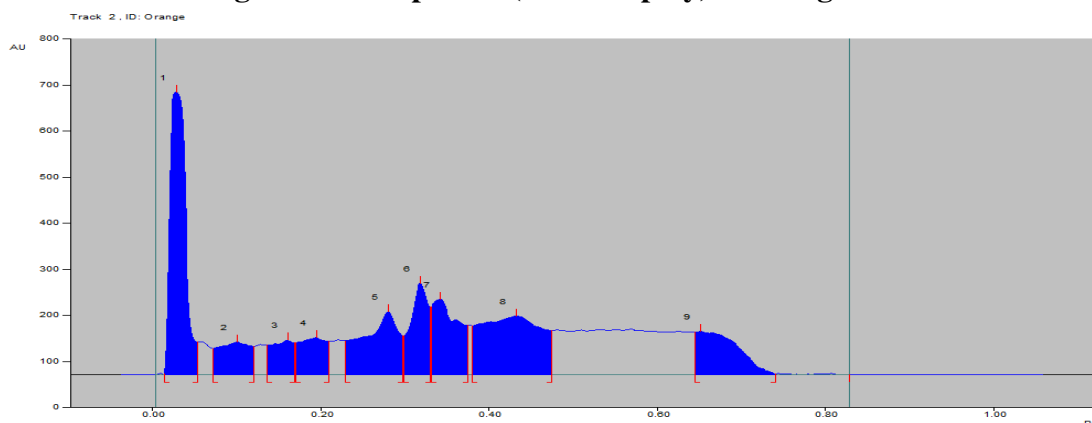
Fig 4: HPTLC profile (Peak Table) of orange rind

Track 2, ID: Orange

Peak	Start Position	Start Height	Max Position	Max Height	Max %	End Position	End Height	Area	Area %
1	0.01 Rf	2.4 AU	0.03 Rf	613.6 AU	39.29 %	0.05 Rf	70.4 AU	10960.5 AU	24.06 %
2	0.07 Rf	56.9 AU	0.10 Rf	71.7 AU	4.59 %	0.12 Rf	61.7 AU	2630.0 AU	5.77 %
3	0.14 Rf	63.9 AU	0.16 Rf	75.3 AU	4.82 %	0.17 Rf	69.6 AU	1928.2 AU	4.23 %
4	0.17 Rf	69.8 AU	0.20 Rf	81.1 AU	5.19 %	0.21 Rf	72.3 AU	2473.3 AU	5.43 %
5	0.23 Rf	73.5 AU	0.28 Rf	136.7 AU	8.75 %	0.30 Rf	84.1 AU	5392.2 AU	11.84 %
6	0.30 Rf	84.4 AU	0.32 Rf	198.8 AU	12.73 %	0.33 Rf	47.0 AU	3829.3 AU	8.40 %
7	0.33 Rf	147.5 AU	0.34 Rf	163.5 AU	10.47 %	0.38 Rf	06.8 AU	4924.1 AU	10.81 %
8	0.38 Rf	106.4 AU	0.43 Rf	127.0 AU	8.13 %	0.48 Rf	95.8 AU	8940.7 AU	19.62 %
9	0.65 Rf	91.9 AU	0.65 Rf	94.0 AU	6.02 %	0.74 Rf	2.2 AU	4482.4 AU	9.84 %

The results from HPTLC finger print scanned at wavelength 254 nm for ethanol extract of Orange rind. It was found that nine polyvalent phytoconstituents and corresponding ascending order of Rf values were from 0.03 and 0.65. It was clear from the results presented in the table that highest conc. of the phytoconstituents were found to be 39.29 % and its corresponding Rf value was found to be 0.03 respectively. This is recorded in Figure 4. The corresponding HPTLC chromatogram was presented in Figure 3 which shows nine peaks of phytoconstituents.

Fig 5: HPTLC profile (Peak Display) of Idlimbu Rind
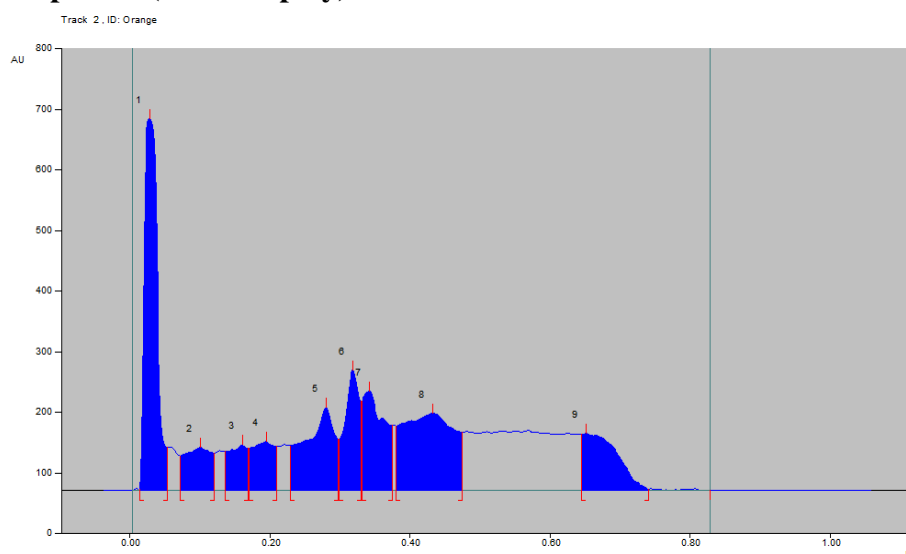
Fig 6: HPTLC profile (Peak Table) of Idlimbu rind

Track 2, ID: Orange

Peak	Start Position	Start Height	Max Position	Max Height	Max %	End Position	End Height	Area	Area %
1	0.01 Rf	2.4 AU	0.03 Rf	613.6 AU	39.29 %	0.05 Rf	70.4 AU	10960.5 AU	24.06 %
2	0.07 Rf	56.9 AU	0.10 Rf	71.7 AU	4.59 %	0.12 Rf	61.7 AU	2630.0 AU	5.77 %
3	0.14 Rf	63.9 AU	0.16 Rf	75.3 AU	4.82 %	0.17 Rf	69.6 AU	1928.2 AU	4.23 %
4	0.17 Rf	69.8 AU	0.20 Rf	81.1 AU	5.19 %	0.21 Rf	72.3 AU	2473.3 AU	5.43 %
5	0.23 Rf	73.5 AU	0.28 Rf	136.7 AU	8.75 %	0.30 Rf	84.1 AU	5392.2 AU	11.84 %
6	0.30 Rf	84.4 AU	0.32 Rf	198.8 AU	12.73 %	0.33 Rf	47.0 AU	3829.3 AU	8.40 %
7	0.33 Rf	147.5 AU	0.34 Rf	163.5 AU	10.47 %	0.38 Rf	06.8 AU	4924.1 AU	10.81 %
8	0.38 Rf	106.4 AU	0.43 Rf	127.0 AU	8.13 %	0.48 Rf	95.8 AU	8940.7 AU	19.62 %
9	0.65 Rf	91.9 AU	0.65 Rf	94.0 AU	6.02 %	0.74 Rf	2.2 AU	4482.4 AU	9.84 %

The results from HPTLC finger print scanned at wavelength 254 nm for ethanol extract of Idlimbu rind showed eight polyvalent phytoconstituents and corresponding ascending order of Rf values are from 0.03 to 0.80 in which highest conc. of the phytoconstituents was found to be 48.61 % and its corresponding Rf value was found to be 0.03 respectively. This is recorded in Figure 5. The corresponding HPTLC chromatogram was presented in Figure 6 which shows eight peaks of phytoconstituents.

Fig 7: HPTLC profile (Peak Display) of Mosumbi rind
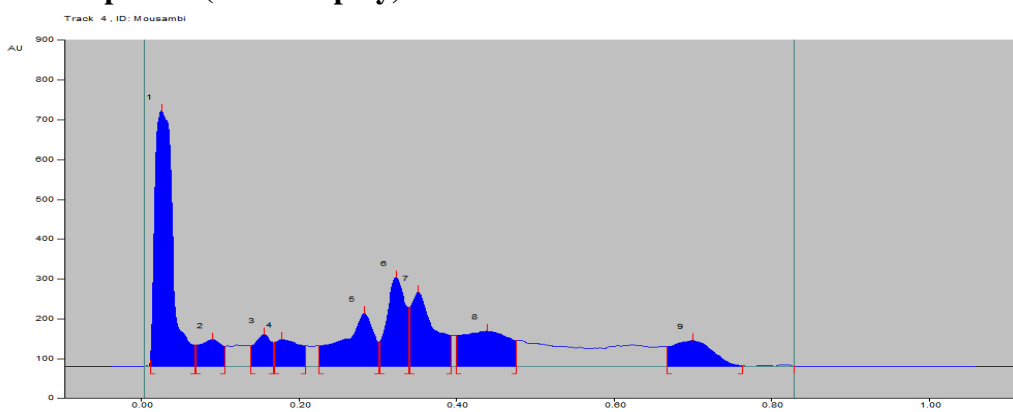
Fig 8: HPTLC

Track 4, ID: Mousambi

Peak	Start Position	Start Height	Max Position	Max Height	Max %	End Position	End Height	Area	Area %
1	0.01 Rf	15.7 AU	0.03 Rf	641.3 AU	41.26 %	0.07 Rf	53.4 AU	13729.4 AU	32.07 %
2	0.07 Rf	53.4 AU	0.09 Rf	67.8 AU	4.36 %	0.11 Rf	50.8 AU	1844.6 AU	4.31 %
3	0.14 Rf	51.8 AU	0.16 Rf	80.1 AU	5.16 %	0.17 Rf	60.3 AU	1655.5 AU	3.87 %
4	0.17 Rf	60.6 AU	0.18 Rf	68.5 AU	4.41 %	0.21 Rf	51.8 AU	2003.2 AU	4.68 %
5	0.23 Rf	51.4 AU	0.28 Rf	133.6 AU	8.59 %	0.30 Rf	61.3 AU	4991.6 AU	11.66 %
6	0.30 Rf	62.2 AU	0.32 Rf	223.0 AU	14.34 %	0.34 Rf	48.1 AU	4910.2 AU	11.47 %
7	0.34 Rf	148.9 AU	0.35 Rf	186.6 AU	12.01 %	0.39 Rf	77.9 AU	5356.5 AU	12.51 %
8	0.40 Rf	77.9 AU	0.44 Rf	88.4 AU	5.69 %	0.48 Rf	64.7 AU	5139.3 AU	12.01 %
9	0.67 Rf	49.9 AU	0.70 Rf	65.0 AU	4.18 %	0.76 Rf	1.6 AU	3176.1 AU	7.42 %

The results from HPTLC finger print scanned at wavelength 254 nm for ethanol extract of Mosumbi rind showed nine polyvalent phytoconstituents and corresponding ascending order of Rf values are from 0.03 to 0.70 in which highest concentration of the phytoconstituents were recorded to the 41.26 % and its corresponding Rf value was found to be 0.03 respectively. This is recorded in Figure 8. The corresponding HPTLC chromatogram was presented in Figure 7 which shows nine of phytoconstituents.

Conclusion:

The present study reveals that the Citrus peel was a richer source of active compounds with various medicinal and pharmacological properties. These were utilized as an attractive, alternate and cheap source of functional ingredients of drugs for the formulation of functional foods and nutraceuticals. Further studies are also required to unravel and characterize active components present in peel. Herbal medicines were play major role in the remedy traditional herbal systems of medicine for thousand years. They have made great contribution to maintain human health in throughout the world in rural areas of developing countries as primary source. Lemon peel showed antimicrobial activity similar study carried out by Nada Khazal Kadhim Hindi and Zainab Adil Ghani Chabuck (2013) and Iqbal Ahmad and Arina Z. Beg (2001). Citrus rind removes bad odour from mouth. Bathing hot water with citrus rind gives freshness and fragrance our body. Citrus fruits powder applied on skin looks brighten. Cooper pots were cleaned with the citrus rind becomes more brighten. The citrus rind contains several active compounds which are useful in treating many diseases. It mainly contains several steroidal saponins aglycons as asparagine. This was used in the treatment on anticancer agent and other pharmacologically important constituents.

In present investigation we have made comparative chromatographic analysis of four different species of Citrus using HPTLC technique Sheila John et al (2017). Ethanol extracts showed more or less similar chromatograms with little variations. The study revealed that mosumbi and orange has similar chromatographic pattern showing nine phytochemical compounds. From this it can be concluded that in absence of orange rind one can supplement mosumbi rind or vice versa S. K. Gangai Abirami and P. Nirmala (2014). Similarly, idlimbu and lemon rind showed eight and seven polyvalent phytochemical compounds.

References:

1) **Ghasemi K, Ghasemi Y and Ebrahimzadeh M. A.** (2009): *Antioxidant activity, phenol and flavonoid contents of 13 citrus species peels and tissues. Pak J Pharm Sci*; *22: 277-281.*
2) **Iqbal Ahmad and Arina Z. Beg (2001):** *Antimicrobial and phytochemical studies on 45 Indian*
3) *medicinal plants against multi-drug resistant human pathogens. Journal of Ethno pharmacology 74, 113- 123.*
4) **Johann S, Oliveira VL, Pizzolatti MG, Schripsema J, Braz- Filho R, Branco A, Smânia A. (2007):** *Antimicrobial activity of wax and hexane extracts from Citrus spp. peels. Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2007; 102: 681- 685.*
5) **Morlock, Gertrud E, Claudia Oellig, Louis W. Bezuidenhout, Michael J. Brett and Wolfgang Schwack (2010):** *Miniaturized Planar Chromatography using Office Peripherals", Analytical Chemistry, 2940-2946*
6) **Nada Khazal Kadhim Hindi, Zainab Adil Ghani Chabuck (2013):** *Antimicrobial Activity of*
7) *Different Aqueous Lemon Extracts Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science Vol. 3 (06), pp074-78,***P. Deepa, S. Murugesh, R. Arivukkarasu (2013):** *HPTLC analysis of Dolich and rone Atrovirens (Sprague) plant bark, World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, volume3, Issue1, 1019-1029* **Sheila John, Sarah Jane Monica, Priyadarshini S, Arumugam (2017):** *Investigation on phytochemical profile of Citrus limonum peel extract. International Journal of Food Science and Nutrition. Volume 2; Issue 1; 65-67.*
8) **S. K.Gangai Abirami and P.Nirmala (2014):** *HPTLC Analysis of Mentha piperita and Citrus*
9) *sinensis. American Journal of phytomedicine and Clinical Therapeutics; 630-635.*

A Study on Special Educators' Point of view on the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme for Students with Intellectual Disabilities in an Inclusive Setting in the Kannur District of Kerala

Fr. Baiju Thomas
Research Scholar
Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda
Educational and Research Institute,Faculty of Disability
Management and Special Education,Vidyalaya Campus,
SRKV Post, Coimbatore – **20**,
rtobaiju@gmail.com, 91 + 94124 28984

Abstract:

"Children who learn together, learn to live together"

The present study is entitled "A study on special educators' point of view on the samagra shiksha Abhiyan (SMSA) scheme for students with intellectual disabilities (SwIDs)in an inclusive setting in Kannur district of Kerala". The main purpose of this study is to explore the perspectives of "Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan" special teachers in the Kannur district of Kerala, on the inclusion of students with intellectual disabilities. This particular study is conducted among Special Educators working in the Kannur district of Kerala. A total of 40 special educators were selected for the sample of the present study. The study makes uses a descriptive survey method to investigate special educators' point of view on the SMSA scheme for students with intellectual disabilities. Since it demonstrates the truths at the grassroots stage, the SMSA scheme envisions a bottom-up, instead of a top-down, strategy to progress. The SMSA scheme was launched to provide universal access to high-quality secondary and post-secondary education. The scheme also results in the enhancement schools. This study is an attempt to find out whether the special educator creates a significant difference in the knowledge and awareness and availability regarding the SMSA scheme for SwIDs in an inclusive setting. The findings of study reveal that as per secondary school educators who took part in this survey in Kerala's Kannur district, more IE awareness campaigns for special educators are needed to implement the SMSA scheme in the district.

Keywords: Special Educators, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Inclusive setting, and SwIDs.

Introduction:

Education is becoming a noticeable topic in modern times since it needs the involvement of the majority of the persons. Besides that, it is integrally rooted in human life. Males and females also need education. Education plays a vital role in a nation's progress. If a nation has lost proper education, it evades being left behind by nations that care about education. The academic process is formed by numerous factors. Culture, technology, and economic conditions all have an impact on a nation's academic system. Since the learning process is based on inclusive education, many students with various types of disabilities undergo public schools. The progress of inclusive education is contingent almost completely on progressive teachers' awareness of special needs children and their educability, as well as their readiness to make accommodations to accommodate individual differences. If teachers who are responsible for inclusive teacher quality are ignorant of their role, it will extremely undermine strive to retain a learning environment (Jelas, 2000). In an inclusive environment, special educators play a vital

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

role in incorporating the SMSA scheme in schools for SwIDs. Special Educators should acquire sufficient expertise in various disability fields to provide academic support and behavioral modification learning to these students. In the twenty-first century, educational inclusion has become a vital undertaking. Students, regardless of their potential or disability, must be able to access quality and equal education through an inclusive educational method (Tilstone& Rose, 2003). The inclusive education system acknowledges that children's needs are complex, but certain children's needs are uniquely special, necessitating special attention, support, and care from educators (Rose & Howley, 2007). Since it is now well understood that most children with intellectual disabilities can become an integral part of teaching institutions with inspiration and hard work on the part of teaching institutions, the need for inclusive education is growing. The SMSA scheme will now aim to enhance community, parent, teacher, and child engagement in key decisions affecting SwIDs' education. This will include recognizing gaps or disadvantaged areas/habitations, as well as preparing for the provision of academic facilities. This will essentially require a manual mapping method that takes in the community and all other stakeholders in an inclusive setting.

The Role Special Educators in Inclusive Classroom Settings:

This role would achieve the tasks in a special education environment with a group of more severe students with disabilities. For the reason that the significance of the SwIDs revealed by this population of students, the instructor in this setting is naturally going together with a teacher's aide. The idea of IE is inextricably linked to high-quality education. The education system will only be accomplished if all students' requirements are fulfilled so each student is given a chance to succeed (Pinnock H. & Lewis I., 2008). This is a special educator who is working in an inclusive classroom with a SwID. The IEP panel can determine that it is in the child's best interests to receive any benefits in his or her classroom rather than leaving to attend a pull-out program such as a resource space. In today's classrooms, special educators play a vital role in the proper education of outstanding students. The educator is uncommon in that he or she will accomplish a diversity of positions in the educational setting. Each one of these distinct positions, however, has a different set of concerns and tasks. Identifying these roles can only enable the special educator better understand the task and improve their chances of success. A special educator, for instance, can be owed to several educational settings. This module describes the various academic functions of a special educator. Educators play a critical role in deciding what happens in schools, and some contend that creating more inclusive classrooms necessitates educators adapting or distinguishing the program to meet the needs of various students (Forlin, 2004). As the number of diverse students in IE classrooms grows, special educators recognize the importance of recognizing each student individually. Special educators recognize that good IE approaches are suitable for students with disabilities, and general educators frequently turn to special educators for specific ways to teach the diversity of the student populations. This study aims to understand the role of special educators towards the SMSA scheme which would assist in informing inclusive educational practices among SwIDs in the Kannur district of Kerala.

Statement of Problem:

Special educators serve as advocates for SwIDs. This involves ensuring that both school administrators and staff are aware of the value of inclusion and how to better integrate it into all events on grounds. A conventional class with a population of children with and without disabilities is known as an inclusion class. A general educator and a special educator will work

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

**E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021**

together in this classroom. The SMSA scheme aims to provide universal access to high-quality secondary and post-secondary education. The program also aids in the improvement of existing schools. The SMSA scheme envisions a bottom-up, as opposed to a top-down, approach to growth because it exposes the reality at the grassroots. Therefore, the study entitled: "A study on special educators' point of view on the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual disabilities in an inclusive setting in Kannur district of Kerala".

Objectives of the study :

1. To find out the awareness of the samagra shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual disabilities among special educators working in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala
2. To find out the availability of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme implemented for students with intellectual disabilities in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala

Research Questions:

1. What is the awareness of the samagra shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual disabilities among special educators working in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala?
2. What is the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme available for students with intellectual disabilities in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala?

Methodology:

Research Design:

This research is conducted to find out the effect of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme for SwIDs in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala. The present study is a descriptive research study. The research aims to describe how things are in the real world. The descriptive study differs from prescriptive research in this regard since it is primarily concerned with the issue of how truth should be. Prescriptive research is normative, whereas descriptive research is making inventories. Descriptive research entails gathering data that defines facts, then organizing, tallying, presenting, and describing the data gathered (Glass & Hopkins, 1984). The study involved sending an e-mailed questionnaire to 40 special educators from 25 schools in the Kannur district of Kerala, with at least two respondents from each institution. A self-administered rating scale sets up the survey.

Table: 1.1 Distribution of special educators based on age, qualification, experience, salary, locality and types of schools

Variables	Groups	Category	N	%
Age	**1**	Below 30 years	2	5.0
	2	31- 40years	13	32.5
	3	Above 40 years	25	62.5
		Total	40	100.0
Qualification	1	Post Graduate	16	40.0
	2	Graduate	15	37.5
	3	Diploma	9	22.5
		Total	40	100.0
Experience	1	Below five years	7	17.5
	2	5-10 years	13	32.5
	3	Above 10 years	20	50.0
		Total	40	100.0

Salary	1	Below 10,000	19	47.5
	2	11,000 to 20,000	13	32.5
	3	21,000 to 30,000	8	20.0
		Total	40	100.0
Locality of School	1	Urban	18	45.0
	2	Semi Urban	11	27.5
	3	Rural	11	27.5
		Total	40	100.0
Types of School	1	Govt. Aided	10	25.0
	2	Government	1	2.5
	3	Private	29	72.5
		Total	40	100.0
Gender	1	Male	5	12.5
	2	Female	35	87.5
		Total	40	100.0

Sample selection and sample size
- Purposive sampling is being used by the investigator to identify the samples.
- The sample size for this study is reduced by up to 40 participants.
- The research has been carried out among special educators in Kerala's Kannur district.

Sample characteristics
- The study's sample was drawn from special schools in the Kannur district of Kerala.
- The sample was drawn from 25 special schools in Kerala's Kannur district.
- The current study's sample was taken from 40 special educators employed in special schools in Kerala's Kannur district.

Development of tools:
To have access to special educators' viewpoints on the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan (SMSA) scheme for students with intellectual disabilities (SwIDs) in an inclusive setting, the investigator created a tool in the form of a Rating Scale for Special Educators working in Inclusive Settings in the following domains:
- Awareness level
- Availability level

Data collecting procedure:
- Special educators engaged in the inclusion of SwIDs in special schools have been identified in the Kannur district of Kerala.
- The questionnaire was given to the school authorities for distribution to special educators.

Variables of study:
Age, gender, educational qualification, experience, types of service, residence, and salary were used as independent variables by the investigator.

Data Analysis:
To facilitate appropriate data analysis, the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS 20.0) was used.

The Major Findings of the study:

1. What is the awareness of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual disabilities among special educators working in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala?

The participants were asked 10 questions on a five-point Likert scale to determine their degree of awareness of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual impairments among special educators working in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala. The responses are graded as follows: 1 for' strongly disagree,' 2 for 'disagree,' 0 for 'uncertain,' 43for 'agree,' and 4 for' strongly agree.' The mean percent score of degree of awareness on the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual disabilities [MPS = (MeanScore×100) /Maximum possible score] were calculated.

This score is classified into one of the **four groups**

1. Poor or low if the mean % score is less than 35%,
2. Average if the mean % score is between 35 to 50 percent,
3. Good or medium if the mean % score lies in the interval 50 to 75% and
4. Excellent or high if the mean % score is above 75%.

Table: 1.2 **Mean, Standard deviation and z value for awareness of samagra shisha abhiyan scheme**

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean % score	CV	z	p value
Awareness	40	22.60	6.78	45.20	30.01	-2.238	0.031

Interpretations:

The mean percentage score level awareness of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual disability among special educators working in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala is 45.20% which indicate that level of awareness of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual disability among special educators in Kannur district is average. Since this value is greater than 20%, the CV suggests that this score is not stable. To see if the sample information we see in the population is accurate, or to see if the level of awareness of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan plan is typical. We apply a one-sample Z test to evaluate the above hypothesis, and the results are shown in Table:1. 2. The p-value is less than 0.05 in the table, indicating that the test is significant. Hence we conclude that the level of awareness of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme for students with intellectual disability among special educators working in inclusive settings in the Kannur district is less than 50% i.e. average.

2. What is the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme available for students with intellectual disabilities in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala?

The participants were then asked 10 questions on a five-point Likert scale to determine the level of Advantages of Inclusive Education Schemes (IES) for students with intellectual disabilities among special educators operating in an inclusive setting in Kerala. The responses are graded as follows: 1 for' strongly disagree,' 2 for 'disagree,' 0 for 'uncertain,' 3 for 'agree,' and 4 for' strongly agree.' The mean percent score of level Availability on Inclusive Education Schemes is calculated using the total score of the 10 questions for all 40 respondents.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Table: 1.3 Mean, Standard deviation and z value for availability of samagra shisha abhiyan scheme

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean score %	CV	z	p value
Availability	40	23.03	7.23	46.05	31.39	-1.728	0.092

Interpretations:

The mean percentage score level of availability of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan scheme implemented for students with intellectual disability in inclusive settings in the Kannur district of Kerala is 46.05% which indicates that the level of availability on the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan Scheme is average. Since the value is greater than 20%, the CV suggests that this score is not stable. To see if the sample information we see in the population remains, or to see if the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan Scheme has a high level of availability. We apply a one-sample Z test to evaluate the above hypothesis, and the results are shown in Table: 1. 3. The p-value in the table is greater than 0.05, indicating that the test is not significant. Hence we conclude that the level of availability on Samagra Shisha Abhiyan Scheme (SMS) for students with intellectual disability to equal to 50% i.e. average.

Recommendations:

1. The study recommends that every school must therefore establish inclusive, learning-friendly, and barrier-free classrooms so that all students can reach their full educational, social, intellectual, and physical potential.
2. The study recommends accommodating the requirements of their SwIDs, most special educators who instruct in an inclusive classroom adapt their curriculum.
3. The study recommends that a teacher must create suitable environments and events for her students to participate in during the teaching-learning process. This is possible if the educator is aware of the many ways in which students learn.
4. The study recommends that educational programs should explore and work against a mixture of all variables that influence learner outcomes.
5. The study recommends that future research on the perspectives of special educators should focus on the motivational elements that encourage and sustain special educators' roles at each grade level,

Suggestions for further studies

1. The study was limited to the Kannur district of Kerala; however, the effort could be expanded to other parts of the state.
2. In other areas of disability, comparable coursework can be replaced.
3. More samples and greater ranges can be studied in parallel.
4. The study was performed with special educators; however, the study might be expanded to include general educators, paraprofessionals, and parents.
5. Studies might be conducted across the country to determine special educators' points of view and support for the implementation of the Samagra Shisha Abhiyan Scheme (SMSA) for SwIDs in inclusive settings.

Delimitation of the study

1. The research would be limited to the Kerala district of Kannur.
2. Study time and resources are restricted.
3. Only 40 special educators were included in the study.

Conclusion:

According to the findings of this study, it is critical to develop and foster a dominant place for special educators, including in order improving the execution of SMSA schemes for SwIDs in Kerala primary schools. Several elements impact the performance of inclusive education in any setting. Special educators are an important part of ensuring the quality of kids' participation in the classroom setting. Special educators have intimate interactions with teachers and play a significant role in defining students' everyday academic learning. Special educators must be given special addresses to maintaining that they have the opportunities and help they must provide quality education to children with several educational difficulties. More IE awareness initiatives for special educators are required, according to secondary schools, educators, who participated in this study in the Kannur district of Kerala, because this might lead to more points of view for SwIDs in inclusive classroom settings.

Reference:

1. *Forlin, C. (2010). Developing and implementing quality inclusive education in Hong Kong: Implications for teacher education. Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs, 10, 177-184.*
2. *Hopkins, K. D., & Weeks, D. L. (1990). Tests for normality and measures of skewness and kurtosis: Their place in research reporting. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 50(4), 717-729.*
3. *Humphrey, N., & Lewis, S. (2008). What does 'inclusion'mean for pupils on the autistic spectrum in mainstream secondary schools?. Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs, 8(3), 132-140.*
4. *Jelas, Z. M. (2000). Perceptions of inclusive practices: the Malaysian perspective. Educational review, 52(2), 187-196.*
5. *Rose, R. (2007). Curriculum considerations in meeting special educational needs. The Sage handbook of special education, 295-306.*
6. *Singal, N. (2019). Challenges and opportunities in efforts towards inclusive education: reflections from India. International journal of inclusive education, 23(7-8), 827-840.*
7. *Tilstone, C., & Rose, R. (Eds.). (2003). Strategies to promote inclusive practice. Psychology Press.*

Scientist's Perception about the Choice of the Journals for their Research Publication

Mr. Dhananjay Trimukhe
Research Scholar
Department of Lib & Inf. Sc.,
KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgoan

Dr. Anil Chikate
Director, Knowledge Resource Centre
Head, Library and Information Science
KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgoan

Abstract:

The study has to be identified the perception of the scientists towards choice of the journals which is shown in the online databases such as Scopus and Web of Science. It is observed that, Web of Science online database maintain standards for selecting peer reviewed journals for abstracting and citation analysis in their database. Visual analysis is broken into 7 categories such as year, source, author, affiliation, collaboration, country, document type. It was found that high impact factor journals influence scientists to publish their research paper.

Keywords: Scientist, Web of Science, Scopus, Perception, Research Institute, Pune

Introduction:

Research Institutes are engaged in the research activities for new innovation and betterment of the society. Scientist are involved in the research work and they publish their work in the journal for recognition, collaboration and affiliation. Earlier scientist prefers to publish their work in local magazines, books and journals. Publication is growing industry and as we know in the last two decades' growth of the publication are exponential. Some of the factor's always affected researchers at the time of choice of the journals by analyzing their impact factor and scope of the topic and subject. Various forms of publications and communication channels available in the world like journals, books, conference proceedings, lecture series in the form of audio video format, blogs and YouTube studios etc.

Importance and significance of the study:

Publication of the research articles in the journals and online database is the new trends in the world. It has maximum acceptability irrespective of demography and gender of an individual and Institution. It is the way of sharing knowledge with peer group for collective growth. The study is mainly focused on the scientist of Pune city. The researcher has to know age, parent research institutes of the scientist. High Impact Factor Journals affected scientist at the time of choosing journals for their research publication.

Objectives:

1. To find out scientist's personal information and their preference to publish their research work.
2. To study the factors which influenced scientist's in the choice of the journal

Limitations of the study:

1. Only Pune city covered for the study
2. Only those factors have to be considered which influenced scientist's in the choice of the journals.

Research Methodology:

Type of research: Descriptive

Sample size: 100 Scientist

Geographic scope: Pune city

Sampling method: Convenience sampling

Research tool: A detail questionnaire structured by the researcher for the study

Data collection - The primary data was collected by the Questionnaires and Secondary data collected from institutes website and online database such as Web of Science and Scopus.

Analysis:

The analysis was carried out on the basis of data collected by the Questionnaires and personal interviews with scientist.

Table 1. Age of the respondent

FACTORS	FREQUNCY	VALID PERCENT	CUMULAS. %
Below30	28	31.4	31.4
30 to 40	39	51.2	82.6
41 to 50	19	15.7	98.3
51 to 60	08	1.2	99.5
Above 60	06	0.05	100
TOTAL	100	100	100

Above table 1 shows respondent age between 30 to 40 were 51.2%. Response from young scientist were more.

Table 2. Gender of the responded

FACTORS	FREQUNCY	VALID PERCENT	CUMULAS. %
Valid male	73	57.6	57.6
female	27	42.4	100
TOTAL	100	100	

Above table 2 shows male respondents are more than female respondents.

Table3. Marital status of the responded

FACTORS	FREQUNCY	VALID PERCENT	CUMULAS. %
Valid married			
	59	51.7	51.7
Single	41	48.3	100.00
TOTAL	100	100	

Above table 3 shows that married respondents are more than female respondents

Chart 1. Educational Qualification:
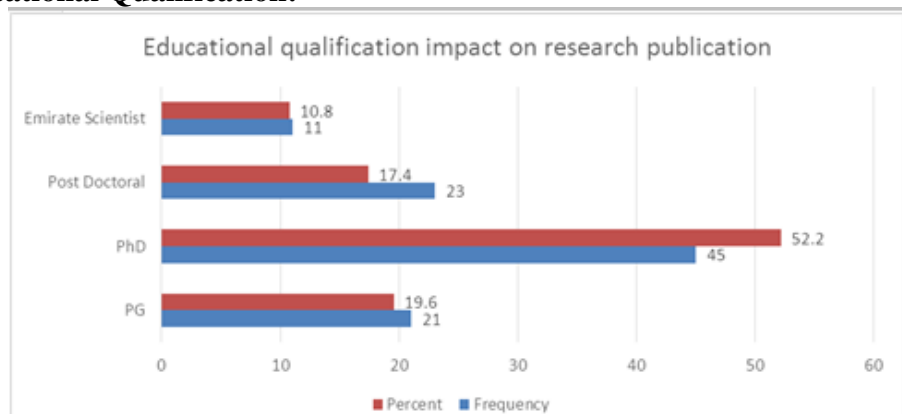
Above chart 1 shows that more number of respondents holding PhD in their respective subjects.

Table 4. Research Publications in the journal

FACTORS	FREQUNCY	VALID PERCENT	CUMULAS. %
Impact Factor	88	84.8	84.8
Non-Impact Factor	12	15.2	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Above table 4 Clearly indicate that 84.8% respondents are giving more importance to impact factor of journal for publishing their research work.

Chart 2. Online Database cover more journals:
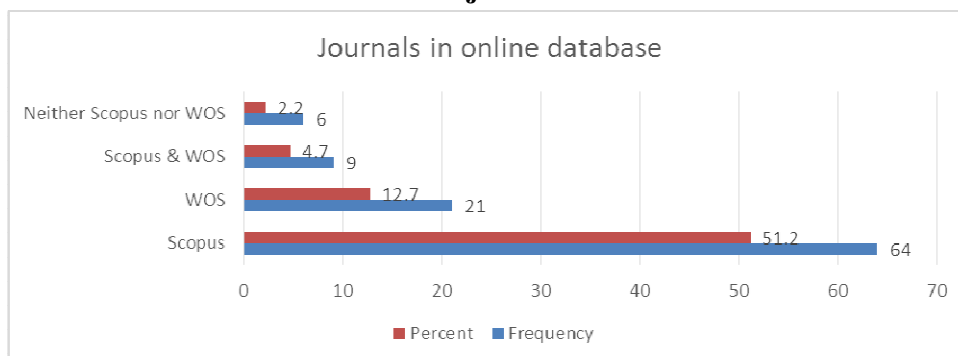
Chart 2 indicate that Scopus online database covers more journal than Web of Science online database

Table 5. Type of journal preferred

FACTORS	FREQUNCY	VALID PERCENT	CUMULAS. %
Valid only Scopus	32	27.5	27.5
Only WOS	17	11.8	39.2
Both	51	60.8	100.0
TOTAL	100	100	

Above table 5 shows that respondents prefer to publish their papers in Scopus index journals i.e. 27.5% and 51% respondents are preferring to publish their work in Sopus and Web of Science index journals.

Chart 3. For the research paper publication:
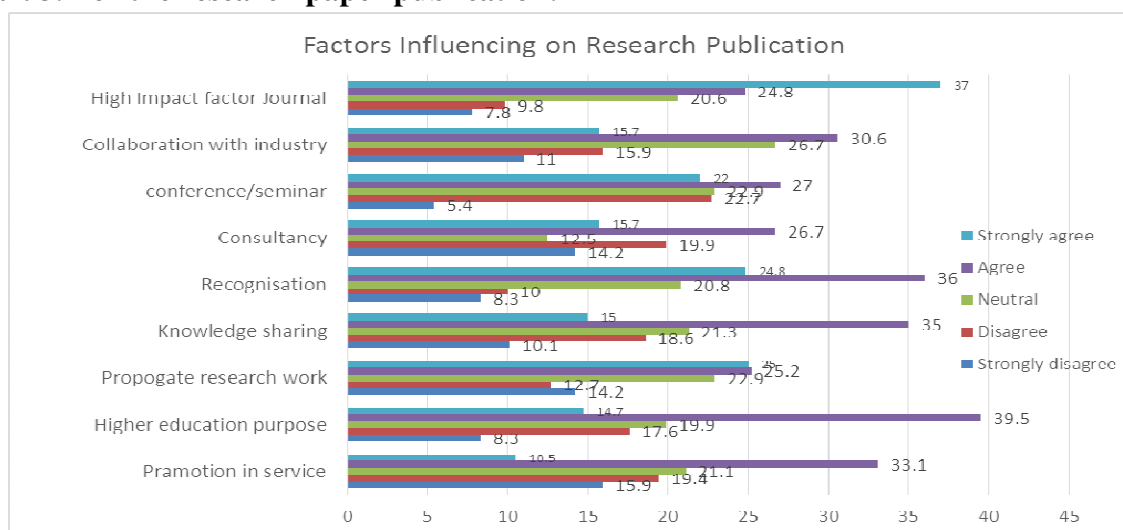
Chart 3 shows that respondents pursuing higher degree such as doctorate and post doctorate prefer to publish their research work in high impact factor journal for getting better recognition from the institute.

Findings of the study

1. It was found that doctoral degree holder scientist has maximum number of publications.
2. Government research organization scientist are the main source of this study
3. Impact factor of the journals are more dominating at the time of actual research publications
4. It is revealed that journals impact factor affected to the scientist at the time of choice of the journal.
5. Scientist specially prefer more publication at the time of perusing their Phd degree
6. It was found that many of the scientist using online database such as Scopus and WOS for reading articles abstract and citation analysis.
7. Research organizations providing all infrastructure to their scientist.

Conclusion:

Scientist are preferring to publish their research work in the high impact factor journals. In the age of information technology, online databases such as Scopus and WOS encourage scientist for publish their research work.

References:

1. *Aksnes, D. W. (2006). Citation rates and perceptions of scientific contribution. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 57(2), 169-185.*
2. *B.U. Kannappanavar, C. Swamy and V. M. Kumar. (2017) IT and Research Productivity: Library and Information Studies, 51(1).*
3. *V. B. Kochhar, and R. K. Verma, IT and Research Productivity. Library and Information Studies, 34(2).*
4. *Lievens, F., De Corte, W., & Brysse, K. (2003). Applicant perceptions of selection procedures: The role of selection information, belief in tests, and comparative anxiety. International Journal of Selection and Assessment, 11(1), 67-77.*
5. *S. L. Sangam, U. B. Arali, C. G. Patil and S. R. Gani. (2018) IT and Research Productivity, DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology, 34 (3).*
6. *K. Thavamani. (2019) IT and Research Productivity, Collaborative Librarianship, 7(2).*
7. *Tijdink, J. K., Schipper, K., Bouter, L. M., Pont, P. M., de Jonge, J., & Smulders, Y. M. (2016). How do scientists perceive the current publication culture? A qualitative focus group interview study among Dutch biomedical researchers. BMJ open, 6(2).*
8. *Young, M. (2005). Enhancing Research Productivity in Health Education: What, Why, and How. 2005 AAHE Scholar Address, 36(6), 322–330.*
9. *Zivney, T. L., & Bertin, W. J. (1992). Publish or perish: what the competition is really doing. Research Productivity of Finance Ph.Ds, 47, 295–329.*

Green Transport an Eco-friendly Travel

Ramshankar Varma

MSc. B.Ed. MA Education Diploma in School Management, MSACIT

Assistant Teacher, Chemistry Departments,

S K Somaiya Junior College of Arts, Science and Commerce,

Vidyavihar, Mumbai 400077

Email id : rsvarma607@gmail.com

Abstract:

Green transportation is a low-carbon initiative, thus very environmentally friendly. The promotion of green transportation is not only good for the use of road resources, the ease of traffic congestion, the decrease of energy consumption and the improvement of air quality, but also, as a return to health and leisure lifestyles, good for the improvement of human health. Public transport, walking and cycling play key roles in green transport. Developments in technology and fuels can effectively reduce emissions. Emissions from transport and traffic can also be reduced by improvements in community structures.

The article issue deals with the impact of transportation on the environment and health. Each of us need help to cut emissions and improve air quality by using public transport, cycling and walking. Carpools, car sharing, combined transport, economical driving and use of low-emission vehicles.

Keywords: Sustainable transport, Conserve Energy, Low cost Fuels.

Green Transport: Conserve energy for the future:

Thas become faster, easier and sometimes cheaper. But the developments in technology have not always been good for the environment. It is related to global warming, environmental degradation, health implications and emission of greenhouse gases. As per a study by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in 2016, the transport sector makes up 30% of the global energy consumption and has the lowest renewable energy share of any sector. Its energy use is expected to grow 1% every year till 2030. The transport sector represents a third of global energy demand and 14% of the global greenhouse gas emissions. The IRENA lays down a renewable route to a more sustainable future in the transportation sector. They have identified three areas that require action in order to realize the REmap: Roadmap for a Renewable Energy Future findings. The REmap is a global renewable energy roadmap that explores the possibility of significantly increasing the share of renewables in the global energy system by 2030.

The three action areas are:

- Increase electric mobility in combination with renewable electricity generation and apply a system strategies approach that interlinks energy sectors.
- Develop sustainable and affordable advanced biofuel pathways for all transport modes including non-car modes such as freight, aviation and shipping.
- Explore emerging technology solutions and innovation for emerging transport modes such as aviation, shipping and military applications.

They have recommended policies on how to accelerate renewables in transport. IRENA has also identified two key areas where efforts in transportation should be focused. These are electric vehicles and liquid biofuels. The global stock of electric vehicles (EVs) reached 1

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

million in 2015 and exceeded 2 million by the end of 2016. Yet faster growth is needed for EVs fulfill their role in the global energy transition, both through lowering vehicle emissions and boosting renewable energy use. Increasing reliance on EV batteries and charging stations would support higher shares of solar and wind power, the key variable renewable energy (VRE) sources expected to be prominent in future power grids.

Liquid biofuels offer an alternative fuel for all types of internal combustion engines running on gasoline, diesel or kerosene, including for use in passenger vehicles, trucks, ships and airplanes. REmap shows that liquid biofuels, including both conventional and advanced forms of ethanol and biodiesel, could account for 10% of the transport sector energy use by 2030, more than triple the share in 2017.

Liquid biofuels will be key if shipping and aviation are to be made more sustainable. These modes of transport make up 20% of the total energy demand for transportation, and are the fastest growing segments of the transport sector.

Green transportation is an important means for easing traffic congestion and solving urban pollution and environmental problems of the major cities. Promotion of green traveling and public transport and shift from being vehicle-oriented to being humanoriented is required for the environment and health.

• Electric Vehicles

The production of electric vehicles began as far back as 1838 – 52 years before combustion engine vehicles. However, after 1913 the mass commercialisation of the combustion engine led to a rapid decline in electric vehicles. Attempts to reintroduce electric vehicles in past decades have for the most part been unsuccessful and they still represent a very small, niche market. Great progress has been made in battery technology and electric vehicles are expected to re-enter the market on a large scale within the next couple of years. Based on a moderate growth scenario, by 2050, electric vehicles could represent more than 60% of new sales and constitute up to 25% of the global car fleet.

The electric car offers significant environmental benefits, specially in urban areas. Several European countries as well as the US, Japan, China and others, have already introduced the electric vehicles. The Indian market for electric vehicles is still nascent. It has been projected that electric vehicles could account for close to 5% of the Indian car market, or 1,75,000 cars, by 2017, while the global market for the vehicles could reach about 20 million cars by 2020.

• Hybrid Vehicles

A hybrid car uses both an electric motor and an internal combustion engine to power the vehicle. A hybrid vehicle has a traditional internal-combustion engine and a fuel tank, as well as one or more electric motors and a battery pack. These are sometimes mistakenly confused with electric vehicles. Hybrids are most often petrol-burning machines that utilize their electric bits to collect and reuse energy that normally goes to waste in standard cars. Greenhouse emissions in hybrid cars are very low; emissions can range from 26% to 90% lower compared to conventional cars. These are a greener option and more fuel efficient, resulting in cheaper running costs and less damage to the environment.

• Hydrogen Vehicles

Hydrogen is used as a primary source of power instead of petrol. They are not a huge success at the moment and only a few hydrogen cars have been produced so far. There are two ways in which hydrogen can be used to power a vehicle. Combustion conversion-hydrogen is

burned in engines in much the same way as conventional cars. Fuel-cell conversion-fuel cells turn the hydrogen into electricity to power internal electric motors. Hydrogen can be produced from renewable energy sources, so there would be no increase in carbon dioxide emissions.

• **Solar Vehicles**

The solar energy is used to power the vehicle. It obtains solar energy by using solar panels on the surface of the vehicle and converts it into electrical energy. There are significant benefits of solar cars to the environment. No exhaust fumes and no release of greenhouse gases. There is no fuel cost as they run on sunlight.

• **Alternative Transportation**

It includes carpooling, vanpooling, using public transportation (e.g., a bus), bicycling, walking, and running. Although using alternative transportation often requires extra effort, its impact on the environment is less. The cleaner and greener transportation options for commuting within the city is a good option. It reduces traffic, air pollution, and other negative side effects of solo automobile travel. It reduces fuel costs and can lead to community building and social networking.

With growing freight and passenger transport, the risk of pollution and congestion risk is increasing. The global need to cut carbon emissions and air pollution, at the same time as improving human development, has created the demand for sustainable and accessible transport systems..

Environmental impact of transport

1. Direct impact: The immediate consequence of transport activities on the environment where the cause and effect relationship is generally clear and well understood. For instance, noise and carbon monoxide emissions are known to have direct harmful effects.
2. Indirect impact: The secondary (or tertiary) effects of transport activities on environmental systems. They are more often of higher consequence than direct impacts, but the relationships involved are often misunderstood and more difficult to establish. For instance, particulates are mostly the outcome of incomplete combustion in an internal combustion engine are indirectly linked to respiratory and cardiovascular problems since they contribute among other factors to such conditions.
3. Cumulative impact: The additive, multiplicative or synergistic consequences of transport activities. They take into account of the varied effects of direct and indirect impacts on an ecosystem, which are often unpredicted. Climate change, with a complex causes and consequences, is the cumulative impact of several natural and anthropogenic factors, in which transportation plays a role. 15% of global CO_2 emissions are attributed to the transport sector.

• **Climate**

The change in climate has become a global environmental problem. The emissions of greenhouse gas bring a long term change in the entire climate system. Carbon dioxide is the most significant anthropogenic gas affecting the climate. Other important greenhouse gases include methane, nitrous oxide, certain stable chlorine and fluorine compounds, primarily HFC, FC and silicon tetraflouride (Sf6) along with ozone.

• **Air Quality**

Transport activity has a range of impacts including congestion, air pollution, emissions of nitrogen oxide (NOX), carbon monoxide (CO) and black smoke. Growth in transport is also damaging to the efficient functioning of the economy (through road congestion).

• **Noise**

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), noise is second only to air pollution in the impact it has on health. Transport noise can cause sleep disturbance, cardiovascular disease, elevated hormone levels, psychological problems and even premature death.

• **Water Quality Water pollution**

Transportation affects water quality directly in four ways: 1) road construction and maintenance, including the creation of impervious surfaces can adversely affect water quality due to faster rates of runoff, lower groundwater recharge rates, and increased erosion; 2) pollutants such as vehicle exhaust, oil, and dirt, and deicing chemicals, are deposited to roadways and other impervious surfaces; 3) leaking underground storage tanks release petroleum to groundwater; and 4) oil spills, especially in the marine sector affect the water quality of inland waterways and coastal areas. NO of 2 the vehicle emissions, promotes the algal growth in water bodies starve the fish of oxygen.

• **Green Transport: India's Policy**

The Urban population of India is currently around 30% of its total population. Experience across the world has been that as economies grow, rapid urbanization takes place before it begins to stabilize. It is projected that India's urban population would grow to about 473 million in 2021 and 820 million by 2051, as against only 285 million in 2001. So, cities need good infrastructure to meet the mobility demands of both passengers and as well as freight. Transport is integral to today's society and the environmental impact of transport is significant. It is a major user of energy and burns most of the world's petroleum. It creates air pollution and is a significant contributor to global warming through emissions of carbon dioxide. By sub-sector, road transport is the largest contributor to global warming.

• **Green Urban Transport Scheme (GUTS)**

Green Urban Transport Scheme (GUTS) The Ministry of Urban Development has launched a new scheme with Central assistance of Rs.25,000 crore to improve green urban transport. It is named as Green Urban Transport Scheme (GUTS). The scheme aims to develop and improve climatefriendly transport system in urban areas across the country. The new policy will encourage private investments in climate-friendly and sustainable public transport systems like Metro rail, Nonmotorised Transport and other low carbon emitting systems in urban areas.

• **Green Highways: An Initiative Towards Sustainable Development**

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Government of India has promulgated Green Highways (Plantations, Transplantations, Beautification and Maintenance) Policy – 2015 in September 2015 to develop green corridors along National Highways for a sustainable environment and inclusive growth.

The objective is to reduce the impacts of air pollution and dust as trees and shrubs along the Highways act as natural sinks for air pollutants and arrest soil erosion at the embankment slopes. Plants along highway median strips and along the edges reduce the glare of oncoming vehicles which sometimes become the cause of accidents.

• **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

One of the objectives of the scheme is to reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for nonmotorised transport.

• Smart Cities

One of the features is creating walkable localities to reduce congestion, air pollution and resource depletion, boost the local economy, promote interactions and ensure security. The road network is created or refurbished not only for vehicles and public transport, but also for pedestrians and cyclists, and necessary administrative services are offered within walking or cycling distance.

Conclusion:

Sustainable transport can save money, improve health and reduce environmental footprint. It is worth taking the time to evaluate transportation habits and consider how it can improve efficiency. Look for ways to create a personal and positive impact. • Avoid quick acceleration and heavy braking. It can reduce fuel economy by 33% on the highway • Car-pooling is a great way to share costs of fuel and parking. It breaks the monotony of the daily commute. • Do not idle. Unnecessary idling pollutes the air, wastes fuel, and causes excess engine wear. • Drive instead of flying if the trip is less than 400 Km. • Drive smoothly. Stop/start driving is much less efficient and more polluting than driving at a constant speed. • Drive within the speed limit. Driving at 90 km per hour uses 25% less fuel than driving at 110 km per hour. Fit the car with cruise control, using it during highway driving will help to maintain a steadier speed, which will save fuel. • Go by Bicycle. Don't have to bike everywhere, but simply incorporate into a lifestyle. It will not only reduce petrol consumption, but keep in great shape as well. Start using bicycles for errands.

References:

1. Dalla Chiara, B., Pinna, I., 2012. *Sustainable development of automotive industry On issues of sustainable transport. Proceedings of the International congress on Motor vehicles and Motors 2012, Kragujevac, 3rd-5th October (2012).*
2. Deflorio, F., Dalla Chiara, B., Barosso, M.. *Controllo accessi in aree urbane: comparazione di strategie basate su sistemi telematici (ITS) mediante modelli di micro-simulazione del traffico. Scientific Seminar on Interventi e metodologie di progetto per una mobilità sostenibile, pp. 189-203 (2008).*
3. *European Expert Group on Future Transport Fuel, Alternative Fuels (December 2011)*
4. Kanninen B. J., *Intelligent transportation systems: An economic and environmental policy assessment, Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice, Volume 30, Issue 1, January 1996, Pages 1-10, ISSN 0965-8564 (1996)*
5. Pant, K., Pinna I., Dalla Chiara B., Bensaid, S.. *Transport and energy in India. Energy used by Indian transport systems and consequent emissions: the need for quantitative analyses (Well-to-Wheel, Lifecycle). p. 1-51, EBTC Report. (2013)*
6. Pinna, I., Dalla Chiara, B., Pant, K., *Energy used by transport systems in India: role of urban population, sources, alternative modes and quantitative analyses. Proceedings of the Nineteenth International Conference on Urban Transport and the Environment, Kos, Greece, 29th-31st May (2013)*
7. Lian, J.I. *The Oslo and Bergen toll rings and road-building investment-Effect on traffic development and congestion. J. Transp. Geogr. 2008, 16, 174–181.*
8. Marsden, G.R. *The multi modal study of transport investment plans. Transport 2005, 158, 75–87. [CrossRef]*
9. Rhoads, T.A.; Shogren, J.F. *Why do cities use supply side strategies to mitigate traffic congestion externalities? Econ. Lett. 2006, 92, 214–219.*
10. Wang, D.; Zhang, L.; Zhang, Z.; Zhao, S.X. *Urban Infrastructure Financing in Reform-era China. Urban Stud. 2011, 48, 2975–2998. [CrossRef]*

College Libraries Structures in Higher Education System in India

Mr. Ramdas Verma
(Librarian)
Janata College, Bakewar, Etawah (UP)

Abstract:

Emerging technological revolution is a wheel of library's transformation from traditional to virtual libraries. Tremendous changes have taken place in the libraries due to the advancement of Information Communication Technologies. In this article, authors have described the growth of libraries, transformation of libraries, its need and the new face of academic libraries. In this transformational phase, the concept of reengineering has applied to the academic libraries to change its face drastically to cope up with the modern expectations of librarian. Hence the concept and its detailed applications are discussed in this article.

Keywords: Reengineering Libraries, Libraries Transformation, ICT tools, Library services, etc.

Introduction:

Everyone is witnessed to the development in all the sectors and the way of doing things. Just two decades ago, teachers were using usual tools and methods to teach but now a days the tools for the same are advanced and more convenient than earlier. We are using online resources for research where earlier it was depending upon printed resources available in nearby libraries. Library and information professionals have to keep futuristic approach to avoid such problems due to the lack of knowledge and adoption of recent technologies. Higher Education System more focussed on adoption of new technology in teaching learning and related processes. Library is an integrated part of the Higher Education System. Hence, it is compulsory to adopt new technology to change the old way to increase the quality of library and information service. In such a fast changing environment, drastic changes are required.

Chris D. Ferguson, (1997) calls for reengineering libraries "in ways that bring librarians and technologists together within a common service environment" to meet users' needs in a more effective manner. Reengineering is the term which used for such drastic change and dramatic improvement in cost, quality, service and speed. Reengineering has its own theory and practice. Undeveloped academic libraries have needed such techniques like reengineering to be a good library and resource centre. Now the current era is depended upon the web therefore they expect and prefer most of the services on web. Hence this is the prominent time to use web platform for library and information services. Shastri (2013) have stated about the web platform as "Bridge the digital divide and access to digital resources will definitely help to provide effective and valuable information services to library patrons in order to satisfy their information needs and for that librarians should perform the role of webmaster".

Hence, considering the significance of reengineering of academic libraries, it needs to rethink on present problems perspective which may unable to fulfil multidimensional needs of the user.

A. Challenges in reengineering of academic libraries:

Reengineering of library is not an easy job for librarians. It requires systematic planned efforts to apply new tools and techniques to the library. In challenges perspective, LIS professionals may face following major challenges while going for reengineering process :

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

1. Prove the need and approval from higher authorities

While librarian think on the reengineering their library, they need to prepare its need and benefits to present in front of higher authorities. If they approve and support for the further process, librarians may do better.

2. IT infrastructure

Basically Reengineering of library is a transformation of library services, its collection, and other housekeeping tasks. If, traditional ways of doing things are not beneficial for today, it needs to replace with new ways and means which definitely application of newer technological tools. Hence it is necessity of libraries that develop IT infrastructure for delivering library and information services with preferable and efficient way.

3. Digital information management

In the changing scenario, digital information management became important role of librarian. He / she have to handle Issues of information ownership, rights management, data curation, preservation, communication, dissemination of digital information, etc.

4. Budget

Most of the libraries are always facing financial crunch if they try to acquire all the information in all the forms and formats. Hence, budget is the crucial aspect for any library. Though, the library has financial issue, its need to go through open education resources to cater users need such as DOAJ , DOAB, Nation Digital Library (NDL), Shodhganga, Vidyanidhi, E-Prints, NPTEL, e-PG Pathshala and so many. Likewise there are many good open source software also available for the low budget libraries to automate and digitise the library.

5. Training to library staff

Frances C. Wilkinson and Linda K. Lewis (2006) have discussed in their article about the importance of training to the library staff. According to them 'Education is a core mission of all libraries. Libraries should make the same commitment to educating their personnel that they have made to educating their users. Training is pivotal in the development of library employees. It enables them to provide better service, to become more skilled employees, and to enhance their personal development' If staff is trained, they would serve better. In large libraries, without skilled professionals the libraries will remain warehouses.

6. Detailed plan of action

While implementing reengineering techniques to library, it needs to follow steps of reengineering. Librarians have to think from the basic to advance in order to transform the library into new process which are helpful to save the cost, and increase the quality and speed in the library and information services. Hence, the flow chart should be made for changes step by step.

7. Support system

To reengineering the library, LIS professionals required support in terms of finance, trained manpower, instrument, forming new policies, etc. without support it is difficult to maintain all the tasks in the reengineering process. This support required from the higher authorities and also the team of library staff.

8. Policy and procedure for new form of library:

New policy and procedure is required for the new form of library housekeeping tasks and information services. For smooth functioning of new system, need to describe its policies, rules, regulations for the staff and users also. These are the scholarly tasks which need to perform to LIS professionals.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143

July - 2021

B. Scope for reengineering of academic libraries:

Mornati, (2000) Says that 'Seeking quality in every aspect of library organisation has to become a permanent goal in order to keep a main role as information providers for our users. One the other hand, pressure for new services is forcing us to keep the rapid pace of change in the information world. Libraries have to join resources and to cooperate to be able to face the challenge of digital information and globalisation'. The main approach is to find the scope where libraries have opportunities to change or adopt innovative services and facilities in the libraries.

1. Library web page:

Web page is a new way of providing library and information services. Most of the library and information services may be provided through library web page such as new book display, web OPAC facility, Online book reservation, checking borrowing books online, recommendations, list of e-journal with archives, list of subscribed databases / e- journals / e-books with link, link to institutional repository, Ask librarian, etc. beside this, a library website hosts various types of useful information to the user such as library timing, various policies, rules and regulations, library resources details and many more regarding library.

2. Database searching tools:

Today, database subscription is not enough for library; it should have web scale discovery services, federated search tools for quick retrieving required information. Search and retrieval mechanism is more important than subscription of information resources.

3. Self-service system:

A self-service system is required for big libraries where user can self-check in and check out items, renewals and payment of over dues. RFID technology is able to provide such platform for the user. This system needs one time investment but after all, it is beneficial for the library as well as user.

4. User instructions / notifications

Most of the Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS) provides notifications to the user through email / message. Such ILMS can be used to provide alert service, check-in , check-out notification, overdue instructions to the user time to time.

5. Reference service

Reference service is the personal assistance to the library user for finding their required information. The reference librarian also called the navigator of information superhighway. Earlier, the reference librarian was offering reference service at the desk of library. ICT has had a big effect on reference service. Recently the service has been reengineered and offering online platform, quick service, online search service, FAQs, and many more. Likewise, the nature of reference service has been totally changed in comparison to traditional reference service. Few examples of reference services in today's era are Librarians' Internet Index, Digital Librarian, Infomine, CyberStacks, Refdesk.com, Virtual Refence Desk, etc. these are providing modern reference services to the user on through online platform.

6. Collection development

As all we know about 4th law of library science that library is growing organism. If the balance would be maintained in the collection development i.e. print and non-print resources, the space will be managed and the remote access also possible. Hence, such policies need to develop in order to maintain quality collection in the both forms which needed.

7. IT infrastructure

To provide information services in e-form, library needs to have proper IT infrastructure. Unless and until required ICT infrastructure establish, library can't offer information services and facilities such as Web OPAC, CAS, SDI, Photocopy, Indexing, Internet, CD/DVDs access, access to e-resources, federated search, self-issue, return, renewal service, etc. These are the expected services and facilities of today's user.

8. Collaboration:

The libraries also have an opportunity to collaborate with other institutions, university libraries, publishing industry, etc. the collaboration will help librarians to share their expertise and resources to achieve good results.

9. Consultancy for IPR:

In this regard, Handa and Bhatt (2015) have written that "The librarians in the digital environment have the same responsibility to collect information and help the readers by giving it even electronic format. The role of librarian is to be protected and enhanced. The copyright protection should be encouraging the use of information for creativity and not for creating hurdles in the use of information. The Librarians should continue to work as catalyst for the free flow of information between the owners of copyright and the users of the information". Now days, users are using and sharing information without any knowledge of IPR, sometimes in those situation librarians have to guide them when user asks. Hence, consultancy is one of the roles of librarian under the fare use term.

Conclusion:

The transformation of libraries is the need of today's digital era. In this technological advanced society, libraries have to keep such reliable, authentic, qualitative and expected information and the recent tools of ICT. Hence, reengineering of libraries is a right approach towards the development of libraries. LIS professionals need to consider the scope which discussed above for the development of libraries. Obviously there are many challenges in the path of reengineering but librarians have to keep such positive approach in this area. May be there is more scope for reengineering of libraries, it depends on available finance, support from higher authority, their users need, etc. The essence of reengineering of library is to provide better access of information resources to the user by applying five laws of library science given by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan. Academic libraries will always precious for the teachers, researchers and students if libraries accept the dynamic progress.

References:

1) *Chris D. Ferguson, C. A. B. (1997). The Shape of Services to Come: Values-Based Reference Service for the Largely Digital Library. College and Research Libraries, 58(3), 252–265. https://doi.org/10.5860/CRL.58.3.252*
2) *Frances C. Wilkinson and Linda K. Lewis. (2006). Training programs in academic libraries. Research Gate, 356–365.*
   file:///C:/Users/Ganesh/Downloads/Training_programs_in_academic_libraries.pdf
3) *Handa, S., & Bhatt, K. (2015). Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Digital Environment : an Overview in Indian Digital Environment. International Journal of Digital Library Services, 5(2), 117–123.*

http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/vol-5_issue-2.117-123.pdf

4) *Mornati, S. (2000). Re-engineering user services in physics libraries: a transition phase between old expectations and new opportunities. High Energy Physics Libraries Webzine. http://webzine.web.cern.ch/webzine/1/papers/4/*

5) *Shastri, D. and P. C. (2013). Reengineering library services with emerging technologies. 9th International CALIBER - 2013, INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, March 21-23, 2013, 1–11.*

An Investigation on Youngsters' dependence towards Smartphone in Pandemic Circumstances

Ms. Alpa M Vyas

Ph.D. Scholar

Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University.

Guided by Dr.Yogesh Singh

Reg. No. 17219029, alpavyas15@gmail.com

Abstract:

Overall innovation and the adjustments of it accept a huge part in everyone's life. The current pattern of the way of life is receiving each adjustment of the space of correspondence advances. Youth is substantially more slanted towards using advanced cells for exercises separated from collaboration than more established age since in puberty stage, people will in general be more powerless against changing style just as style, creating them significantly more Educated which makes specific social problems. In this current investigation, Cell Phone Dependence Scale was used to figure an article smartphone fixation of youthful grown-ups. The current investigation attempted to investigate the interrelatedness of Cell phone habit, Smartphone hindrances and efficiency in youngsters. Smartphone habit is a profoundly furtive illness that is influencing many telephone customers nowadays. The issue of compulsion in young people can be battled particularly through the participation of various gatherings of people, for instance, instructive organizations, Government, "Work environment and so forth The real strategy to keep a synergic balance among innovation and its adverse consequences is to comprehend its danger, and make caution and not acquiescence to useless allurements in youngsters."

Key words: "Smartphone, Hindrance, Obsession, Addiction, Treatment."

Research Methodology

- ✓ Paper is basically illustrative and coherent in nature.
- ✓ In this paper an undertaking has been taken to look at in Youngsters' dependence towards Smartphone in Pandemic circumstances.
- ✓ My taxation is completely settled on optional sources as shown by the need of this assessmen

Introduction

History of "Smartphones":

The primary PDA, made by IBM, was composed in 1992 and conveyed for purchase in 1994. It was known as this article Simon Personal Communicator (SPC). While not especially diminished and smooth, the device really featured a couple of parts that became staples to every cell that followed.

Features of Smartphones :

A far off is a PDA that licenses you to achieve more than make phone choices and send messages. Phones can inspect the Internet and run programming programs like a PC. PDAs use a touch screen to allow customers to interface with them.

Hindrances of Smartphones :

Effect of electromagnetic waves on human cerebrums: high point cell is wellspring of significance of electromagnetic waves. Different evaluations have been guided in before years to see effect of electromagnetic waves conveyed from PDAs on human success. subject has been investigated for long time, at any rate in past, it kept an eye out for some degree tight float of

people, generally staff of give and thought radio stations. All things considered, even around by at that point, measures taken to safeguard people from radiation apply basically on people who work near urgent wellsprings of radiation. In like way, paying little notification to reformist changes in field of media exchanges, correspondingly as various disclosures and spreads, impact of electromagnetic surges of different frequencies truly investigated starting their ahead. When state of the art cells ceaselessly more piece of our lives, world is continuing with appraisal to insist whether PDAs are ruinous to human success? Today there is no position clarification revealed by research focus or remedial concentration to react to this requesting. complex considered evaluation of quantifiable data makes task perpetually hard for subject trained professionals. impact of ruinous radiation conveyed from PDAs waves is presently being considered.

Effect on human's furthest centers, back and neck accomplished by handheld gadgets: Smartphone or handheld contraption gets incited managing limit, for instance, web correspondence, information recuperation, video, online business and various features, that make gadget amazingly prominent among people. According to Seat research center, "proportion of Smartphone owners contains 56.0 % of American adults in 2013 and their average step by step usage of contraption is around 195 min. proportion of removed customers constructs every year." Various examinations show relationship among state-of-the-art cell use and state of being of customers' thriving. a couple of appraisals report that customers cry about cerebral torment, hand shiver and finger bother.

Obsession with Smartphones :

America's fixation on cell phones has even been contrasted with the corpulence scourge. That is on the grounds that, very much like medication or betting addictions, cell phones give a break from the real world. People are, essentially, inclined to interruption. With cell phones, we in a real sense have a universe of interruptions readily available.

Kinds of Addiction :

Remote dependence can incorporate an assortment of drive control issues, including: Virtual affiliations. Dependence on long arrive at easygoing correspondence, dating applications, illuminating, and prompting can contact where virtual, online partners become more colossal than bona fide affiliations.

Smartphone addiction solutions and treatment :

Phone fixation approaches and treatment. There is no shortcoming that Smartphones give unprecedented features and capacities to their customers. Notwithstanding, when we look at this progression from a substitute perspective, it comes to be unquestionable that Smartphones have both positive and unfavorable results. there a couple of various ways that we can oversee and confine the antagonistic aftereffects of Smartphone in the public field. Cell can particularly be clever if the merchants, society and technologists handle their responsibility towards Smartphone use nearly as expanding the advantages for business, training, thriving and public turn of events. The potential gains of Smartphone are goliath and upsetting results are minor. in this manner, it is principal to zero in on the most ideal manner to baffle the maltreatment of Smartphones as opposed to demolishing their usage. Frameworks and authentic consistence methodology need setting up at workplaces and at schools to ensure the fitting usage of Smartphones. Such outlines will engage customers to use their phones if this is required and when the use is fundamental. In

any case, phone drive can be administered. The reliant understudies and their family should play the essential endeavor to overcome the mistreatment issue. As shown by Kim [14], Smartphone mistreatment treatment should focus in on changing addicts' own special decisions and contemplations. He proposed the going with three unmistakable ways to deal with supervise treat addicts:

Intellectual conduct approach :

The strategy revolves around making Smartphone addicts their own subject matter experts. Changing addicts direct finished the long run contains have stages: pre-thought, examination, planning, upkeep and end. In the pre-consideration stage, the specialist centers around breaking the person's disavowal of a difficult issue with Smartphone compulsion. In the thought stage, the individual sees the necessity for change, yet the hankering to change may not be critical and impressions of being overwhelmed may exist. In the planning stage, the individual is prepared to build up an arrangement to resolve the issue. The support state starts when the individual feels the person has authority over their Smartphone use and is placing less energy into the conduct change. The last stage, end, has the objective of forestalling backslide.

Motivational Questioning:

This methodology is a concise, patient-focused, mandate approach that underlines individual decision and duty. Persuasive meeting is the best test confronting substance use issues treatment organizations. For instance, individuals who are dependent on Smartphone use normally deny the issue and don't look for restoration.

Care social intellectual treatment :

Cell phone addicts are accepted to act naturally or 'thoughtlessly' with minimal genuine attention to the signals that trigger substance abuse. Advancing care could accordingly "demonstrate significant in handling addictions." Care based backslide avoidance (MBRP) is another name for MBCT. Psychoeducational mediation joins conventional intellectual conduct backslide anticipation methodologies with reflection preparing and careful development. The essential objective of this methodology is to help Smartphone addicts endure awkward states, such as longing for and encountering troublesome feelings. Careful development incorporates light extending and other fundamental delicate development. Care arranged recuperation improvement (MORE) is adjusted from the MBCT discouragement treatment manual.

Concussion :

As of late Smartphone compulsion has gotten genuine. Thusly this examination has endeavoured to research fixation reasons and arrangements among Sultan Qaboos University students. Centre gathering conversations were utilized to acquire knowledge into understudies' mentalities and points of view regarding the explanations for Smartphone compulsion and how to conquer this issue. The outcomes determined two kinds of purposes for understudies' Smartphone habit: reasons identified with understudies and reasons identified with Smartphone makers. The outcomes additionally uncovered that students ignored the unsafe results of Smartphone enslavement since they centre around the advantages of utilization more than in the unfortunate results; they are fixated on their Smartphone use; they deny the proof about the wellbeing destructive results; and have no chance of halting utilizing their Smartphone. The outcomes likewise found that students intensely utilized WhatsApp courier in view of the straightforwardness of WhatsApp courier use, the minimal expense, its various positive uses, the

program's acceptable highlights, for example, bunch visiting, sending photographs, video, area, and contacts, and the chance of broadcasting WhatsApp messages to different contacts. At last, the outcomes requested various arrangements that understudies can receive to dispose of the issue of Smartphone compulsion and arrangements that student can investigate to diminish the adverse consequences of this fixation. Also, it gave different arrangements that the guardians can receive to help their dependent youngsters.

Reference :

- *Acharya, J.P., Acharya, I., Waghrey, D. (2011). study on some psychological health effects of cell-phone usage amongst college going students. International Journal of Medical Research & Health Science, Volume 2 Issue 3 July – Sep. doi: 10.5958/j.2319-5886.2.3.068 Retrieved on 14/9/2013*

- *Adnan Yousef Atoum (2015). Internet Addiction & its Relation to Psychosocial Adaptation among Jordanian High Basic Stage Students. Journal of Psychology & Behavioral Science, 3: 96-104.*

- *Ahmed, Ishfaq & Qazi, Tehmina & Perji, Khadija. (2011). mobile cell phone to youngsters: Necessity or addiction. African Journal of Business Management. 5.*

- *Babadi-Akashe Z, Zamani BE, Abedini Y, Akbari H, Hedayati N. Relationship among Mental Health & Addiction to Mobile Phones among University Students of Shahrekord, Iran. Addiction & Health. 2014 Summer-Autumn;6(3-4):93-99.*

- *Bahrainian, A.and Khazaee, A. (2014). Internet Addiction among Students: Relation of Self-esteem & Depression. Bulletin of Environmental Pharmacology & Life Science, 3, (3), 1-6.*

- *Baifeng Chen, Fei Liu, Shushu Ding, Xia Ying, Lele Wang, Yufeng Wen (2017)," Gender Differences in factors associated with smartphones". Chen et al. BMC Psychiatry (2017) 17:341 DOI 10.1186/s12888-017-1503-z*

- *Suliman S. Aljomaa, Mohammad F. Al.Qudah, Ismael S. Albursan, Salaheldin F. Bakhiet* , Adel S. Abduljabbar(2016)," Smartphone addiction among university students in light of some variables", S.S. Aljomaa et al. / Computers in Human Behavior 61 (2016) 155e164*

- *Takao Motoharu, Takahashi Susumu, & Kitamura Masayoshi (2009). Addictive personality & problematic mobile cell phone use. Cyberpsychology & behaviour. Volume 12, No. X. doi: 10.1089=cpb.2009.0022*

- *Vandana Goswami, Dr. Divya Rani Singh (2016)," Impact of mobile cell phone addiction on adolescent's life", International Journal of Home Science, ISSN: 2395-7476 IJHS 2016; 2(1): 69-74*

- *Walsh, S. P., White, K. M. & Young, R. M. (2008). Over-connected? qualitative exploration of relationship among Australian youth & their mobile phones. Journal of Adolescence, 31 (1), pp. 77-92.*

- *https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330201587_Smartphone_Addiction_Reasons_and_Solutions_from_the_Perspective_of_Sultan_Qaboos_University_Undergraduates_A_Qualitative_Study*

Comparative Study on Mental Visionary Skill between Individual Sportsmen and Team Sportsmen in Aurangabad District

Dr. Suhas D. Yadav
(Director physical education)
Arts, Commerce & Science College kannad Dist. Aurangabad.
Mail.suhasyadav111@gmail.com

Abstract:

Most of the athletes use mental visionary skill to learn new skills as well as facilitate their performance in competitive situations. Athletes of individual and team games differ physiologically and in many other ways. Thus, the purpose of the present research is to compare the mental visionary skill of individual and team game sportsmen. For the present study sample of 100 boys i.e 50 players from individual games (Golf, Boxing, Cycling, Skiing, Table Tennis,) and 50 players from team games (kho-kho, softball, Cricket, baseball,Volleyball,)were selected as subject using purposive sampling technique. The research is descriptive comparative survey where 30 items questionnaire of SIQ (Hall; et al.; 1998) based on likert scale is used for data collection. On analysing the available data using descriptive statistics mean performance for mental imagery of individual game was 192.54 (SD=19.637) and of team game 161.80 (SD=28.880). The above groups were compared using independent sample't' test and the result shows there is significant difference (p=0.001) between individual and team game players from Nashik city. From which it can be concluded that individual game players have better mental imagery ability than team game players.

Key words: -Mental visionary skill, individual game, team game.

Introduction:

The articulation "mental symbolism", "mental practice", "mental practice", and "mental diversion" are used then again; mental symbolism radiates an impression of being the huge section of mental practice (mark twain, 1978). Frida kahlo (1987) portrayed the psychological practice as "the delegate practice of actual work with no gross strong turns of events". Richardson's definition relates mental symbolism to motor learning and motor responses, which can be useful for learning and keeping up motor capacities. Mental symbolism contains intentionally conveying pictures to mind or rehearsing execution without very setting up the presentation. Mental symbolism isn't compelled to insight, and it has been endorsed that it incorporates all recognize like sights, sounds, aromas, contact and taste.

Mental Symbolism is a remarkable mental planning strategy in the game setting, and has been exhibited to be an extraordinarily fruitful show redesigning framework among contenders' things being what they are (Gregg and Lobby, 2006; Munroe-Chandler, Corridor, Fishburne, and Strachan, 2007), sport types (Munroe, Lobby, Simms, and Weinberg, 1998), and cantered levels (Lobby, Rodgers, & Barr, 1990).). Mental symbolism is continuously fruitful if it happens truly before the show and after capacities have been developed, the use of symbolism supplements common actual practice (Hall,2001). Straightforwardly, most experts use more broad term mental symbolism to depict coordinated mental practice strategies to make or repeat an athletic show (Holmes and Collins, 2001; Vealey& Greenleaf, 1998). Contenders use mental symbolism in contention and practice (Corridor, 2001; Munroe Giacobbe, Lobby and Weinberg, 2000, white and solid, 1998) the standard practice and usage of these psychological capacities is clearly

related to ideal athletic execution (Jackson, 1995: Jackson and Csikszentmihalyi, 1999; Jackson and Robert, 1992).

The various researchers coordinated to date taking a gander at whether kind of game effects symbolism to utilize. Rivals in singular games reported dynamically visit issues with anxiety and sureness, similarly as experienced differences in mental practice Mahoney et al. (1987). Passageway et al. (1998) considered individual and group activities contenders work differently with their symbolism. People perform totally without any other person quality and limits while group game players are acting in the group condition where they take the assistance of other cooperative individuals to show up at their last even-handed. From this time forward, the justification the examination is to consider the psychological symbolism limit among individual and group game players.

Methodology;

For this investigation a complete No. of 100 for example (50 individual and 50 group game players) mean age (22.04±1.37) from Nashik city was chosen as test of the examination, utilizing purposive inspecting method. The gatherings were separated as continues in table no.1, which was additionally utilized for gathering and breaking down information.

Table no.1

List of sports under individual and team games

Individual games	No. of sample	Team games	No. of sample
Boxing	10	Volleyball	10
Cycling	10	softball	10
Skiing	10	baseball	10
Golf	10	kho-kho	10
Table Tennis	10	Cricket	10
Total	50	Total	50

For this exploration, engaging similar strategy was utilized. Elucidating insights (mean, Standard Deviation) and autonomous example t test was utilized for the assessment of the contrasts between both the gatherings, to test the theory at 0.05 degree of importance.

In this investigation the analyst has utilized the psychological Symbolism Survey (SIQ; Lobby et al., 1998) was a 30-thing stock. Everything is evaluated on a 7-point Likert scale secured at 1 = infrequently utilize that capacity of symbolism and 7 = frequently utilize that capacity of symbolism.

Method;

The analyst will clarify insights concerning the poll to chosen players and afterward requested to finish SIQ. Scientist will gather poll and will do scoring dependent on player's reactions. For the gathered score process mean, Standard Deviation (SD) and analyse utilizing Autonomous "t" test to discover the psychological symbolism capacity among individual and group game players.

Aftereffect of the investigation:

Given underneath in Table, which shows the expressive measurements, where mean score of mental symbolism for singular game players was 177.24 with standard deviation 17.530

and the mean of mental symbolism for group game players was 161.80 with standard deviation 28.880.

Table no.3 shows correlation among individual and group game players from Nashik city. Since the importance esteem is under 0.05, equivalent fluctuation not expected. On looking at mean execution, the processed mean distinction was 30.74 and the determined 't' esteem was 4.112 for df 66.429 which shows huge contrast among individual and group game players at 0.05 degree of significance(p=.001). Thus, the invalid theory is dismissed and research speculation is held.

Table no.2

Engaging insights of individual and group game players

Group Statistics

Game		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Mental visionary skill	Individual	50	177.24	17.530	1.989
	Team	50	161.80	18.680	3.744

Table no.3

Comparison of individual and team game players using Independent Samples Test

		Levine's Test for Equality of Variances						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Diff	Std. Error Diff
Assessment visionary skill	Equal variances assumed	11.233	.000	4.112	98	.000	20.850	3.339
	Equal variances not assumed			4.112	66.429	.000	20.850	3.339

Discussion:

The current examination shows that there exists importance distinction among individual and group game players which is like the investigation by Ville Pelt maki (2014). In his examination he has considered mental symbolism of individual and group activities and the object was to survey if the two gatherings vary in one another. He finally reasoned that there is huge contrast among individual and group activities.

Conclusion:

On the basis of the result obtained in the study the researcher made the conclusion that significant difference exist between individual and team game players on mental imagery. It was further concluded that mental imagery of individual game players is better than team game players.

References:

1) Barrick, M. R., Stewart, G. L., Neubert, M. J., & Mount, M. K. (1998). Relating member ability and personality to work-team processes and team effectiveness. Journal of Applied Psychology, 83, 377–391.
2) Costa, P., & McCrae, R. (1992). Normal personality assessment in clinical practice: The NEO personality inventory. Psychological Assessment, 4(1), 5–13. https://doi.org/10.1037//1040-3590.4.1.5.

3) *Costa, P.T.,Jr. & McCrae, R.R. (1992). Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) manual. Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources.*

4) *Eysenck, Hans J.; Nias, D. K.; Cox, D. N. (1982) Sport and personality Advances in Behavior Research & Therapy, Vol 4(1), 1982, 1-56. doi: 10.1016/0146-6402(82)90004-2*

5) *Goldberg, L.R. (1982). From Ace to Zombie: Some explorations in the language of personality. In C.D. Spielberger & J.N. Butcher (Eds.), Advances in personality assessment, Vol. 1. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.*

6) *Jang, K. L., Livesley, W. J., & Vernon, P. A. (1998). A twin study of genetic and environmental contributions to gender differences in traits delineating personality disorder. European Journal of Personality, 12(5), 331–344.*

A Comparative Study of Mental Imagery Ability between Individual and Team Game Players from Nashik City

Miss. Yogita P. Jadhav[1]
Research Scholar
Department of Psychology
Dr. BAMU University, Aurangabad

Dr. P. T. Dumnar[2]
Assistant Professor
Dagdojirao Deshmukh Arts, Commerce & Science College,
Waluj Tq. Gangapur Dist. Aurangabad

Abstract:

Most of the athletes use mental imagery to learn new skills as well as facilitate their performance in competitive situations. Athletes of individual and team games differ physiologically and in many other ways. Thus, the purpose of the present research is to compare the mental imagery ability of individual and team game players. For the present study sample of 100 boys i.e 50 players from individual games (Badminton, Table Tennis, Tennis, Gymnastics & Weightlifting) and 50 players from team games (Basketball, Cricket, Handball, Kabaddi & Football)were selected as subject using purposive sampling technique. The research is descriptive comparative survey where 30 items questionnaire of SIQ (Hall; et al.; 1998) based on likert scale is used for data collection. On analysing the available data using descriptive statistics mean performance for mental imagery of individual game was 192.54 (SD=19.637) and of team game 161.80 (SD=28.880). The above groups were compared using independent sample 't' test and the result shows there is significant difference (p=0.001) between individual and team game players from Nashik city. From which it can be concluded that individual game players have better mental imagery ability than team game players.

Key words: -Mental imagery, individual game, team game.

Introduction:

The expression "mental imagery", "mental practice", "mental practice", and "mental recreation" are utilized conversely; mental imagery gives off an impression of being the significant segment of mental practice (Hall, 1985). Richardson (1967) characterized the mental practice as "the representative practice of physical activity without any gross solid developments". Richardson's definition relates mental imagery to engine learning and engine reactions, which can be helpful for learning and keeping up engine abilities. Mental imagery comprises of deliberately carrying pictures to mind or practising execution without quite establishing the exhibition. Mental imagery isn't constrained to perception, and it has been prescribed that it includes all detect like sights, sounds, scents, contact and taste (vealey and Greenleaf, 2006; vealey and Walter, 1993).

Mental Imagery is an outstanding mental preparing methodology in the game setting, and has been demonstrated to be an exceptionally successful presentation upgrading system among competitors everything being equal (Gregg and Hall, 2006; Munroe-Chandler, Hall, Fishburne, and Strachan, 2007), sport types (Munroe, Hall, Simms, and Weinberg, 1998), and focused levels (Hall, Rodgers,& Barr, 1990).). Mental imagery is progressively successful in the event that it happens legitimately before the presentation and after abilities have been built up, the utilization

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

of imagery supplements ordinary physical practice (Hall,2001).). Directly, most specialists utilize more extensive term mental imagery to portray organized mental practice methods to make or reproduce an athletic presentation (Holmes and Collins, 2001; Vealey& Greenleaf, 1998). Competitors utilize mental imagery in rivalry and practice (Hall, 2001; Munroe Giacobbe, Hall and Weinberg, 2000, white and strong, 1998) the customary practice and utilization of these mental abilities is straightforwardly identified with ideal athletic execution (Jackson, 1995: Jackson and Csikszentmihalyi, 1999; Jackson and Robert, 1992).

The numerous scientists directed to date looking at whether sort of game impacts imagery to use. Competitors in individual games announced progressively visit issues with nervousness and certainty, just as experienced contrasts in mental practice Mahoney et al. (1987). Corridor et al. (1998) considered individual and team sports competitors work diversely with their imagery. Individuals perform completely without anyone else quality and capacities while team game players are performing in the team condition where they take the help of other team players to arrive at their last objective. Henceforth, the reason for the investigation is to think about the mental imagery capacity among individual and team game players.

Material and method:

For this study a total No. of 100 i.e. (50 individual and 50 team game players) mean age (22.04±1.37) from Nashik city was selected as sample of the study, using purposive sampling technique. The groups were divided as follows in table no.1, which was further used for collecting and analysing data.

Table no.1
List of sports under individual and team games

Individual games	No. of sample	Team games	No. of sample
Badminton	10	Cricket	10
Tennis	10	Handball	10
Table Tennis	10	Basketball	10
Gymnastics	10	Football	10
Weightlifting	10	Kabaddi	10
Total	50	Total	50

For this research, descriptive comparative method was used. Descriptive statistics (mean, Standard Deviation) and independent sample t test was used for the evaluation of the differences between both the groups, to test the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance.

In this study the researcher has used the mental Imagery Questionnaire (SIQ; Hall et al., 1998) was a 30 item inventory. Each item is rated on a 7-point Likert scale anchored at 1 = rarely use that function of imagery and 7 = often use that function of imagery.

Procedure:

The researcher will explain details about the questionnaire to selected players and then asked to complete SIQ. Researcher will collect questionnaire and will do scoring based on player's responses. For the collected score compute mean, Standard Deviation (SD) and compare using Independent "t" test to find out the mental imagery ability amongst individual and team game players.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Result of the study :

Given below in Table no.2, which shows the descriptive statistics, where mean score of mental imagery for individual game players was 192.54 with standard deviation 19.637 and the mean of mental imagery for team game players was 161.80 with standard deviation 28.880.

Table no.3 shows comparison between individual and team game players from Nashik city. Since the significance value is less than 0.05, equal variance not assumed. On comparing mean performance the computed mean difference was 30.74 and the calculated 't' value was 6.224 for df 86.329 which shows significant difference between individual and team game players at 0.05 level of significance(p=.001). Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is retained.

Table no.2
Descriptive statistics of individual and team game players
Group Statistics

Game		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Mental imagery	Individual	50	192.54	19.637	2.777
	Team	50	161.80	28.880	4.084

Table no.3
Comparison of individual and team game players using Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Diff	Std. Error Diff
Mental imagery	Equal variances assumed	13.453	.000	6.224	98	.000	30.740	4.939
	Equal variances not assumed			6.224	86.329	.000	30.740	4.939

Discussion:

The present study shows that there exists significance difference between individual and team game players which is similar to the study by Ville Peltomäki (2014). In his study he has studied mental imagery of individual and team sports and the purpose was to assess if both groups differ in each other. He at last concluded that there is significant difference between individual and team sports.

Conclusion:

On the basis of the result obtained in the study the researcher made the conclusion that significant difference exist between individual and team game players on mental imagery. It was further concluded that mental imagery of individual game players is better than team game players.

References

1) Callow, N., Hardy, L., & Hall, C.(2001). The effect of a motivational general mastery imagery intervention on the sport confidence of high level badminton players. Research quarterly in exercise & sports, 72,389-400.

2) *Driskell, J.E., copper, C, & morgan, A.(1994) does mental practice enhance performance Journal of applied psychology, 79, 481-492.*

3) *Hall, C.R.(1985).Individual differences in mental practice & imagery of motor skill performance. Canadian journal of applied sports science, 10, 175-215.*

4) *Hall, C.R.(2001). Imagery in sport & exercise. In R.N. singer, H.A. Hausenblas, & C.M.Janelle (Eds.), Handbook of sports psychology (2nd ed., pp.529-549) new yorkwiley.*

5) *Morgan, A.(1996). The Psychology of concentration in sports performers. Hove, UK: psychology press.*

6) *Vealey, R.S., & Greenleaf, C.A (2006). Seeing believes: Understanding & using imagery in sports. In J.M. Williams, Applied sports psychology: personal growth to peak performance (5th ed., pp.306-343). New York. McGraw-Hill.*

7) *Vealey, R.S., & Walter, S.M.(1993), Imagery training for performance enhancement & personal development. In J.M. Williams (Ed.), Applied sports psychology: personal growth to peak performance (2nd ed., pp.200-224). Mountain View, C.A: Mayfield.*

Open Source Software in Library Science

Dr. Rajendra Ramrao Latpate
Librarian
Kala Mahavidyalaya, Nandurghat
Tal : Kaij, Dist : Beed

Abstract:

Digitalization of the libraries in India only possible through the use of open source software in libraries. Some of the important open source software are Library Automation, Koha integrated library system, New Genlibrary, Digital library, Greenstone digital library software, Dspace, EPrint etc. In this paper, the main focuse is on the importance of open source software. The use of open source software in libraries is an increasing trend now a days. open source software tools and its implementations provide library institutions with access to a dynamic and cost effective solution for servicing user groups, manipulating large volumes of content, and facilitating communications between various institutional and public entities. This paper gives an holistic perspective of the concept of open source software and its use towards making the libraries digital.

Open Source Software in Library Science
Introduction:

Library management system should need Revolutionary changes. Modern technology should be introduced in libraries of India. Open source software is one of the best feature of the modern library. Many softwares related to the libraries are important to make libraries modern. Library plays a very important role in a supporting the academic programs of the higher education. Library should provide modern learning resources to the students teachers and researchers for their teaching learning and research.

Digitalization of the libraries in India only possible through the use of open source software in libraries. Some of the important open source software are Library Automation, Koha integrated library system, New Genlibrary, Digital library, Greenstone digital library software, Dspace, EPrint etc. In this paper, the main focuse is on the importance of open source software. The use of open source software in libraries is an increasing trend now a days. open source software tools and its implementations provide library institutions with access to a dynamic and cost effective solution for servicing user groups, manipulating large volumes of content, and facilitating communications between various institutional and public entities. This paper gives an holistic perspective of the concept of open source software and its use towards making the libraries digital.

According to Open Source Initiative (http://www.opensource.org/): "Open source promotes software reliability and quality by supporting independent peer review and rapid evolution of source code. To be certified as open source, the license of a program must guarantee the right to read, redistribute, modify, and use it freely." According to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, Open-source software (OSS) is computer software that is available with source code: the source code and certain other rights normally reserved for copyright holders are provided under an opensource license that permits users to study, change, improve and at times also to distribute the software. Digitalization of the libraries in India only possible through the use of open source software in libraries. Some of the important open source software are as follows

1] Library Automation –

It is important to provide the fast and within time library services to the readers or library users.

2]Koha integrated library system –

It is very important OSS in libraries for the digitalization of the libraries.Koha Library Software used Globally by the university, school, Institution, and special libraries.

3] New Genlibrary –

In the present context, NewGenLib is an integrated library management system which is written in Java language.

4]Digital library-

It means use of modern technology for the providing better services to the readers or library users.

5] Greenstone digital library software –

GreenStone is a Digital Library Collection on the Internet or CD-ROM Software.It is an Open Source multilingual software.

6] Dspace –

It is used to create open accessory repositories for scholarly and published digital content.DSpace overlaps some features with content management systems and document management systems.

7] EPrint etc. –

It is also important OSS in the making library digital.

These are some of the open source software which are useful to make library update advantages of software are as follows

1. Open source software in library science are available without any licensing fees any library can get it without any difficult process
2. There is no maintenance for or these open source software there is only fee for extension.
3. There is no maintenance means expenditure is only for or media and documentation if it required
4. There is no need of licence compliance.Anyone can use it free of charge.
5. One can install it many times so open source software are easily available and it can be easily install any librarian.
6. These softwares have quality work output it is already Peer reviewed and also having community standards.
7. These softwares have great efficiency in coding also.
8. These open source softwares are useful for powerful management and administration.
9. Open source software can make library as Technology enhanced library.
10. It can also create the job opportunities in India.
11. Open source software are useful to provide better services to the students teachers researchers
12. It can save time and money of the user.Open source softwares are very useful regarding the time and money of the users. E-books and other material can be easily available through these softwares in libraries.

Conclusion:

Every librarian should use these are open source software in their libraries for making their library libraries digital digitalization of the libraries is possible only when open source software are in use.so for the digitalization of the libraries librarian should use such types of important open source software it will upgrade the library and it is one of the best principle of library related to the service provider.

References:

1. *Kochar, R.S. & Sudarshan, K.N. (1997). Library Automation; issues and systems. New Delhi: APH [3]*
2. *Husain, S. & Ansari, M.A. (2007). Library Automation Software Packages in India: a study of the cataloguing modules of Alice for Windows, Libsys and Virtua. Anals Lib. Inf. Stud, 54(3), 146-151.*
3. *Bureh H.M. [2001] Encyclopaedia of modern Library System. Mittal Publication Manipur*
4. *Mackenzie, Adarian [2001] Open Source Software Science as Culture 10 [4] 541-552.*
5. *Prajapati R. S. [2013] Modern Library System. Discovery Publication House , New Delhi.*
6. *Sampath, Pannerservan, Santhanam – Introduction to Educational Technology, Sterling Publishers.*
7. *Stimson G. [2004] Advances in Library Administration and Organization Inter India Publication, New Delhi.*

Synthesis and Characterization of Nanoparticles of β-D-lactosyl Thiocarbamates

Shankesh C. Zyate , Poonam T. Agrawal*
Shri. R.L.T. College of Science, Akola
Poonamagrawal2575@rediffmail.com

Abstract:

The study includes the synthesis of nanoparticles of Lactosyl thiocarbamates and its derivatives. It appeared interesting to carry out the synthesis of nanoparticles of following Lactosyl thiocarbamates by the reaction of Lactosyl isothiocyanate with alcohols. The characterization of new thiocarbamates and biologically made nanoparticles has been carried out by usual chemical transformation, NMR, IR and Mass spectral studies and the characterization of prepared nanoparticles were done by antimicrobial activity, melting point difference, X-ray diffraction and U. V. spectroscopy.

Keywords : Thiocarbamates, nanoparticles, lactose

Introduction:

Nanotechnology as defined by size is naturally very broad, including field of science as diverse as surface science, organic chemistry, molecular biology, semiconductor physics, energy storage, micro fabrication, molecular engineering etc. Highly reactive nature of *N*-linked sugar isothiocyanate and isocyanate appears to promise its great applicability in the synthesis of thiocarbamates and carbamates which find the wide spread use in the combinatorial library synthesis as well as in pharmaceutical industries. Isothiocyanates and isocyanates are a group of very reactive chemical compounds. Once they have reacted, the resulting product is usually less harmful than the chemical itself. This chemical is used in the manufacture of carbamates and thiocarbamates. Due to high reactivity towards compounds containing active hydrogen atom isocyanates and isothiocyanates are one of the most versatile classes of functional groups. The high yields and lack of byproducts with this type of reaction have led to their commercial exploitation in the polymer field, agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals. Reactions with carbon nucleophiles provide a useful synthetic access to substituted amides and other derivatives.

Sugar isothiocyanates rank among the most versatile synthetic intermediates in carbohydrates chemistry[1-3]. They plays a vital role in the preparation of a broad series of functional groups such as thioamides[4], isonitrile, carbodiimide and *N*-thiocarbonyl derivatives[5-7] allowing, simultaneously, the covalent coupling of a quite unrestricted variety of structures to the saccharide part. More ever, isothiocyanates are important reagents in heterocyclic chemistry[8-9] which may be exploited in the synthesis of nucleosides[10] and other *N*-glycosyl[11-12] structures. Dialdehyde starch nanoparticles are useful carrier for anticancer drug because of their small size, good thermal stability, low biological toxicity and slowly anticancer drug releasing to strengthen drug effect[13].

Experimental :

Determining the difference between melting point of compounds and their nanoparticles is one way to test if the nanoparticle is prepared or not. So the M.P. of compounds and their nanoparticles has been taken using melting point apparatus. The prepared Compounds and their nanoparticles have been screened for antimicrobial activity using Cup plate agar diffusion

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

method. By measuring zone of inhibition in mm antimicrobial activity has been studied. By using DMSO as a solvent the concentration of compound were 1 mg/ ml. Amikacin (100 μg/ml) was used as a standard. Compounds were screened for antimicrobial activity against microbes (listed in table 2) in nutrient agar medium. H^1 NMR data of the compounds were measured using $CDCl_3$ solvent on 300 MHz frequency. And their chemical shift values are in (ppm) units using TMS as a reference. IR spectral data of the compounds were recorded on FTIR-RXI spectrophotometer. Confirmation of products and reaction progress carried out by TLC using Hexane : Ethyl acetate solvent system and identification of spots carried out by using iodine chamber, UV chamber and $KMnO_4$ spray.

Method of Preparation :

Step 1 : Preparation of Lactose Octabenzoate:

55 ml dry Pyridine and 55 ml dry Chloroform were taken in a 1 lit. tight cork glass bottle and cooled in an ice-salt bath. To this solution previously prepared cooled solution of 55 ml Benzoyl Chloride in 55 ml dry Chloroform was added with constant stirring. To this mixture 20 gm. of dry powder of Lactose was added in small instalments with constant stirring by maintaining the temperature below 5 ^{o}C. After 24 hrs. mixture was washed several times with dil. Aq. Sulphuric acid, followed by aq. Sodium Bicarbonate and lastly with water. By using separating funnel Chloroform layer was separated which contains desired product. Product was triturated several times with petroleum ether until white powder obtained with M.P. 112 ^{o} C.

Step 2 : Synthesis of hepta-O-benzoyl-α-D Lactosyl Bromide

A.) Preperation of Brominating agent : 4 gm Red Phosphorus was added to 40 ml Glacial Acetic acid taken in a conical flask. To this mixture 15 ml molecular Bromine was added gradually with constant shaking and cooling. Mixture was allowed to stand at ice cold temperature for about 30 min. Mixture was filtered through double filter   paper.

B.) Addition of Brominating Agent : The fine powdered of lactose octabenzoate (10gm) was added to the brominating agent. After that flask was kept for 2 hrs at room temperature. Then 70 ml Chloroform was added to the reaction mixture followed by vigorous shaking. The resultant mixture was poured in an ice cold water to   separate Chloroform layer. It was washed several times with aq. Sodium bicarbonate   to remove excess of acetic acid followed by aq. Sodium metabisulphite to remove excess of bromine and finally 2-3 times with water. By using separating funnel the solution was removed and addition of petroleum ether results a solid mass (20 gm).

Step 3: Synthesis of hepta-O-benzoyl-β-D-lactosyl isothiocyanate:

A) Preparation of lead thiocyanate: Lead thiocyanate was prepared by mixing aq. Solution of lead nitrate and ammonium thiocyanate. The white precipitate was filtered washed with distilled water and dried over 50 ^{o} C.

B)   Addition of lead thiocyanate: To a suspension of hepta-O-benzoyl-α-D Lactosyl bromide (15gm) in sodium, dried xylene (60 ml) was added lead thiocyanate (5 gm). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 3 hrs, gentle shaking. Solution was then cooled   and liberated lead bromide was removed by filtration. The xylene filtrate was treated   with petroleum ether with stirring, a white solid mass obtained. This solid was   expected   hepta-O-benzoyl-β-D-lactosyl isothiocyanate. M. P. 116-120 ^{o}C.

Step 4: Synthesis of N-lactosylated Thiocarbamates:

Reaction mixture of hepta-O-benzoyl-β-D-lactosyl isothiocyanate with various alcohols has been refluxed for 5 hrs. On cooling and mixing with water most of the alcohols gave a white granular solid was purified by Chloroform-Petroleum ether. Melting point ranges from 140-170 °C for all alcohol derivatives.

Step 5 : Preparation of Nanoparticles (Biologically) :

Small pieces of potato was boiled in little amount of water in a beaker for about 10 min. Filtered the semi hot solution through filter paper, remaining filtrate obtained called potato extract. 1 gm. of compound was dissolved in 2 ml of DMSO, clear solution was obtained. Then 2-3 drops of potato extract was added to the clear solution, suddenly white precipitate of nanoparticles was obtained.

Scheme :
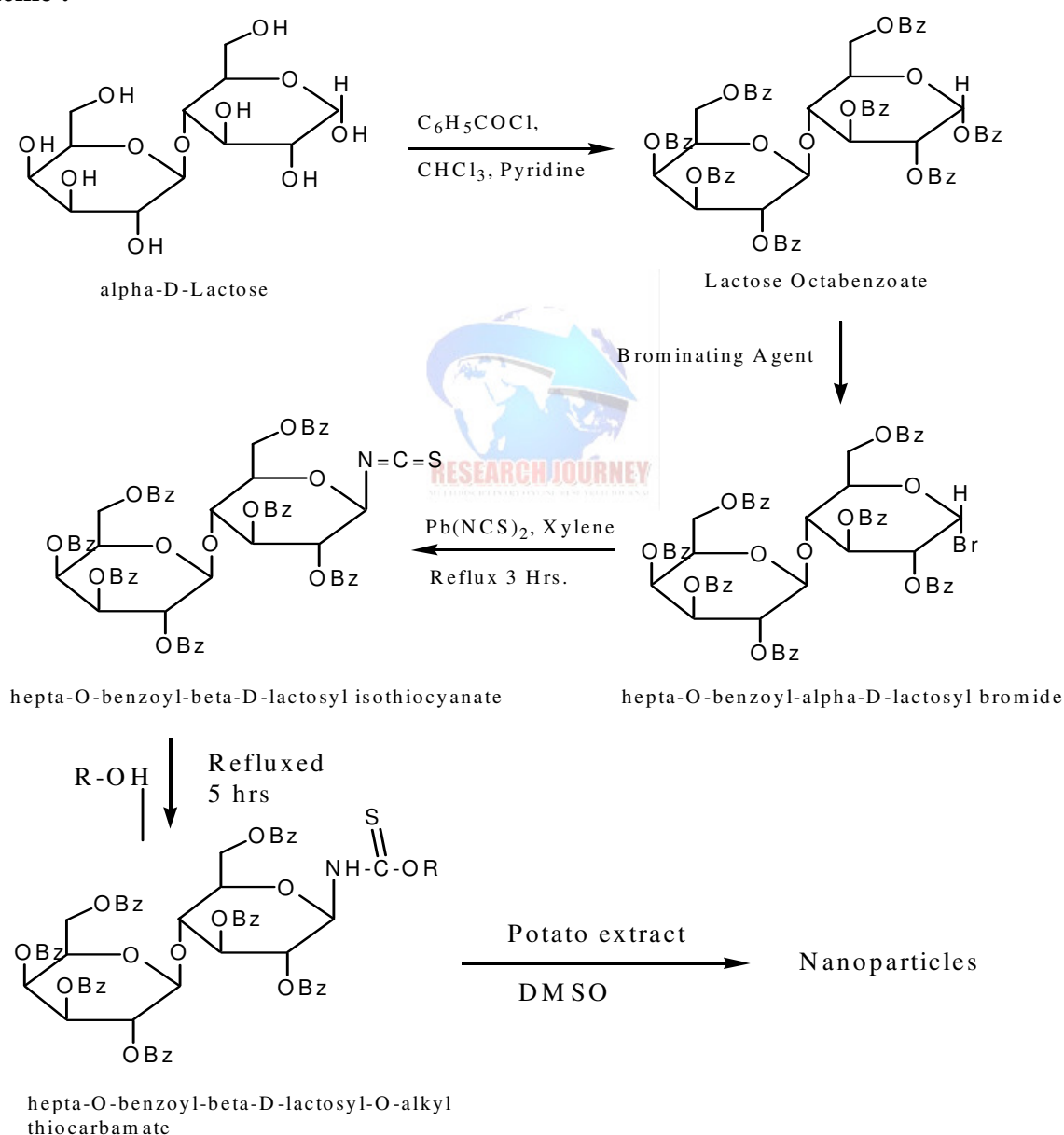
R= a) ethyl b) methyl c) n-propyl d) isopropyl e) n-butyl f) t-butyl

Result and Discussion: (Table 1)

Sr. No.	Alcohols	1-hepta-O-benzoyl-β-D-lactosyl-3-aryl thiocarbamates	Yield %	Melting point of Bulk ºC	Melting point of Nanoparticles ºC
1.	Ethyl	O-ethyl thiocarbamate	77	125-130	152-155
2.	Methyl	O-methyl thiocarbamate	74	143	144-149
3.	n-propyl	O-n-propyl thiocarbamate	76	158-160	1142-144
4.	Isopropyl	O-isopropyl thiocarbamate	79	132-137	143-145
5.	n-butyl	O-n-butyl thiocarbamate	62	128	159-161
6.	t-butyl	O-t-butyl thiocarbamate	68	145	167-170

The characterization of compounds have been confirmed by IR spectroscopy which shows C=S, N-H, C-N, C=O, C-O stretching frequencies at different absorption bands. H1 NMR shows signal due to N-H proton at 8.06 ppm and Lactosyl protons at 5.58 – 3.79 ppm. and benzoyl protons at 6.8 – 3.9 ppm. The Characterization of nanoparticles has been carried out by UV visible spectroscopy. The band gap difference increases as the size of nanoparticles decreases. The decrease in melting point confirms the nanoparticles were prepared.

Antimicrobial activity (Table 2)

Antimicrobials	Bulk	Nanoparticles
E. coli	11 mm	15 mm
S. aureus	10 mm	14 mm
S. typhi	12 mm	15 mm
P. vulgaris	11 mm	114 mm
Amikacin	12 mm	19 mm
Clandamycine	11 mm	16 mm
DMSO	31 mm	26 mm

*Including the well diameter of 8 mm. **Zone of inhibition in mm (15 or less) resistance, (16-20 mm) moderate and (> 20 mm) sensitive.*

The prepared Compounds and their nanoparticles have been screened for antimicrobial activity using Cup plate agar diffusion method. By measuring zone of inhibition in mm antimicrobial activity has been studied. By using DMSO as a solvent the concentration of compound were 1 mg/ ml. Amikacin (100 μg/ml) was used as a standard. Compounds were screened for antimicrobial activity against microbes (listed in table 2) in nutrient agar medium. Zone of inhibition of nanoparticles were more than bulk, which confirms better antimicrobial activity of nanoparticles in comparison to bulk one.

Conclusion :

The synthesised nanoparticles were characterized by antimicrobial activity, UV spectroscopy, X-Ray diffraction and melting point determination. On the basis of which nanoparticles obtained was confirmed. Nanoparticles show better antimicrobial activity than bulk. Carbohydrate nanoparticles are beneficial for the medicinal purposes like anti-cancer, drug delivery system, recognition of antigens and many other pharmacological applications.

References :

1. *Ogura, H., Takahashi, H., Takeda, K., Sakaguchi, M., Nimura, N., & Sakai, M. (1975). Heterocycles., 3, 1129*
2. *Witczak, Z. J. (1986). Adv. Carbohydr. Chem. Biochem., 44, 91*

3. *De ,K. K., Shaiu, G. T. & Harmon, R. E. (1975). J. Carbohy. Nucleos Nucleot., 2, 171-176*

4. *Fernandez-bolanos, J. G., Zafra, E., Robina, I., & Fuentes, J. (1999). Carbohydr. Lett., 3, 239-246*

5. *Linkletter , B.A., & Bruice, T. C. (1998). Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 8, 1285-1290*

6. *Avalos, M., Babiano, R. P.,Cintas, J. L., & Jimenez, J. C. (1993) Tetrahedron,49, 2676-2690*

7. *Arya , D.P., & T.C. Bruice. (1993). J. Am. Chem. Soc., 120, 6619-6620*

8. *Gasch, C., Pradera, M. A., Salameh, B. A. B., Molina, J. L., & J. Fuentes. (2000).Tetrahedron: Assymmetry,11, 2435*

9. *Pradera,M. A., Molina, J. L., & Fuentes, J. (1995). Tetrahedron, 51, 923*

10. *Fruentes, J., Molina, J. L., & Pradera, M. A. (1993). Tetrahedron: Assymmetry, 9, 2517-2532*

11. *Saleh, M. A. (2000). Sulfur Litt., 23(6), 265*

12. *Abdel-Megeed, M. F., Saleh, M. A., Aly ,Y. A., & Abdo, I. M. (1995). Nucleos. Nucleot. and Nucleic acids, 14, 1985*

13. *YU DanMi, XIAO SuYao, TONG ChunYi, CHEN Lin & LIU XuanMing. (2007). Chinese Science Bulletin, 52(21), 2913-2918.*

Conceptualizing Indo-European Racial Affinity :
The Case of Early Orientalism in India

Vivek Mohan
Associate Professor, Dept. of History
Delhi College of Arts and Commerce
University of Delhi.
vivekdcac@yahoo.co.in

Abstract:

The socio-cultural and political 'constructs' are not devoid of power-discourse but had an integral relationship with the concepts of dominance and hegemony. The relationships between modern and traditional, colonial and colonized, western and non-western, European and non-European countries have witnessed a strong magnetism towards past due to the egregious prevalence of Aryanism. In the wake of a rat race in projecting and claiming themselves as higher in the hierarchy of races and nations, it became imperative for different countries to trace their historical progression separately, but sometimes collectively. At the very outset of the 'proper' rule, British were extremely eager to collude with the dominant class of India to acquire knowledge of the colonized society. This paper will examine the process of conceptualization of Indo-European affinity and its impact in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. It is interesting to note that both colonial and colonized entities had complemented each other to get the "tag" of Aryan progeny. Indian caste elites were extremely receptive to such categorization of their class and started to keep tremendous faith in the British colonialism. The linguistic similarities have begun to play an instrumental role in devising British and indigenous Aryanism and thereby legitimizing colonial rule. The knowledge produced by the Orientalist continued to play a significant role in the emergence and consolidation of nationalism, communalism, regionalism, Brahmanism in that era and is still relevant to today's India.

Key words: Aryanism, Indo-European, Orientalism, ancient glorious past.

Introduction:

The transformation of the East India Company essentially from a trading to a dominant territorial power has brought forth the necessities of a strong administrative apparatus in India. Some peculiar findings under the early Orientalists based on comparative philology tended to see nations from the lenses of languages. Colonial studies initially stressed on the linguistic affinity between European and Indian traditions. Aryan imaginary has been so captivating for both colonial and colonized that most of the racial-imperialist, religious, literary, reform-revivalist, nationalist, socio-cultural activities were revolved around it. Aryanism emerged as a double-edge sword for colonizers. As a shared myth, Aryan conjecture used to justify colonial domination but also provided a strong impetus to Indians who recognize their identity and placement in the existing world. This paper will probe into an interesting fact how these discourses were privileging the West over the East and caste Hindus over the lower castes thereby, legitimizing hegemony of the dominant. Such notions began to change with the rising influence of Evangelicals, Utilitarian and Anglicists in India but it remained deep-seated in the mentalities of the Indian masses until day. The British emerged as the most fervent party to assert a perennial relationship between them. Racial discourses of nineteenth century also helped Indians to create a strong sentiment for nationalism. A number of theoretical concepts and myths were created both by colonial and colonized elites to form or forge a distinct historical consciousness. Indians

soon realized that the British ascendancy could only be rejected by popularizing antiquities of India. It became a most prominent tool to counter western imperialism and racialist treatment of Indians. In spite of that, 'Aryan race and it was again given a turn that suited their social aspirations and political needs'[1]. The association of Europeans with that of Indian Aryans was deeply embedded in the mentalities of the caste Hindus.

The researches into Indian past have found a big catalyst with the arrival of Orientalists scholarship in India. Starting from the Orientalism, the concept of race has played most vibrant role in the modern nation making endeavors. William Jones, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Charles Wilkins, Nathan Halhed etc. produced a Eurocentric approach to know India's past and present. These set of scholars were termed as either purely an academic individuals or the agents of imperialist government. Edward Said's *Orientalism*[2] was perhaps the most influential work that exposed the 'real character' of the colonialism. By employing power-knowledge of Foucault and hegemony of Gramsci, Said analyzes the European operations of 'knowing' colonial society in terms of colonial discourse analysis that used to fulfil colonial aspirations.

The ambassadors of Greeco-Roman world were perhaps the first to describe India in most fascinating ways, followed by Chinese, Arab, Africa, Russia, Portugal and other countries. Some Jesuits and voyagers in ancient and medieval times also contributed immensely to construct an image of India and its position in that era. Their descriptions of India were full of both factual and fictional narratives. A number of Western scholars such as Voltaire, Herder, Montesquieu were popularized the idea of an Aryan race prior to the coming of William Jones and his colleagues. These Enlightenment intellectuals projected superior status of Indians in the ancient past that said to have declined later. William Jones proposed an intimate bond between Sanskrit, Latin, Greece, Iranian, Celtic and Germanic languages that applied on people. Although, it was more clearly elaborated and formulated by Thomas Young and James Cowles Prichard in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

William Jones appeared as the staunch supporter of the belief of Aryans conquest across the world and their settlement in Asia and Europe that become the cornerstone of most of the racial, ethnographic and anthropological studies of the era. He drew a number of similarities between Gothic and Vedic rituals. Ballantyne has also demonstrated that how the Indian inquiry emerged as 'an important reference point for the analysis of Africans, Native Americans and Pacific cultures.[3] Jones supported the view of unity of humanity and argued that humanity dispersed to other parts of the world in the post-Diluvial era. Trautmann has demonstrated that Jones had primarily derived his idea of Jacob Bryant who considered Indians, Romans and Greeks as the sons of Ham. Jones and Colebrooke has been credited to create successfully a Sanskriocentric image of India. Friedrich von Schlegel (1772-1829) in his influential work *Uber die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier* rejected the Jones' equal treatment of ancient languages and propounded that Sanskrit was the parent language of all others. Similarly, Franz Popp and A. Schleicher eulogized Sanskrit as being most prolific custodian of greatest expressions of ancient

References

[1] *Thapar, Romila, eds. 2006, India: Historical Beginnings and the Concept of the Aryan, New Delhi, p. 13-17.*

[2] *Said, Edward, 1978, Orientalism, New York, p. 187*

[3] *Ballantyne, Tony, 2002, Orientalism and Race, New York, p. 130.*

civilizations in no uncertain terms. Later, Max Muller also provided a solid base to such assertions on east and the west.

The construction of a 'Sanskritocentric' imaginary of India not only applied in the realm of linguistics but also referred to the matters pertaining to religion, society and people. A lot of emphasis was given to the prescribed social structure of India in accordance to *Vedas*, *Purans*, *Samhita* and *Smritis*. Such an exceedingly pre-eminent status to the religious texts brings more fundamentalist tendencies in Indian society. Early Orientalists envisioned and equated Vedas to Bible, Pope with that of pundits and unity of deities in Hinduism with Christian monotheism. These so-called 'progressive' forces were not modernizing India according to the prevalent 'modern' idioms but weaving an 'orient' like image of India. They maintained that Indian society started to decline after the Vedic age, while some insisted that it began with the advent of 'Muslim' rule in India. The division of glorious ancient past, dark medieval and regenerating modern India became central to the popular mentalities of India. Peter Morey and Alex Tickwell rightly pointed out that the notion of ancient golden era followed by overall decline in the medieval times with 'the appearance of British, initially as savior than exploiters, which owes much to the European classical-medieval-renaissance pattern, is still strongly influenced as the basis for current Hindu nationalist models of India's past'.[4]

The superiority of these great Aryans had to face an enervating effect when they performed intermarriages with impure non-Aryans, which marks the beginning of an era of degeneration. In this manner, power-structure of India was projected as a junction of 'energetic Aryans and degenerate Aryan communities' and by exploring ancient Hindu or Vedic scriptures, East India Company emerged as a chief custodian of 'native learning'.[5] The knowledge-gathering operations of the colony, its customs, institutions, religions and culture were considered as the 'necessary furniture of the empire'.[6] Power holders (both alien and indigenous) created truths. The truth, predominantly constructed by the power and knowledge nexus. Indians were made to believe that colonial rule was an essential precondition in the making of nation state and it brought many appropriate justifications of colonialism. Indigenous elites also projected themselves as the real representatives of entire populace of India. It became an integral part of the consciousness of Indian intelligentsia. As K N Panikkar succinctly puts it as 'a false consciousness created primarily by the influence of the bourgeois-liberal-ideologies disseminated by the colonial rulers and internalized by the intellectuals'.[7]

Indian empire proved to be a blessing for British that got tremendous boost not only through the extraction of economic resources but also at the level of cultural plane with the help of learned *pundits* of India. The philological studies on Greek, Latin and Sanskrit proved to be an extremely vital tool to situate not only the orient but also the occident in the existing world. It was a collective affairs fully supported by the indigenous dominant groups of the society. The Indian *pundits* strived to convince their British masters that Brahmans, Vedas, *varna* structures

---

[4] *Morey, Peter and Tickwell, Alex (eds.), Alternative Indias: Writing, Nation and Communalism (New Delhi: Overseas Press, 2008), intro. xvii.*

[5] *Ballantyne, Tony, 2002, Orientalism and Race, New York, p. 3-4.*

[6] *Thapar, Romila, eds. 2006, India: Historical Beginnings and the Concept of the Aryan, New Delhi, p. 3.*

[7] *Pannikar, K.N.,1995, Culture, Ideology, Hegemony: Intellectuals and Social Consciousness in Colonial India, New Delhi, p. 26.*

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

and other Hindu-Sanskrit texts were the real custodians to 'know' India. Colebrook further advocated employing more and more Brahmans in the administration. Moreover, due to lack of patronage, ecological problems and permanent settlement these *pundits* were easily available to British. The Brahmanical, casteist, patriarchal and racial viewpoint dominated the affairs of the day, which is termed as 'all-pervading Brahmanical value system'.[8] Asiatic Society of Bengal and Fort William College were at the forefront to regulate the desired learning and its outcome of both colonial and colonized. Other centers of learning, such as Orientalist of Madras were marginalized and even ridiculed by the Orientalists of Calcutta. Entire south India, Deccan, northeastern parts of India had virtually no say in the making of certain stereotypes. Similarly, European Orientalist gave more emphasis to ancient texts, languages 'Hindu' culture that primarily proliferated in the region of upper Gangetic India. They did not pay much heed to 'Muslim' Persian due to forging an image of a separate Muslim race and its associated assertion of 'dark' medieval past.

Thomas R. Trautmann delineated the differences between Calcutta and Madras based Orientalist school of thought but failed to portray its other prevalent forms in different parts of the world.[9] His work glosses over some peculiar indigenous variations in the discourse of Aryanism and considered it predominantly a European construction. Ballantyne tries to remove this shortcoming in his influential work and demonstrates how indigenous populations were applied it differently in varied forms, both locally and globally.[10] It was not only important for fixing the identity and 'standing' of colonized in the world but was more momentous to the colonial masters. It was the outcome of a discursive procedure held between the power holders. It has been argued that the indigenous elites or Brahmans was extremely important as interpreter, guide and translator. Moreover, they also worked as 'chooser' of the appropriate text to be emphasized in the study. Therefore, it was not only the metropolis but colonies were also equally significant in shaping certain stereotypes about Indian society.

The scope and effect of Orientalism were not confined to Asia but it used to determine the relationship between colonial and colonized in the different parts of the world, as Ballantyne pointed out, 'it was woven into new and innovative discourses that actively re-imagined not only the history of British imperialism, but also the broad sweep of universal history'.[11] In order to claim as a legitimized ruler, colonial powers across the world have introduced innumerable techniques and studies to construct a peculiar image of the colony. Colonies were increasingly viewed from the eyes of the imperialist powers. The production of knowledge on culture, religions, language and society emerged as an important tool to aspire hegemony. Colonial powers tend to simplify complexities of society, its people, faiths, custom and practices by clubbing together discrete identities and languages for its own administrative ease and requirements. It was extremely difficult to ignore the antiquities of India while studying the orient but east had to be projected as inferior to west in the modern times. It brought a strong thesis of degenerative and progressive Aryans, thereby legitimizing the civilizing mission in the colonies. British emerged as the chief patron of Indian religion, culture and philosophy.

---

[8] *Bayly, Susan (1995) 'Caste and Race in the Colonial Ethnology of India', in, Peter Robb (eds.), The Concept of Race in South Asia, Delhi: Oxford University Press, p. 169.*

[9] *Thomas R. Trautmann, Aryans and British India, New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 1997*

[10] *Ballantyne, Tony, 2002, Orientalism and Race, New York.*

[11] *Ibid, p. 57.*

William Jones also asserted that the Aryans have brought Sanskrit in north India during ancient glorious era by replacing Hindi. Colebrooke revised it and argued that the Hindi was descended from Sanskrit. The advocates of Hindi, especially, Bhartendu Harishchandra, Pratapnaryan Mishra, Radhacharan Goswami, Balkrishan Bhatt, Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi etc. put great rushes to project Hindi as lingua franca of the country and considered Sanskrit as the language of Gods and great Aryans. It is interesting to note that in the entire course of Indian nationalist movement, except some personalities, like Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar etc., whether progressive or retrogressive, religious or secular and extremist and liberal, the Aryan image appeared as the most dominant discourse. A large number of linguistic and religious chauvinists continued to fuel this idea in today's times. Orientalist scholarships have sown the seeds of divisions between Hindus and Muslims because their discourses on religions, identity, cultures and traditions were increasingly delineated as distinct from each other. The Hindus and Muslims were regarded as the two separate races that inhabited India. Such religious identities became cornerstone of all dominant discourses of India and posing a big question mark on nation and nationalism.

Conclusion:

It is evident that the conclusions drawn by Orientalists in contexts of Hinduism, ancient past, periodization of Indian history, pre-eminence of Sanskrit, Aryanism and placement of European and orient in the world had a profound impact on the minds of the people. It must be noted that the Orientalism and other British colonial discourses were not unilinear in nature but used to possess a multi-facet attitudes, contradictory and divergent viewpoints and interpretations throughout the colonial period. The portrayal on India's deprivation in modern era was reality, an attempt to legitimize western civilizing mission and preparing a solid ground for evangelicals. Soon a strong invective for Indian social structure, institutions, religion, culture and society have emerged that aimed to consolidate British rule over India. The cooperation and employment of Indian pundits was also essential not only to acquire knowledge of the colony but also to attain legitimacy. The Orientalist scholarship also played an important role in the emergence of neo-Hinduism or protestantization of Hinduism in India, which could bind together discrete communities of India. The image of Indian past and present has deeply embedded in the mentalities of the people that set the public opinion and integral part of the collective memory. It also emerged as a potent force to counter the British hegemony in India. In the establishment and consolidation of British empire in India, the contribution of early Orientalist was quite evident that provided a solid intellectual foundation. The unveiling of Indo-European affinity proved extremely successful in placing British at the top while Indians, due to their stagnating and degenerative position over the years, had to stay at inferior position

The Plight of The Transgender Community in Kerala During Covid-19

Krishna R. Pillai

Introduction:

Transgender is an umbrella term for individuals whose gender identity expression or behavior does not conform to that typically associated with the sex to which they were assigned at birth.The diverse subgroups in this group are people who identify themselves as Transwoman(MTF-Transitioning from ,Male to Female), Transman(FTM-Transitioning from Female to Male),Transsexuals-securing surgery and/or hormones, Gender Queer-not identifying with 'male'or 'female' and many others. The word 'trans' was introducedin Britain during the second half of the nineties and was promoted by the activists at that time to replace words such as 'transsexual' which were seen as more problematic.(Christine Burns,2018).According to Kerala Transgender Policy, 'Transgender person' means a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes transmen and transwomen(whether or not they have undergone sex re-assignment surgery or hormone therapy or laser therapy e.t.c.),gender queers and a number of socio-cultural identities such as Kinnars,Hijras,Aravanis,Jogtas e.t.c. As per the data of Census 2011,the total population of transgender in India is 4.9 lakh .Kerala State's Dept. of Social Justice reveal that the number of transgender people in the state is more than 25000.

Transgender People in India During The Pandemic:

India's Covid-19 lockdown has increased the risk of transgender people and left them with hunger and poverty, as majority of them is entirely dependent on daily wages and make their living on streets by begging, street entertainment and paid sex. Before the pandemic, they already had a substantial rate of instability and social discrimination. The outbreak of pandemic has worsened their condition with lack of food and money,insecurity,safety and mental health concerns.

Approximately,2 million transgender people are estimated to be worst affected in India by the move taken by the government in the form of lockdown ,because most of them earn their livelihood on the streets(Banerji,2020).

Since most of the transgender people have left their parental homes at an early age, they do not have their education degrees or date-of-birth proofs which are the essential documents to get an Aadhar Card. Further, many of them are yet to receive their Transgender cards or Residential Proofs which makes it difficult for them to receive Ration cards(Choudhary,2020). Transgender community constitutes a vast segment of India's informal sector ,who depend entirely on daily wages and gig jobs including begging, street entertainment and sex work. These livelihood opportunities that they lost during the lockdown period made them vulnerable to unemployment and poverty.

Sonam Nayak,a transgender person from Jaipur who is despondent with lockdown imposed by the govt., stated that, 'we are running cashless and are in extreme need of monetary assistance. There is no financial aid from the govt., and we do not know for how long we can sit and eat like this (Choudhary,2020).

The people from transgender community are also very vulnerable to the health problems, both mental and physical health. The transgender people ,particularly those who live with hostile

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

families and those who have gone through Sex Reassignment Surgery lately undergo stress and trauma conditions very often. Along with it, there is this societal stigma that results in the exclusion of the transgender community from the healthcare sector.

According to National Centre for Transgender Equality (NCTE), the compromised immune system of transgender people is at a higher risk of corona virus infection (Choudhary,2020).

Highlighting the plight of transgender community in India, Amnesty International stated: "As the world comes together, India's transgender community fights COVID-19 alone".

Another major issue faced by the transgender community apart from lack of shelter, food and livelihood facilities was the lack of access to hormone kits. As reported by the Fifth Voice on 13 May 2020, the first teenager to undergo transition at the age of 18, Aryan states: 'Only a person on HRT (Hormone Replacement Therapy) knows how much they need it. People who have missed their shots have been requesting me to help them. If a transitioning male does not get his hormone shots on time, his menstruation cycle can start again. Because of that, a person could be at very high risk for suicidal tendency, anxiety and depression".

Transgender Community in Kerala

Kerala is a state with best rates of literacy, e-literacy, health care , infant mortality, maternal mortality, birth rate, life expectancy, or female literacy as compared to other states in India. As per the data given by Social Justice Department under the Govt. of Kerala ,in Kerala ,the total population of transgender people is about 25,000 as estimated with 4000 of them revealing their gender status. The Kerala society doesn't provide a separate space for the transgender people as seen in the rest of India. Hence their problem is two-fold:

- First, they have to deal with the stubbornness of the society that is not willing to accept them as they are
- Second, they have to create a space for the expression for their identity along with seeking livelihood options.

The Kerala government has adopted a number of measures for the inclusion of transgender community to the mainstream society. Kerala is the first state that adopted a policy for transgender people in 2015 which addressed their right to identify as "male", "female" or "Third Gender" (TG) and introduced free Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS) through government hospitals. The next step of inclusion occurred in 2017, as the Kochi Metro Rail became the country's first govt. agency to hire transgender people for employment in various positions in it.

A survey was carried out among 918 members from the transgender community by the Kerala State Literacy Mission (KSLMA) to identify the persons from the community willing to enroll in various continuing education programmes conducted by KSLMA.

The findings of the survey were as follows:

- 18.59% of the transgender people resided in the corporation limits, 32.09% resided in municipality area and 49.33% belonged to panchayats.
- About 50% of transgender people depend on monthly income of Rs.1000 or less.
- 20.35% of the transgender people were unemployed while 16.70% worked in the private sector ,1.65% works in govt.sector and 5.86% working in semi-govt.institutions. A majority of people who were employed didn't disclose their gender identity in their workplace, society or in any official records.

- The survey found that six out of hundred people in the transgender community were engaged in begging and eight out of hundred were into prostitution.
- 10.61% of the respondents were dropped out of school between classes of Fourth and Seventh , about 40% were dropped out between classes Seventh and Tenth,26.65% passed the plus two course,13.60% were graduates, and 2.10% were post graduates.

Kerala's Transgender Community During The Pandemic:

As like anywhere else in the world, transgender community were facing many problems during the pandemic in Kerala too.As reported by 'Fifth Voice' on 13 May, 2020, a writ petition was filed in Kerala High Court under Article 226 of the Indian constitution , for the protection of the transgender community against discrimination during the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic by Aneera Kabeer, member of transgender community who works for their rights.She states that due to the lockdown,the transgender community is facing "a severe lack of access to the essential food supply,medicines,and treatment.They also face a threat or torture at the hands of police authorities.Most persons from the transgender community have no other livelihood options other than begging, and sex work and due to lockdown,they have been without any form of livelihood or earnings.The ones who are working in petty shops or other small contractual employment are also not having any earnings or income since the lockdown".

An article published by The New Indian Express on August 4, 2020,titled 'Transgender community in Thiruvananthapuram struggles to make ends meet' portrays the lives of transgender community in the Thiruvananthapuram city during the lockdown period.They shares the story of Revathi J.R., member of the transgender community who was disowned by family and was working as a housekeeper in Kowdiar for more than four years ,lost the job during lockdown as the community she was working in closed the doors to the outsiders and hence she was also sent back. Revathi was not able to pay the rent and was able to survive on the food kits provided by the Social Justice Department which sufficed hardly for a month.

The article also shares the experience of an RJ-turned makeup artist and anchor Ananya, who is a transwoman who says her work has been hit hard since March since the weddings became a family affair with limited guests.

An article titled 'Online Classes a bane for members of transgender community' published in The New Indian Express on 30 June,2020 portrays the condition of Manusha Ahlad , a transwoman pursuing her M.A. in Political Science at Kerala University, Karyavattom, who is unable to complete her projects and assignments on time during the era of online classes as she can't afford a laptop or computer.

Another issue that was brought into public attention was that of Sajna Shaji, a transwoman who was earning her livelihood on the streets selling BIryani and she was harassed and abused by another street vendor as she belongs to the transgender community.

The members of the transgender community,whether they be self-employed,earning their livelihood by working in informal sector, or whether they be students, they all are battling two fights: one against the pandemic, and the other for their survival.Lack of access to hormone kits, lack of access to medicines and food, heightened social isolation and social stigma are the other major problems faced by the members of the community during the pandemic.

The Kerala Government however resorted to many relief measures including temporary housing and food facilities for the transgender community in the state during the pandemic and various organizations working for the welfare of the transgender community were also active during the pandemic for coordinating the relief activities.

-----****-----

A Study on Impact of Sri Narayana Guru Movement on Billava Women in Coastal Karnataka

Dr. Sheshappa K
Assistant professor, Department of Sociology
Government First Grade College Mangalore, Carstreet, Mangaluru.

1. Introduction:

Billavas are considered to be the original inhabitants of Coastal Karnataka. Although, they are in majority since time immemorial, till the 19th century the Billava community has remained socially, economically, politically and culturally backward and have been marginalized. Due to various factors like introduction of western education, new legislations and efforts of socio-religious reformers like Kudmul Ranga Rao, Karnad Sadashiva Rao and Sri Narayana Guru gradual changes began to take place in the social, economic, religious, political and cultural life of the Billavas of Coastal Karnataka.

2. Research Methodology:

2.1 Significance of The Study:

The study tries to trace the influence of the philosophy and teachings of Sri Narayana Guru in the march of Billava community towards the path of progress.

2.2. Objectives of The Study:

1. To examine and analyze the historical profile of Billava community in Coastal Karnataka with reference to two districts viz. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi.
2. To provide an overview of the socio-economic, religious and cultural conditions of women in Billava community in Coastal Karnataka.

2.3 Sample of The Study:

. A sample of 380 respondents is suitable for this study. As there are more Billavas in Dakshina Kannada district 219 are selected from Dakshina Kannada district and 161 are selected from Udupi district. Among the 219 respondents from Dakshina Kannada district, majority were interviewed from Mangalore city and some were interviewed from the talukas of Bantwal, Beltangady, and Puttur and Sullia taluks. Similarly, among the 161 respondents from Udupi district, majority were interviewed from Udupi and some were interviewed from Kundapura and Karkala taluks. For this purpose, first the lists of all Billava associations from Mangalore, Udupi and other areas was obtained and people were selected from these lists for interviews.

Purposive sampling method is also adopted here. This method means deliberate selection of sample units that conform to some pre-determined criteria. This is also known as judgement sampling. This involves selection of cases which we judge as the most appropriate ones for the given study. It is based on the judgement of the researcher or some expert. Here, the researcher himself has done the judgement regarding the appropriate cases.

2.4 Tools of Data Collection And Statistical Procedure:

An interview schedule is drawn keeping in mind the objectives of research. Themes such as socio-economic conditions, family, education, occupational status of Billava women.The experts in the field were also consulted before finalising the interview schedule.

The data obtained through formal interviews was qualitative in nature. A code key was prepared to quantify the data. The coded data was fed to the computer to obtain various frequency and correlation tables. Statistical tools such as percentages, averages and cumulative frequencies were used whenever necessary. With the help of the above and field notes a report was prepared. An interview schedule was drawn keeping in mind the objectives of research.

2.5 Limitations of The Study

The Billava community is a majority community in Coastal Karnataka. The findings of the study may not be applicable to other communities living in Coastal Karnataka and the billavas living outside Coastal Karnataka. Instead the study focuses only on the Billava women residing in two districts in Coastal Karnataka

2.6 Area of The Study

The universe of this study is the Billavas living in the districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. In fact, prior to 1997 Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts were one and was called undivided Dakshina Kannada district. Udupi district was created in August 1997. The three northern taluks, Udupi, Kundapur and Karkala, were separated from Dakshina Kannada District to form Udupi district. Five taluks of Mangalore, Bantwal, Sullia, Beltangady and Puttur remained with the Dakshina Kannada district.

3. Billavas

The people who first settled in Coastal Karnataka are called Tuluva. Although the Billavas formed a sizable population in Coastal Karnataka the social, economic, political and religious conditions were deplorable and they were at the lowest ebb of the society. They were denied opportunities of education and entry to the temples of the dominant caste and became ardent worshipers of innumerable Bhutas (spirits).Gururaj Bhat in his master piece 'Tulunadu' has stated that the Billavas formed the original inhabitants of Tulunadu. They represent the first stage of the growth and development of culture and civilisation of Dakshina Kannada district. Probably hunting must have been their occupation. Poojari, Bontra, Suvarna, Menda, Saliana, Baidya, Salian, Karkera, Kundar, Kotian, Nonda are some of the surnames of the Billavas. It is further said that Billavas are Tulu speaking people and trace their descent from the female line. The Billavas and the Halepaikas of Uttara Kannada District belong to the same stock. Since the Billavas were initially hunters and lived in forests and were exposed to various medicinal plants and became physicians and were called Baidyas or medicine men .In the beginning of 19th century, in order to overcome the hardship and clutches of oppression and exploitation many Billavas of Coastal Karnataka were attracted towards protestant Christianity that promised them dignity of life and honour, economic security and enhancement of social status in society. Some of the reasons for mass conversion of Billavas are that they are considered as untouchables and illiterates and this led them to strive for liberation from the prevailing social conditions which constitutes the denial of entry to temples and deprival of social, economic, political, cultural, educational and religious opportunities. As per 2011 census report, out of 20, 89,649 total population the Billava comprises nearly 4,00,000 population.

4. Sri Narayana Guru and Sndp Movement:

Narayana Guru (1855-1927), respectfully and affectionately known as guru, not only among his followers and disciples but people at large in peninsular India, was a consistent rationalist and a restless socio-cultural reformer of the previous century. In fact, he was a

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

philosopher and progressive reformer who attempted to provide an enduring social philosophy based on universal brotherhood of "one religion, one caste and one God for human being." Much of what has been achieved by way of social change, particularly in Kerala which was immersed in utter darkness due to the existence of social degradation and exploitation perpetrated by the high caste Hindus, but also in south India in general, owes to his ceaseless efforts.

The Ezhavas of Kerala found the movement called SNDP movement. The Ezhavas suffered many disadvantages in the economic, religious and social spheres of life. Shree Narayanaguru organised the Ezhavas by preaching monotheism and "one caste, one religion one God". Sri Narayana Guru started a number of schools and established temples throughout Kerala and preached Brahminical customs like vegetarianism and teetotalism. Thus, by introducing modern education on the one hand and Sanskritisation on the other, Narayana Guru transformed the Ezhavas from an Untouchable group in Kerala to a backward caste/ in a short period of 30 years.

6. Coastal Karnataka:

Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies the present Coastal Karnataka which comprises of Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts. In the south, Dakshina Kannada district borders with Kerala and in the north Uttara Kannada district borders with Maharastra. In between these two districts lies the Udupi district. The population of the undivided South Canara according to 2011 census is 2,089,649 with 1,034,714 males and 1,054,935 females. Undivided South Canara is one of the most thickly and densely populated districts of the state. The district (undivided South Kanara) has 8 taluks namely, Kundapur, Udupi, Karkala, Mangalore, Puttur, Bantwal, Belthangadi and Sullia.

South Canara District is essentially an agricultural district about 62.2 percent of the population depends on cultivation for their livelihood. There are a high proportion of agricultural workers and their dependents in this district. The important crops of the district are paddy, areca nut and sugar cane. This is one of the districts in the State which has benefited most from land reform programme. Beedi rolling has been an important house hold industry in the district.

Undivided Dakshina Kannada district is also rich in historical associations and cultural traditions. It has a considerable number of places, which are of interest from the points of view of history, archaeology, religion, cultural traditions, sociology, anthropology etc. Despite having various cults and forms of worship in the form of diversity, it has a proper synthesis and synchronisation of different cultures leading to unity.

7. Emancipation of Women :

The woman is bestowed with maternity and the responsibility of baby care by nature. Being physically weaker than man, at some stage of her life, she needed physical help, support and protection of a man. She chose her mate and protector. Family units were formed in this way. As protector of the family the man had to use his physical strength and restrict the woman at times. The man started to feel that the woman was his property and he had a right to own her. As families grew to become society, the woman became totally under his control. Denial of freedom and education were devices to keep her under control. Women came to be considered a possession of man.

What the Guru has done for women's advancement almost hundred years ago, is something radical, and fundamental, the first step for a never ending journey of progress i.e.

the education of women. Schools sprang up, and girls started going to school in large numbers. The trickle became a torrent. Then, higher education became a problem. At that time, colleges were established only in Trivandrum and Cochin. The Avarna girls were legally permitted admission to Government Women's hostels. But rooms, kitchens and dining rooms in the hostels were separated on caste basis. Because of this discrimination , even well-to-do Avarna families did not send their girls for higher education. The Guru understood the problem and found a solution for it. The solution was "Sree Narayana Vidyarthini Sadanam". So, institutions of higher education for women were started and in this way the Guru granted women fundamental equality with men. He also granted Sanyasadeeksha to women and started to train the women as sanyasinis. It was one of the dreams of the Guru to get committed women ascetics to spread his message. That dream is being fulfilled through this Brahmavidyalayam.

To comprehend the influence of Sri Narayana Guru on the status of women, the respondents were asked whether Sri Narayana Guru tried to uplift the status of women and their responses are given in table 1.

Table 1. Sri Narayana Guru and the Upliftment of the Status of women

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	339	89.2
No	41	10.8
Total	380	100

Data in table shows that majority i.e. 339 (89.2%) respondents agreed that Sri Narayana Guru tried to uplift the status of women. The relationship between the influence on status of women and the age of respondents is given in table 8. Though majority i.e. 339 respondents agreed that Sri Narayana Guru tried to uplift the status of women, a substantial number i.e. 116 (34.2%) respondents belong to the age group of 28 to 37, followed by 93 (27.4%) respondents in the age group of 38 to 47. Further, there are 59 (17.4%) respondents in the age group of 18 to 27, 50 (14.7%) respondents in the age group of 48 to 57 and 21 (6.2%) respondents in the age group of 58+. Most (63.4%) of the respondents who said no belong to the age group of 38 to 57 years.

Table 2. Relationship between the Influence on Status of Women and Age of Respondents

Age	Yes			No			Total	
	Number	Column (%)	Row (%)	Number	Column (%)	Row (%)	Number	Column (%)
18 – 27	59	17.4	88.1	8	19.5	11.9	67	17.6
28 – 37	116	34.2	95.9	5	12.2	4.1	121	31.8
38 – 47	93	27.4	87.7	13	31.7	12.3	106	27.9
48 – 57	50	14.7	79.4	13	31.7	20.6	63	16.6
58 +	21	6.2	91.3	2	4.9	8.7	23	6.1
Total	339	100.0	89.2	41	100.0	10.8	380	100.0

The responses are also analysed in terms of the sex of the respondents and the same is presented in table 3.

Table 3. Relationship between the Influence on Status of Women and Sex of Respondents

Sex	Yes			No			Total	
	Number	Column (%)	Row (%)	Number	Column (%)	Row (%)	Number	Column (%)
Male	239	70.5	87.9	33	80.5	12.1	272	71.6
Female	100	29.5	92.6	8	19.5	7.4	108	28.4
Total	339	100.0	89.2	41	100.0	10.8	380	100.0

In the table 3, we find that 239 (70.5%) that Sri Narayana Guru had an influence on the status of women whereas 33 (80.5%) do not agree to it. In the case of females while 100 (29.5%) agree with the statement, only 8 (19.5%) respondents do not agree. Those who agree and disagree are more or less uniform among males and females. This shows that both males and females have similar view that Sri Narayana Guru tried to improve the status of women. In the below given table, the views of respondents in terms of the marital status are presented.

Table 4. Relationship between the Influence on Status of Women and Marital Status of Respondents								
	Yes			No			Total	
Marital Status	Number	Column (%)	Row (%)	Number	Column (%)	Row (%)	Number	Column (%)
Married	276	81.4	87.9	38	92.7	12.1	314	82.6
Unmarried	60	17.7	96.8	2	4.9	3.2	62	16.3
Widow/er	2	0.6	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.5
Divorcee	1	0.3	50.0	1	2.4	50.0	2	0.5
Total	339	100.0	89.2	41	100.0	10.8	380	100.0

It is interesting to note that 276 (81.4%) of the married persons, 60 (17.7%) of the bachelors and spinsters and 2 (0.6%) have said that Sri Narayana Guru tried to uplift the status of women whereas those who disagree majority of them i.e. 92.7 percent are married persons.

Further, the respondents were asked whether Sri Narayana Guru has played a vital role in encouraging widow remarriage and the views are given in table 5.

Table 5. Sri Narayana Guru Encouraging Widow Remarriage		
Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	340	89.5
No	40	10.5
Total	380	100

The data in table 5 shows that majority i.e. 340 (89.5%) respondents agreed that Sri Narayana Guru has encouraged widow remarriage whereas 40 (10.5%) respondents did not agree with the statement.

Most of the Hindus in India consider menstruation as impure and restrictions were imposed such as not allowing free mixing with the members of the family, entry to temples were forced to cook and live outside the house on those days. So, the respondents were asked whether Sri Narayana Guru was against the observance of restrictions on women during menstruation. The responses are given in table 6.

Table 6. Sri Narayana Guru Discouraging Restricts during Menstruation.		
Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	262	68.9
No	118	31.1
Total	380	100

Data in table 6 shows that 262 (68.9%) respondents were of the opinion that Sri Narayana Guru was against the observance of restrictions on women during menstruation whereas 118 (31.1%) did not agree with the statement. Sri Narayana Guru tried to raise the status of primarily Ezhava women by educating them, restricting the marriage rituals, encouraging widow remarriage and doing away with the restrictions on women during menstruation.

Findings:

Regarding the status of Billava women most of the respondents i.e. 67.6 percent respondents are satisfied. 70 percent also felt that Billava women should progress further in education.Regarding the status of women being associated with the ritual of purity and impurity, it is surprising to note that 32 percent considered women as impure during the period of

menstruation and 71 percent are of the view that women should not enter temples during menstruation, 18 percent felt that menstruating women should not be allowed to cook food inside the house and 69 percent said that they follow the custom of observing impurity during child birth. So the study reveals that the Billavas have to go a long way regarding women's purity and pollution.

Conclusion:

The present study deals with the impact of Sri Narayana Guru Movement on women in Billava community in Coastal Karnataka. The focuss of attention of this study is on the influence of Sri Narayana Guru on women in Billava community in Coastal Karnataka inclusive of two District Dakshina Kannada and Udupi .The main aim of this research is to examine and analyze the historical profile of Billava community in Coastal Karnataka with reference to two districts viz. Dakshina Kannada and Udupi, to analyse the impact of Sri Narayana Guru movement on the social, economic, religious, political and cultural life of Billava community of Coastal Karnataka. The present study reveals the profound changes brought about the women in Billava community in by Sri Narayana Guru which was in a very deplorable condition before the beginning of Sri Nrarayana Guru Movement. Sri Nanarayana Guru is instrumental in leading the Billava community in the path of progress and in bringing them out of the clutches of their suppressors and due to his tireless efforts they have now gained dignity and status in society.

Bibliography:

1) Bhat, Gururaj P. 1975. Studies in Tuluva history and Culture. Manipal: Manipal power press.
2) Dallodi, Dejappa. 2012. Billava Samskritika Sampada (in Kannada). Mangalore: Akriti Ashaya Prakashana
3) Gopalkrishna, Nekkidapuni. 2003. Jagadguru Sri Narayana Gurudeva Darshanam. Bangalore:Indra Process.
4) Karnataka Gagetter 1973. South kenara District. Bangalore: Government or Karnataka Publication.
5) Kotekar, Ramanath. 2011. Billavaru mattu Basel Mission. Mangalore: Sai Sundari Seva Trust.
6) Mitra C.R. 1979. Sri Narayana Guru and Social Revolution: A Complete Biography. New Delhi: Mitraji Publications.
7) Omana, S. 1984. The Philosophy of Sri Narayana Guru. Kerala: Narayana Gurukula. Russell, Ronald Cohn Jesse. 2012. Narayana Guru. Kerala: VSD.
8) Parameshwaran 1979.. Narayana Guru: The Prophet of Renaissance. Bangalore: Suruchi Sahitya.
9) Poojari,BabuShiva.2003. Billavara Ondu Adhyana : A historical analytical study. Mumbai:Billavara Jagrithi Balaga.

Barriers to Effective Women Empowerment through Self Help Groups - A study of Problems Faced by the SHGs in Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka State in the Process of Supply of Microfinance to the Beneficiaries

Dr. Therese Pereira
Assistant Professor of Commerce
Dr. P Dayananda Pai – P Satisha Pai Government
First Grade College Mangalore

Introduction:

Microfinance plays a vital role in the upliftment of economically deprived people in India especially the marginalised poor to attain a level of social, cultural and economic empowerment. It provides the economically backward people the economic freedom thereby enhances their economic security and enables them to accelerate the process of revenue generation. In due course it empowers the socially neglected people and brings them into mainstream financial system.

Empowerment through microfinance is one of the parameters in the development programs in Dakshina Kannada District, on the West Coast of Karnataka. In this region, the State, Non-government Organizations and Co-operative sector are actively involved in the mission of women empowerment through microfinance. (Kumar Uday & Shreedhar T N, 2004).

In India, the Self Help Groups act as the intermediaries between the members and the banks and supply microfinance to them by borrowing from the banks. They are instrumental in the effective management of microfinance and empowerment of rural poor. However, in this process, a number of problems are being faced by them, which hinder the empowerment of marginalized poor. This paper attempts to analyse the various problems faced by the SHGs, especially in Dakshina Kannada District.

Review of Literature:

Several research studies are made by both Indian and foreign researchers on problems faced by the Self Help Groups. A few are highlighted below:

Mohandas (1987), Gautham and Singh (1990), Snehalatha (1994), Kiranmayee (1996), Kumaran (1997) Mahajan and Nagasri (1999) in their research studies have identified different problems such as non-co-operation among the members, illiteracy, delay and default in repaying the loans, lack of technical guidance, mishandling of accounts, difficulty in availing needed finance, absence of marketing facilities, inactive leadership, poor relationship with outsiders, delay in decision making, shortfall of time, insufficient space to conduct activities etc.

From the review of literature, it is clear that many studies throw light on the problems faced by the SHGs all over the world. However, very few studies have been done to analyse the problems relating to credit management, operational problems, training and awareness programmes and. Hence, the present study is taken up to fill the lacunae

Objectives of The Study:

The objectives of the paper are:

i) To list out the problems faced by the Self Help Groups in the distribution of microfinance among the members.

ii) To analyse the severity of the problems faced by the SHGs in D.K. District

Research Methodology:

The present study is descriptive in nature based on primary data which is collected through field survey. Self Help Groups promoted by the Canara Organisation for Development and

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Peace (CODP), Mangalore, D.K. in the five taluks (Mangalore, Bantwal, Belthangady, Puttur and Sullia) of Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka State were considered as the population for the study. The list of SHGS maintained with the CODP was considered for deciding the sampling frame for the survey. Though Stratified sampling technique was used for the study, care was taken to include reasonable number of SHGs from each Taluk.

The data was collected through self-administered questionnaire filled by the President/ Secretary of the concerned SHG. The collected data was analysed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Appropriate statistical tools and tests such as Percentages, Mean, Standard Deviation, Wilcoxon signed Rank Test, Factor Analysis, Garrets Mean Score Test, Mann-Whitney Test, Chi Square Test and Fishers Exact Test are used for drawing conclusions.

Scope of The Study:

The study is confined to the Microfinance activities in Dakshina Kannada District only. Moreover, the study covers only those Self-help Groups which are promoted by Canara Organisation for Development and Peace (CODP), Mangalore. So, the results may not be universally applicable.

An Analysis of The Problems at The Shg Level:

In order to analyse the problems faced by the SHGs several problems relating to operational aspects, credit management and training and awareness programmes, were considered and rated in the Likert's 5 point rating scale to know the severity of the problems. The ratings given were: 1 – Too severe, 2 – severe, 3 – moderately severe, 4 – less severe, 5 – very less. This will give an insight into the major problems faced by the SHGs which hinder their regular functioning and women empowerment.

These problems were subject to mean and median test. If mean ± S.D. is 3, the problem is moderately severe. If the mean ± S.D is less than 3, the problems are severe and if the mean ± S.D is less than 2, the problems are too severe. If mean ± S.D is more than 3, the problem is less severe and if the mean ± S.D is more than 4, the problem is very less which is negligible.

Hypothesis 1:

H1: The SHGs face severe problems in their day-to-day functioning and the overall level of problems is severe.

H1a: The level of operational problems faced by the SHGs is severe.

H1b: The level of credit management problems faced by the SHGs is severe.

H1c: The level of problems relating to training and other activities is severe.

I. Operational Problems:

Table 1 enlists the different operational problems faced by the SHGs for which Mean and Standard Deviation has been calculated to evaluate the severity of each problem.

Table 1: Operational Problems

Problems	Too severe Freq	%	Severe Freq	%	Moderately severe Freq	%	Less severe Freq	%	Very less Freq	%	Level of problem Mean	S.D
Reluctance of members to contribute savings	0	0.0	47	45.2	46	44.2	11	10.6	0	0.0	2.65	.665
Inadequate attendance at the meetings	23	22.1	81	77.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.78	.417
Lack of majority for taking any decision	0	0.0	11	10.6	81	77.9	12	11.5	0	0.0	3.01	.472

Lack of cooperation and team work among members	0	0.0	12	11.5	81	77.9	11	10.6	0	0.0	2.99	.472
Drop - outs by the members	0	0.0	11	10.6	35	33.7	58	55.8	0	0.0	3.45	.681
Lack of professionalism / administrative experience for the office bearers	1	1.0	46	44.2	23	22.1	23	22.1	11	10.6	2.97	1.065
Absence of Leadership / mgt. skills among the office bearers	1	1.0	57	54.8	46	44.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.43	.517
Non-sustainability of activities due to lack of funds	0	0.0	11	10.6	23	22.1	70	67.3	0	0.0	3.57	.679
Lack of awareness about the govt. schemes	0	.0	0	.0	58	55.8	35	33.7	11	10.6	3.55	.681
Overall Operational Problems											2.93	.32

Source: Field Survey

As per the Table 1, problems of Inadequate attendance at the meetings (mean ± SD = 1.78±.417) is **too severe** whereas Reluctance to contribute to the savings (mean ± SD = 2.65±.665), Problem of co-operation and team work (mean ± SD = 2.99±.472), Lack of professionalism for office bearers (mean ± SD = 2.97±1.065) Absence of Leadership skills among office bearers (mean ±SD is 2.43±.517) are **severe** and others are less severe.

II. Problems relating to Credit management:

Lending microloans is the main activity of a SHG. Hence, effective credit management plays important role in the efficient management of the SHGs. Table 2 shows the various problems relating to credit management and the severity of each problem:

Table 2: Problems relating to Credit management

Problems	Too severe Freq	%	Severe Freq	%	Average Freq	%	Less Freq	%	Very less Freq	%	Level of problem Mean	S.D
Limited borrowing capacity	1	1.0	21	20.2	71	68.3	11	10.6	0	0.0	2.88	.580
Difficulty to approach the bank for the loan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	68.3	33	31.7	4.32	.468
Too many formalities for obtaining credit	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	77.9	23	22.1	4.22	.417
Time consuming & expensive procedure for assessment	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	23.1	80	76.9	0	0.0	3.77	.423
Delay in sanctioning loan	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	44.2	47	45.2	11	10.6	3.66	.663
Inadequate sources to give loan	0	0.0	11	10.6	93	89.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.89	.309
Security risk	12	11.5	58	55.8	34	32.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.21	.634
Utilization of loan for unproductive purpose	81	77.9	23	22.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.22	.417
Lack of control over the usage of the loans	80	76.9	24	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.23	.423
Ineffective loan repayment schedules	0	0.0	23	22.1	69	66.3	12	11.5	0	0.0	2.89	.573
Increasing no. of defaulters	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	45.2	57	54.8	0	0.0	3.55	.500
Difficulty in taking action on defaulters	0	0.0	12	11.5	11	10.6	81	77.9	0	0.0	3.66	.677
Borrowing of multiple loans	12	11.5	92	88.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.88	.321
Overall Problems											2.95	.14

Source: Field Survey

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

**E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021**

As per the Table 2, Utilization of loan for unproductive purpose by the members (mean ±SD=1.22±.417), Lack of control over the usage of the loans borrowed by the members (mean ± SD =1.23±.423) and Borrowing of multiple loans by the members: In the table the mean ± SD= 1.88±.321 are **too severe** whereas Limited borrowing capacity / financial strength (mean ±SD= 2.88±.580), Inadequate credit sources to sanction loan to all members (mean ± SD=2.89±.309), Security risk (mean ±SD=3.77±.423), Ineffective loan repayment schedules (mean±SD=2.89±.573) are **severe** and others are less severe.

III. Problems relating to training and other activities:

CODP is organizing a number of training and awareness programmes which are carried out through the animators at the SHG level or at the cluster / federation level. A few problems relating to this are identified and evaluated in Table 3:

Table 3: Problems relating to training and other activities

	Too severe		Severe		Average		Less		Very less		Level of problem	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Mean	S.D
Shortage of funds for conducting programmes	0	0.0	24	23.1	14	13.5	66	63.5	0	0.0	3.40	.842
Poor response from the promoting agency	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	11.5	92	88.5	4.88	.321
Difficult to get financial support	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	88.5	12	11.5	4.12	.321
Difficulty in getting good resource persons	0	0.0	11	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	93	89.4	4.68	.927
Poor response from the members to participate	11	10.6	82	78.8	10	9.6	1	1.0	0	0.0	2.01	.493
Failure to schedule the programmes on priority	0	0.0	23	22.1	70	67.3	11	10.6	0	0.0	2.88	.563
Non-cooperation of the locals in the effective conduct of programmes	0	0.0	12	11.5	0	0.0	80	76.9	12	11.5	3.88	.754
Overll Problems											3.69	.24

Source: Field Survey

As per the Table 3, Poor response from the members to participate in the programmes (mean ± SD=2.01±.493) and Failure to schedule the programmes according to the priority (mean ± SD=2.88±.563) are **severe** whereas others are less severe.

Overall analysis of the problems:

A glance over Table 4 and Fig.1 shows the overall level of problems in respect of operational aspects, credit management and training and other activities.

Table 4: Overall analysis of the problems

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Operational Problems	104	2.56	3.67	2.93	.32
Problems relating to credit management	104	2.69	3.15	2.95	.14
Problems relating to Training and other activities	104	3.29	4.29	3.69	.24
Overall level of problem	104	3.03	3.48	3.19	.12

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

**E-ISSN :
2348-7143**
July - 2021

Source: Field Survey
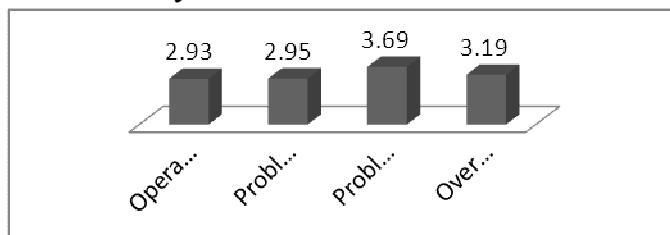
Fig.1: Overall analysis of the problems

As shown in Table 4, overall operational problems (mean ± SD is 2.93±.32), Overall credit management problem**s (**mean ± SD=2.95±.14) are **severe** (more than average) in the sample SHGs but not very serious. On the other hand, Overall problems relating to training and other activities (mean±SD=3.69±.24) is less and is not very serious.

On the whole, Table 4, shows that the **severity of the problems faced by the sample SHGs is less** (mean ± SD is 3.19±0.12)..

Test of Hypothesis:

The hypothesis is tested by applying the statistical tools mean and standard deviation. As shown in the Table 4:

The Mean ± SD<3 in respect of operational and credit management problems imply that these problems are severe and hence the null hypotheses (H1a and H1b) are rejected and the research hypotheses that the level of operational and credit management problems is severe shall be accepted.

The Mean ± SD>3 in respect of problems of training and awareness programmes imply that these problems are less severe. Hence the null hypothesis (H1c) is accepted and the research hypothesis that the level of problems relating to training and awareness programmes is severe shall be rejected.

The overall Mean ± SD>3 in respect of all the problems shows that the problems are less severe and hence null hypothesis is accepted and the research hypothesis that the level of problems is severe shall be rejected.

A comparison of problems between the taluks:

In order to understand if there is significant difference between the taluks in respect of the various problems Kruskal Wallis test is applied (Table 5).

Hypothesis 2:

H2: There is no significant difference between the taluksin respect of the problems faced by the SHGs.

Table 5: A comparison of problems between the taluks

Nature of the problems	Taluk	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Median	Kruskal Wallis test value	d.f	p value	
	OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS								
Operational Problems	Mangalore	35	2.9145	.30609	2.7780				
	Bantwal	19	2.9359	.35584	2.7780				
	Belthangadi	27	2.9014	.28791	2.7780				
	Puttur	17	2.9675	.33732	2.7780	2.070	4	NS	.723
	Sullya	6	3.0927	.36114	3.1110				
	Total	104	2.9339	.31630	2.7780				

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Problems relating to credit management	**PROBLEMS RELATING TO CREDIT MANAGEMENT**							
	Mangalore	35	2.9406	.14833	2.9230	2.646	4	NS	.619
	Bantwal	19	2.9757	.12847	3.0000				
	Belthangadi	27	2.9572	.13895	2.9230				
	Puttur	17	2.9275	.15027	2.9230				
	Sullya	6	2.8717	.15141	2.8460				
	Total	104	2.9452	.14221	2.9230				
Problems relating to Training and other activities	**PROBLEMS RELATING TO TRAINING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES**							
	Mangalore	35	3.7141	.22185	3.7140	2.323	4	NS	.677
	Bantwal	19	3.7143	.28953	3.8570				
	Belthangadi	27	3.6349	.26070	3.5710				
	Puttur	17	3.7309	.23083	3.7140				
	Sullya	6	3.6903	.18979	3.7140				
	Total	104	3.6950	.24379	3.7140				
Over all level of problems	**OVERALL LEVEL OF PROBLEMS**							
	Mangalore	35	3.1897	.11099	3.1880	3.643	4	NS	.457
	Bantwal	19	3.2085	.13911	3.2070				
	Belthangadi	27	3.1645	.11121	3.1600				
	Puttur	17	3.2086	.11734	3.1880				
	Sullya	6	3.2183	.14675	3.1880				
	Total	104	3.1914	.11870	3.1880				

Source: Field Survey

As per Table 5, there is no significant difference between the taluks in respect of the different problems discussed above as 'p' value is greater than 0.05 in respect of all the problems.

Test of Hypothesis:

The results indicate that $p>0.05$ in respect of all the problems and hence the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. Hence, there is no significant difference between the taluks in respect of the different problems faced by the SHGs.

Findings of The Study and Suggestions:

I. Operational problems:

The analysis of Operational problems faced by the SHGs reveal that reluctance to contribute to the savings, inadequate attendance at the group meetings, problem of lack of co-operation and team work, lack of professionalism and absence of leadership skills among the office bearers are severe because, the leaders who manage the SHGs are not trained and not highly qualified to manage the different problems efficiently.

Suggestion: Operational Problems can be solved if the animators who have been appointed by the CODP train the Leaders of SHGs in the area of leadership and management.

II. Problems of credit management:

With respect to the credit management, utilisation of loan for unproductive purpose by the members, Lack of control over the usage of the loans borrowed by the members and Borrowing of multiple loans by the members are too severe.

Suggestion: Careful lending of microfinance and thorough follow up of the purpose for which the loans are used it is possible to reduce the overall credit management problems..

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

III. Problems relating to training and other activities:

In case of training and other activities, the problems are not very serious. They are within control and do not pose any serious constraints in the women empowerment.

Suggestion: Planned scheduling of the programmes will increase the number of participation.

Conclusion:

A brief overview of the various problems shows that the severity of the problems faced by the sample SHGs is within the control. There is no significant difference between the taluks with respect to the different problems. The study reveals that the SHGs (both urban and rural) promoted by CODP are facing few problems which can be overcome with due care. Undoubtedly, Self Help Groups play a major role in the irradication of poverty and the empowerment of the weaker sections of the society especially the women.

References:

1. *Das Sudhansu Kumar & Das Sanjay Kanti, (2011), 'Micro Finance and India's Rural Economy', (I Ed.), New Century Publications, New Delhi, India, pp.61-81*
2. *Rao, S. (2005), 'Womens' SHGs and Credit for the Poor: A Case Study from Andhra Pradesh', Financial Liberalization & Rural Credit in India, Tulika Books, New Delhi*
3. *Shetty Jaya Kumar, A. (2011), 'Group Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to SGSY Scheme in Dakshina Kannada District', Microfinance and Sustainable Livelihood Promotions in India, Pp.609-625*
4. *Shiralashetti, A. S. (2011), 'Problems of SHG Entrepreneurs in Gadag District:A Study of SHG Entrepreneurs', Microfinance and Sustainable Livelihood Promotions in India,*

The Study of The Impact of Covid-19 on Recruitment in India

Dr. Satish V. Tewani
Vice Principal
Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur-440017
Email: satish.tewani@gmail.com

Abstract:

India had the worst unemployment rate in 45 years at the end of 2019. There was a slowdown in the economy. This has created another big challenge in India. That is a state of migration that has never been seen. This migration was of economically active people in urban areas. These people started returning to the already miserable rural areas. According to estimates, there are 10 crore people in rural areas who became unemployed due to the lockdown. On the other hand, there are not enough measures to maintain their productivity in rural areas. This has pushed India into a crisis of unprecedented unemployment.

During the initial phase of the nationwide lockdown imposed on 25 March 2020, following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, India's urban labor market was severely affected. However, this unexpected effect on the urban labor market was due to several factors, two of which are particularly prominent. First, the lockdown was enforced more strictly in urban areas than in rural areas. Second, during the lockdown, secondary and tertiary activities rather than agriculture were blocked, and 95% of the country's urban workforce is engaged in secondary and tertiary activities. This is clearly reflected in the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) estimates for the first quarter of 2020-21. This global pandemic has had a massive impact on employment. How is the trend of employment changing in the Corona era? What is the effect of Corona on employment? What is the effect of Corona on employment in India? This research topic has been selected to find answers to these questions.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Employment, Lockdown

Research Methodology:
Data Collection Method Used for Research:
Data for the research paper has been collected from reports, books, newspapers, magazines, and websites.

The Objective of Research:
1) To study the changing trend of employment in the Corona era
2) To Study the impact of Corona on employment in India

Introduction:
More than 91 million people who lost their jobs like small traders and laborers in April 2020 due to Coronavirus (COVID-19) in India have been affected due to the lockdown. Meanwhile, more than 119 million Indians, including entrepreneurs and salaried people, lost their jobs. The slowdown in the economy is not just a matter of shrinking GDP. In fact, it is also a sequence of shrinking economic growth achieved over the past several years. In this, there is a strong possibility of turning the success achieved in people out of poverty after years of fighting, employment generation on a large scale, increase in per capita income rate, improvement in the social and economic status of the people, etc. Of those who were in the labor market and looking

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

for jobs even during the lockdown, about 3.6 crores were unable to find employment. While 1.7 crore people were unemployed in the previous quarter, with an additional increase of close to 2 crores.

The data mentioned that the employment situation was initially stable during the lockdown in April, but saw a sharp decline in July, August, and September. After which this figure changed in October and November. Employment in November 2020 stood at 393.6 million, a decrease of 2.4 percent as compared to November 2019 a year ago.

According to the report published by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on 13 May 2020, this situation will push 4-6 crore, people, into the quagmire of extreme poverty. The report states that the world population below the global poverty line lives on less than Rs 143.41 (US$1.90) per day. The global poor will grow by 8.2 percent to 665 million by 2020. In 2019, such people were 8.2 percent i.e. 63.2 crores. This report, prepared in collaboration with 36 international organizations around the world, shows that this unprecedented increase in the global poor has not been seen since 1998. It is noteworthy that in 1998, the world was grappling with the shock of the 1997 Asian financial crisis. Governments need to address the pandemic and deliver an effective response at policy levels, to ensure business continuity, income security, and above all, the well-being of all.

The use of digital platforms has created challenges but also provided more opportunities. There has been a significant increase in the number of unemployed in the quarter of April-June 2020. If the people who had gone back to the villages had joined rural agriculture or non-agricultural activities based on their ability to absorb, the loss of urban jobs could have been compensated to some extent.

Data from the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy shows that the unemployment rate from the end of March to the end of May was over 20 percent. This was mainly due to the lockdown announced to control the spread of the Covid pandemic. A report by CMIE shows that the unemployment rate in India has increased in August 2020. According to the data, the unemployment rate was recorded at 8.35 percent in August, while it was lower at 7.43 percent in July last month.

The Labor Force Survey (PLFS) data for the quarter April-June 2020 has been released by the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. Based on these data we can estimate the job losses during this period. After the relaxation of the lockdown in India, on the employment front, better figures were revealed in July 2020 than in June. In urban areas, one person in every ten is currently facing unemployment. The employment situation was examined and it was found that the most affected were the casual workers. In terms of industry groups, the secondary and tertiary sectors were also badly affected while the agriculture sector remained largely unaffected. This is because a strong impact of the lockdown remained area-centric, affecting the urban sector more than the rural areas.

The Impact of Covid-19 on Recruitment in India:

The Reserve Bank of India has already warned that the economy will shrink for the first time in 41 years. This simply means that for the first time no development will be recorded. Therefore, severe unemployment will continue, resulting in an increase in the level of poverty.

Meanwhile, the International Labor Organization (ILO) has assessed the loss of livelihood. This estimate suggests that half of the world's labor force, which is also the workers in the unorganized sector, will lose their livelihood with immediate effect. This means that 1.6

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

billion unorganized workers will become unemployed. This figure is equal to more than half of the population of India, the world's second-largest population. About 2 billion workers in the unorganized sector lost 60 percent of their income in March. The income of these workers is not high enough to meet the basic necessities of life without employment for a long time. In April, his employment was completely lost and his income was reduced to zero.

Where are those whose jobs were lost in the first wave of Kovid-19? According to experts and different reports and studies of the CMIE agency, most of them migrant workers must have returned to agriculture or engaged in small farming activities or wages, etc. in rural areas. All these points also point to a huge social crisis that is being faced by Kovid-19 and the actions of governments.

About 60 lakh women were out of the workforce and the number of unemployed increased by about 2 crores. Estimates show that during April-June 2020, there has been a decline in the number of employed persons in the urban sector by about 26 million as compared to the previous quarter. The world has seen the loss of lives and livelihoods, slowdown of the economy, adverse effects on entire sections of society, and in particular, the vulnerable are more vulnerable. Due to the stagnation in economic activity, people were fired from many businesses. Meanwhile, refueling jobs were also closed, due to which unemployment also increased. These conditions have improved after May and the unemployment rate has been in the single digits since June 21, when it was 8.48 percent. On November 15, it had reached 5.45 percent. There was a fall of 0.1 percent in October. At the same time, a sharply increasing decline was seen in November at 0.9 percent.

Monthly Unemployment Rate (%)
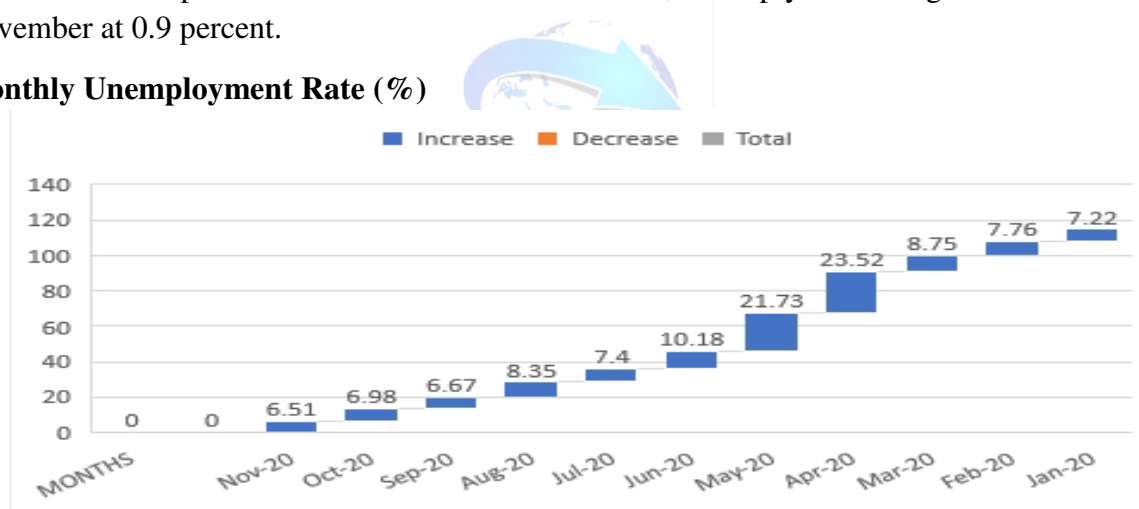
Change in employment rather than unemployment rate is the right indicator to look at labor market performance during the pandemic. Data from the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) showed that there was an increase in the number of employed people in November. With employment being an important aspect, the Government of India is making significant efforts to provide employment and support on the health and financial front also through various schemes and programs. The Government of India has launched a self-reliant India package of 27 thousand billion rupees for self-reliance to strengthen the economy, which also includes payment of EPF contribution up to 24% of the salary by the government in respect of eligible new employees. Nine thousand billion collateral-free loans have been disbursed under the Mudra scheme in the last three years, in which women account for about 70%. The same decline was seen in October at 0.6 million. In November, this figure had increased to 3.5 million.

According to the report, the male share is 71 percent in the female labor market and female participation has been reduced to just 11 percent. Yet their rate of unemployment is 17 percent against men's higher than six percent. The PLFS data, released on a quarterly basis, is widely regarded as the most reliable source of employment and unemployment data in India. Quarterly survey results are available for both urban and rural areas with the availability of some additional information for urban areas. The employment estimation figures have been presented according to the broad situation of the industry and employment. According to estimates, about 166 million people were employed in the January-March 2020 quarter.

India's employment scenario saw a positive change in the last few months after the lockdown, but once again the month of November saw a significant drop in employment. The Government of India says that the increase in daily wages under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme for rural India has resulted in the creation of 3.9 billion man-days of employment during the last financial year alone. According to the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) data for the month of February, the number of new employees joining the formal workforce was the lowest in three months.

Based on a survey by The Right to Food Campaign, India and the Center for Equity Studies recently released the 'Hunger Watch Report', which compares the situation before the lockdown last year with the situation after the lockdown (October 2020). Loss of work and increasing hunger the survey covered 4,000 people from economically weaker sections (low-income group) in 11 states, both from urban and rural areas. It found that 27 percent of the people had no source of income in October 2020 as compared to before April 2020 (when they were earning an average of Rs. 7,000 per month).

The report noted, due to the lockdown, some of the respondents were subsequently contacted, and asked about their work status with respect to the April-June period. In about 61% of these surveyed cases, the resurvey was done by phone. Recession in the era of Covid-19 can also take the Indian economy far behind on important dimensions like employment, poverty, income. According to the latest report of the Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy, unemployment has increased on a large scale in India amid the havoc of Corona. Unemployment data for the quarter January-March 2020 and April-June 2020 has been done for people aged '15 years and above. As per the description, around 18.2 crore people were either looking for jobs or were employed in the quarter just before the lockdown. However, around 70 lakh people dropped out of the labor force during the lockdown period. The urban agriculture sector remained stable with no change in the number of persons employed in the urban agriculture sector in April-June 2020 as compared to the previous quarter. Whereas there was the loss of jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The most affected were the general workers.

Conclusion:

The Government of India has announced an additional five kg of free food grains under the National Food Security Act, 2013 through the Public Distribution System for May and June this year. The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), which ended in November last year, has been launched again in May and June to ensure supply. The government should immediately expand the scope of ration distribution under PDS and PMGKAY and cover all eligible families under the schemes. There is a need to ensure better support for health care systems, social security and job creation.

Suggestion:

- There have been extraordinary changes in life and livelihood and now a new approach to working style must be developed.

- This time there is more need to strengthen PDS and MNREGA, so that no one goes hungry.
- The government should also reconsider its decision to increase the salary by only four percent and increase it by at least 10 percent.
- To deal with this crisis of unemployment, after all, the Center will have to make a strong far-reaching policy while taking proactive steps. And in that all the states and economic, social, health, medical and legal experts will have to be taken together.
- The government must prioritize food and employment for all and immediately start taking policy reforms.

References:
Books:
- *Arun Kumar, Indian Economy's Greatest Crisis: Impact of Coronavirus and the Road Ahead, Penguin Portfolio (31 December 2020)*
- *India Editorial Data Group, Staff Recruitment, Research & Selection India Summary: 2020 Economic Crisis Impact on Revenues & Financials, Kindle Edition, May 20, 2020*
- *Manohar Pawar, COVID-19 Pandemic: Impact on and Implications for Community and Social Development, SAGE Spectrum; First edition (December 1, 2020)*
- *Donna Cornell, Job Searching in Pandemic Times, June 26, 2020*

Newspapers:
- *Lokmat,*
- *Times of India,*
- *Navbhart,*

Websites:
- *https://www.statista.com/statistics/1125798/india-covid-19-impact-on-job-loss-by-age-group/*
- *https://thediplomat.com/2021/07/myanmar-hemorrhages-jobs-due-to-coup-crisis-covid-19/*
- *https://blogs.adb.org/blog/it-time-address-covid-19-s-disproportionate-impact-india-s-women*
- *https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666351120300218*
- *https://www.groupdiscussionideas.com/impact-of-covid-19-coronavirus-on-global-economy/*
- *https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/migration-data-relevant-covid-19-pandemic*
- *https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/migration-data-relevant-covid-19-pandemic*
- *https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/migration-data-relevant-covid-19-pandemic*
- *https://glider.ai/articles/covid-19-impact-on-the-recruitment-process/*
- *https://www.shiksha.com/business-management-studies/articles/covid-19-outbreak-impact-on-campus-placement-offers-blogId-34365*
- *https://hbr.org/2020/04/how-the-coronavirus-crisis-is-redefining-jobs*
- *https://www.pnas.org/content/117/30/17656*
- *https://www.talentlyft.com/en/blog/article/401/3-ways-covid-19-has-changed-the-recruitment*
- *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_India*

Ethanobotanical and Ethanomedical Survey on Ambabarva Wild Life Sanctury Dist. Buldana. M. S. India

S. W. Dighe
Department of Botany, Shri. Pundlik Maharaj
Mahavidyalaya, Nandura, Dist. Buldana
Department of Botany,
E Mail ID: suchitadighe11@gmail.com

Abstract :

The present paper deals with the traditional uses of 32 plant species belonging to 22 families employed in ethnomedicine practice by tribal and local people of the Ambabarva wild life sanctuary. The present study was carried out in order to explore the existing floristic composition of Ambabarva Wild Life Sanctury Dist. Buldana.

For each plant species, details on the scientific name, Scientific family, local name and use are provided along with parts harvested for treatment, the manner of processing and the mode of administration.

Plants with families, Local Names, Parts used and Purpose of use of these plants have been discussed. Local traditional healers recognize a large number ofdiseases and they try to treat those using their traditional medicines.

Keywords: Floristic survey, Ambabarva, Tribals, Ethanomedicinal Uses

Introduction:

The natural vegetation of Ambabarva wild life sanctuary includes a variety of plant species having economic and medicinal importance. This area is dominated by many tribal communities like Gond, Rajond, Korku, Gawali, Pradhan and Halbi residing nearby sanctuary area, are largely dependent on forest products for their livelihood, specifically for their health. In this study the plant species of Ambabarva region are also listed and categorised under fibre yielding plant, oil yielding plants, Medicinal plants, ornamental plants, food crops, vegetables, timber and gum yielding plants, fruits yielding plants and spices yielding plants etc. This floristic survey shows that there is a rich diversity of the Angiospermic plants in Ambabarva region and also this study may help to create some valuable information for documentation in future. Plants with families, Local Names, Parts used and Purpose of use of these plants have been discussed. Local traditional healers recognize a large number of diseases and they try to treat those using their traditional medicines

Ethnobotany is the study of plants use by native people. Economic botany focuses on cultivated plants in modern era. Plants are used in medicines which provide number of drugs, also provides Industrial products like timber, a wide range of chemicals and paper. In addition to above economic plants, it also gives us pleasure through gardening.

The Vidharbha have a great wealth of medicinal plants and traditional medicinal knowledge. Medicinal plants have played an important role of primary health care system among the local people of Vidharbha region.

Materials and methods

The present survey is, a total of 34 plant species belong 18 Families were recorded and collected from Ambabarva District Buldana. Three field trips were made for documentation during the field interview, the information was noted in the documentation data sheet .All the

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

information regarding plant species, biological forms, habitat, local names and uses were documented. Medicinal information was obtained through in formal interviews with local tribal people as well as local pharmaceutical Industries and elder people plant specimens were collected with Flower, Fruit, Bark, leaves and processed using standard herbarium techniques. The specimens were identified consulting with the expert by comparing herbarium specimen and available literature.

The study was carried out from July 2018 to Sept 2020, The information on plants was collected by interviewing traditional practioners and village peoples. Plants were identified in the field by taking different areas of the forests along with some of the members of the community who already practiced traditional medicine.

During the field trips, plant specimens were collected, properly tagged and brought to the Laboratory of Department of Botany, S.P.M. College, Nandura for identification, where they are deposited.

Result and Discussion:

The important medicinal plant at Ambabarva carried out A total of 34 medicinal plant species belonging to 22 families were collected and recorded for their use in different ailments. Most of the local people in the study area are poor in literature in one hand, these people are out of the reach of modern medicine and on the other hand, the market price of the most available medicines are very expensive as a result, these medicinal plants are used by them to cure following the diseases. Especially for abscess, asthma, abortion, cough, cold, small pox constipation, dysentery, diarrhea diabetes, eczema, fever, bone fracture, headache, heart diseases, itches, jaundice, menstrual diseases, paralysis piles, skin diseases, snake bite, toothache, vomiting, worm wound and others. The study also suggested that the present information on medicinal use of Plants by tribal people. It may be used for botanical and pharmaceutical research, under graduate student, post graduate student and research scholar in future for the discovery of netw sources of drugs, as well as protect the biodiversity of the genuine drug. The plant species are arranged in alphabetical order according to scientific names for convenience. For each plant species given in the following enumeration, details on the botanical name, family, local name and uses are provided along with the parts harvested for treatment and the manner of processing.

List of medicinal plants and their use in different ailments by the local people at Ambabarva:
Family-Acanthaceae
1) Andrographis paniculata Nees.
Ethnomedicinal uses: Against Headache.Leaf paste is applied on forehead for 2-4 hrs to cure headache, It also show the antityphoid and antibacterial properties.
Family -Liliaceae

2) Allium sativum L.(Lahsun)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Against stomach problems.Paste of 4-5 scales mixed with salty water taken twice a day.
Family -Asclepiadaceae
3) Calotropis gigantea (L.) R.Br (Rui)
Ethnomedicinal use: Against hydrocoel .The castor oil is applied over the surface of leaves, heated mildly and bandaged over the testicles.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Family -Amaranthaceae
4) Celosia argentia L.(Kombda)
Ethnomedicinal use: In Dysentery .Extract of entire plant is given orally to cure dysentery.
Family -Rutaceae

5) Citrus aurantiifolia (Christ.) Swingle (Nimbu)
Ethnomedicinal use: Against infertility in women .About 10 gm of dried root powder mixed with sufficient cow milk, given daily for one month.To cure joint pain joints.
Family - Verbanaceae

6) Cleome viscosa L. (Jangli mohri)
Ethnobotanical Use: Against Earache. The stem bark extract and leaf juice is useful to cure earache. It also used as ulcer and wound healer
Family -.Myrtaceae

7)Eucalyptus globulus Lafill.(Nilgiri)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Cold and cough.The paste of boiled leaves is applied on face to cure cough & cold

8)Annonaceae Annona reticulata L (Ramphal)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Roots for anthelmintic efficacy.The efficacy was evaluated by monitoring gross visual motility, paralysis and mortality time

9)Annona squamosa L. (Sitaphal)
Ethnomedicinal uses: T he crushed seeds are used against internal and external parasites, head lice, and worms. The bark leaves, and roots are considered sedative, ulcer treatment and a nervine tonic and a tea is made for various disorders towards those effects

10)Polyalthia longifolia [Sonner] Thw. (Ashok)
Ethnomedicinal uses: In traditional system of medicine, used for fever, skin diseases, hypertension and helminthiasis. - Bark used as febrifuge. In plant is used for skin disease, fever, diabetes and hypertension.
Family -Menispermaceae

11) Tinospora cordifolia Willd.Miers (Gulvel)
Ethnomedicinal uses: *Tinospora cordifolia* is used for diabetes, high cholesterol, allergic rhinitis (hay fever), upset stomach, gout, lymphoma and other cancers, rheumatoid arthritis (RA), hepatitis, peptic ulcer disease (PUD), fever, gonorrhea, syphilis, and to boost the immune system.
Family -Rutaceae
12)Citrus sinensis [L] osbeck(Kovit)
Ethnomedicinal uses: For its nutritional qualities and numerous health benefits. The plantis used in traditional medicine as an antiseptic, antiviral, antifungal, anthelmintic, astringent, diuretic, mosquito bite repellent, for the treatment of stomach ailments, constipation, headache, arthritis, colds, coughs, sore throats and used as appetite stimulant.

13)Limonia acidissima L. (Kadipatta)
Ethnomedicinal uses: For weight loss, blood pressure, indigestion, anaemia, diabetes, acne, hair loss, et al. These aromatic leaves, also known as *kadi patta*, have nutrients like copper, calcium, phosphorus, fibre, carbohydrates, energy, magnesium and iron. They also possess many types of vitamins like vitamins A, B, C and E and amino acids beneficial for health.
Family -Burseraceae
14) Commiphora myrrha [Nees] Engl Guggul
Ethnomedicinal uses: To treat various ailments including obesity, osteoarthritis, arthritis, constipation, liver disorders, inflammation, anemia, diabetes, etc. Including medicinal properties, it is used as a good binding agent and mixed in various herbal formulations.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

**E-ISSN :
2348-7143**
July - 2021

Family -Anacardiaceae
15) Mangifera indica L.(Amba)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory properties. Various effects like antibacterial, anti-fungal, anthelmintic, anti- parasitic, anticancer, anti HIV, antibone resorption, antispasmodic, antipyretic, antidiarrheal, immunomodulation, hypolipidemic, anti-microbial, hepatoprotective, gastro protective have also been studied

16) Semecarpus anacardium L.F9(Biba)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Used to cure skin diseases, diarrhoea, jaundice, cough, wounds, piles, urinary troubles, spermatorrhoea and as an eye drop.
Family -Moringaceae

17) Moringa oleifera Lam (Shevaga)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Among the psychiatric co-morbidities in epilepsy, anxiety disorders are highly frequent and have profound influence on the quality of life of epilepsy patients. *Moringa oleifera* Lam. (Moringaceae) is used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments including anxiety and epilepsy.
Family -Fabaceae
18) Butea monosperma [Lam]Taub.(Palas)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Used for the treatment of different ailments such as cancer, diabetes, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever and jaundice.

19) Bauhinia purpurea linn. (Dev kanchan)
Ethnomedicinal uses: As against ulcer, hostile to oxidant, nephroprotective, hostile to growth, hepatoprotective, calming, immunomodulatory, hostile to microbial, hostile to bacterial. Anti Cancer activity ,Antihelmintic activity, Hepatoprotetive action ,Wound healing action, Nephroprotective action. Anti Tubercular, Antiinflammatory,Insecticidal,Anti Diabetic.

20) Cajanus cajan [L.] Millsp.(Dev kanchanTur)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Relief of pain in traditional Chinese medicine and as a sedative, for the treatment of ischemic necrosis of the caput femoris, aphtha, bedsore and wound healing. for many years for treating diabetes, sores, skin irritations, hepatitis, measles, jaundice, dysentery and many other illnesses; for expelling bladder stones and stabilizing menstrual period

21) Cicer arietinum L.(Harbhara)
Ethnomedicinal uses: For gastrointestinal disorders , stomachache; diarrhoea and dysentery, for acidity and ulcer.

22) Cassia fistula L.(Bahava)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Treatment of inflammatory swellings and as a cleaning agent for ulcers and wounds. It is believed to decrease purulent discharge and act as a local antiseptic. The fruits are also used as a laxative. Aragvadha is considered to maintain the balance of water content in the bowel mass to ensure smooth defecation.

23) Clitoria ternatea L. (Gokarna)
Ethnomedicinal uses:Used for centuries as a memory enhancer, nootropic, antistress, anxiolytic, antidepressant, anticonvulsant, tranquilizing and sedative agent.

24) Delonix regia [Boj ex hook]Raf.(Gulmohar)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Antibiotics as remedies for a number of human diseases., therapeutic value. Traditional healers, often referred as herbal healers, as anti-infective agents. Antimicrobial.

25) Dalbergia sissooRoxb. (Shisham)
Ethnomedicinal uses: Antitermitic properties, Sissoo oil is used to treat blue itching, burning on the skin, and scabies. Seeds:Sissoo oil is used to treat blue itching, burning on the skin, and

scabies .Leaves: alleviates profuse menstruation. Useful in Painful micturition and to cure boils and pimples. helps in eliminating pus in urineandin treatingjaundice., swelling of the breast. The leaves is helpful in gonorrhea .Decoction of the bark and leaf is given in leprosy.

Family -Caesalpiniaceae

26) Cassia tora [L.] Roxb.(Tarota)

Ethnomedicinal uses: Used to cure skin diseases, diarrhoea, jaundice, cough, wounds, piles, urinary troubles, spermatorrhoea and as an eye drop.

Family -Mimosaceae

27) Acacia nilotica [L.] Delile Babhul

Ethnomedicinal uses: Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antidiarrhoeal, antihypertensive and antispasmodic, antibacterial, anthelmintic, antiplatelet aggregatory, anticancer and acetyl cholinesterase inhibitory activities.

Family -Crassulaceae

28) Bryophyllum pinnatum [Lam]oken (Panphuti)

Ethnomedicinal uses: Anticancer, antioxidant immunomodulating, antibacterial, anthelmentic, antiprotozoal, neurologica, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, diuresis, antiurolithitic, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective, anti-peptic ulcer, hypotensive, antidiabetic, wound healing and other pharmacological effects

Family -Combretaceae
29) Terminalia Cattappa L. (Janglibadam)

Ethnomedicinal uses: Artemisia laciniatais used for jaundice, gall bladder and for high fever. Leaf paste of skin infections. as chest congestion, insomnia, flatulence, headache, fever, skin rashes and wounds.

30) Lythraceae Punica granatum L. (Dalimb)

Ethnomedicinal uses: On wound healing. prevention of wound infection, increased elasticity of the wound bed, and decreased volume of scar tissue surrounding the wound are always being studied [4]. Therefore, many scholars carry out investigations focused on wound healing, results of which are the introduction of new herbal and chemical ointments, although none has been recommended as a truly effective medicine.

Family -Apocynaceae
31) Alstonia scholaris [L.] R.Br (Saptaparni)

Ethnomedicinal uses: As an effective TB drug. Apart from their antitubercular property, herbal compounds canbe functional in ancillary treatment to upgrade the potency of standard antitubercular remedies, to reduce their harmfuloutcome and to alter multi-drug resistance problem because of the environment pliability and genetic flexibility of Mycobacterium.

32) Carissa carandus L.(Karvand)

Ethnomedicinal uses: To treat acidity, indigestion, fresh and infected wounds, skin diseases, urinary disorders and diabetic ulcer, as well as biliousness, stomach pain, constipation, anemia, skin conditions, anorexia and insanity.

33) Nerium oleander L.(Kanner)

Ethnomedicinal uses: Diabetes, rheumatic pain and skin diseases. The present study aimed to investigate the cholinesterase inhibitory activities of oleander flower extracts and to isolate the active components responsible for the activity. The antidiabetic and skin care effects were also determined.

34) Rauvolfia canescens L. (Sarpagandha)

Ethnomedicinal uses: For treatment for hypertension. The plant provides clinicians with a safe and effective adjunct to pharmaceuticals in the treatment of high blood pressure.

References :

1) **Bajpai, H. R. and Mitra, M. (1997)** *Indigenous medical practices of hill Korwas of Madhya Pradesh. Jour. of Human Eco. 9(3): 295-298.*

2) **Bhalla, S., Patel, J. R. and Bhalla, N. P. (1992)** *Ethnobotanical herbal legumes of Bundelkhand region, Madhya Pradesh. Jour. of Ecol. and Taxon. Botany. 10: 105-109.*

3) **Bhatnagar, L. S., Singh, V. K. and Pandey, G. (1973)** *Medico-botanical studies on the flora of Ghatigaon Forests, Gwalior, MP. JRIM. 8(2): 67- 100.*

4) **Dubey, G., Shahu, P. and Shahu, R. (2001)** *Role of plants in different religious ceremonies common to Bundelkhand region, Madhya Pradesh. Jour. Of Med. Arom. Plants Sci. 23(11A): 542- 545.*

5) **Jain, A. K. (1963)** *Studies in Indian Ethnobotany, I: Less known uses of fifty common plants from the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. Bulletin of BSI, 5(3/4): 223-226.*

6) **Kambale, S. Y. and Pradhan, S. G. (1980)** *Ethnobotany of Korkus in Maharashtra. Bulletin of BSI., 22: 201-202.*

7) **Naik, V. N. (1998)** *Flora of Marathwada. Amrut Prakashan, Aurangabad. Rothe, S. P. (2005) Ethnoveteranary medicinal plants study from Melghat tribal region of Satpuda range. Bioinfolet, 2(2): 141-143.*

8) **Rothe, S. P., Suradkar, S. S. and Koche, D. K. (2004)** *Study of some ethnomedicinal plant species from Melghat tribal region of Amaravati District. Proc. XIV annual Conf. IAAT, Thiruanantapuram. pp- 160.*

Equity in Education

Shilpa Hippargi
Assistant Professor H.K.E. Society
Basaveshwar College of Education, Bidar (Karnataka)
Email ID : shilpahippargi@gmail.com
Mobile No. 9480757016

Abstract:

The concept of equality of educational opportunity has passed through various stages of evolution in history at present equality of educational opportunity has been interpreted as the opportunity to start together, to benefit from staggered starts, to run on the same track and run or progress together according to NPE 1986, equality of education means to provide for equal opportunity to all not only in access but also in the conditions of success'. Equality of educational opportunity has been taken equalization of access by a suitable manipulation of educational inputs (like physical facilities and equipment in schools, quality of teachers and curriculum and financial assistance for the poor). To others, it has meant an equalization of results of education will, that is equalization of education achievements and benefits accruing from it.

Key Words : Education, Equality, Curriculum, Society, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, Women Education, Disabled Children.

Equality of Educational Opportunities at the Primary Stage :

Primary education is the basic education of human child. The term primary suggests that it caters to the most fundamental needs of all men and women and it is that stage of education, without which men cannot quality themselves for a group of life therefore, Article 45 of the directive principals of state policy in the constitution of India declares' the state shall endeavor to provide… for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years to provide equal opportunity to all children primary education has been made compulsory, free and universal regarding the nature and content of education of the primary stage it has been decided that education at this stage should seek to satisfy the basic universal needs of all men without any discrimination of any kind whatsoever.

Equality of Educational Opportunities at the Secondary Stage :

Equality of educational opportunities are important, not only at the primary stage of education, but also at the secondary stage for the survival of a democratic society like India. At the secondary level, equality of educational opportunity implies provision of diversified curricula to suit the differing needs and interests of individuals, individuals are not alike in certain respects, but they differ from each other, a good educational system can meet the needs of their differences students, differ from each other on the basis of their unique interest, abilities and attitudes, therefore, a diversified course is essential.

Provision for Promoting Equality of Educational Opportunities :

Provision for equality of opportunities is the demand of modern times, universal demand arises mainly from two considerations "firstly, there is purely ideological reason that the right to education is a universal human right (Art : 26 (1) of the universal declaration of human rights) from this point of view, a education is fundamental right, no person should be denied this right on grounds of caste, colour, creed, religion, place of birth or any one of them.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Then second reason for this demand arises out of the desire of people for more and more education. People believe that more education can improve their socio-economic status, Let us now discuss the provisions for promoting equality of educational opportunities with special references to SC/ST, girls and disabled children.

Educational Progress of SC/ST Students :

According to the 1981 census the all India literacy rates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were 21:38 and 16.38 and 16.35 percent respectively as against 41.20 percent of the non-scheduled caste and non-scheduled tribe population sectors. The progress of the women of these communities is poor, the literacy rates of women of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were 10.93 and 8.04 per cent as against 29.43 percent of other population sectors, the incidence of higher education if these communities dismally low the imbalances in educational development between different population sectors lead to many social and economical ills, in addition to the loss in human resource development in the country in general and the non-harmonious development of the individual learner's personality.

Objectives of equalization of educational opportunities for the SC/ST students.
1) Educational backwardness amongst the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been due to social deprivation and economic poverty meted out to these communities in pre-independence period.
2) The inequalities in educational development between educationally backward community and other sections of Indian society ought to be minimized by special efforts.
3) The behavioural discrimination shows towards the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their early withdrawal from educational pursuits.
4) Teachers have a special role towards the education of children of these communities, especially to first generation learners.
5) Teachers have a role to sensitize the parents and community members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Schemes and incentives for them and to motivate them to educate their children.
6) A crash programme of universal functional literacy and teacher's whole hearted participation would bridge the gap and the imbalance in the education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other communities in India society.

Steps to be Taken :

The following are some important steps which should be taken by the schools to facilitate the SC/ST students education.
1) The teacher's example in his/her own behaviour towards students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities is the most powerful way to build up a congenial climate.
2) As a rule, the school staff should seek, provide and ensure non-discrimination between the children of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other communities.
3) Use of caste names of derogatory words while calling roll calls or naming children should be divided.
4) Teachers should lead all the children equally to participate in the curricular and co-curricular activities of the school, including games.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

5) Frequent meetings between the staff, school teachers and parents of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children should be arranged. At these meeting, details of the schemes for promoting education amongst Scheduled Castes and schedule Tribes should be explained. It should be impressed upon them that they must continue the education of their children. Special attention should be paid to motivating them for the education of girls.

6) If there is an adult education centre in or around the school teachers should suggest to illiterate parents the advantages gained by the attendants attending functional literacy classes in the centre.

Provision of Equal Opportunity of Education to women :

The history of the India proves that the women occupies the position of the key-stone in the arch of Hindu social structure. From the earliest records that we have of the Aryan civilization, we find that the women hs been an equal partner with the man is all religious and social duties. The women plays such an important role in Hindu society because the institution of marriage is a sacrament to the Hindu and not a contract. Appreciating the grandue of the Hindu ideal of marriage Dr. Annie Besant, said "Nowhere in the whole world, nowhere in any religion can you find a nobler, a more beautiful, a more perfect and ideal form of marriage than you can find in the early writing of the Hindus". The Indian marriage system does not aim at mere enjoyment of pleasure but also at fulfillment of duties towards family, nation and culture.

According to Vedas, Smrities and convention, a wife 'is the half' of the husband, and shares his merits and demerits. The teacher and the father have always been the objects of worship, but the mother is considered as far superior to them in point of respect to be shown to her. Manu, in one of the scriptures gives a table of respect to be shown to these. He opines, "an Acharya deserves more than a hundred Acharyas put together, but the amount of respect to be shown to the father a thousand times." Manu father adds woman should be worshipped and decorated by fathers, brothers, husbands and brother-in-laws who desire to have prosperity for the family. Gods indeed revel where women bewail. Houses cursed by women bewail but happiness dwells in those families where they are not required to bewail. Houses cursed by women because they are not honoured are ruined. Therefore, those who wish to have prosperity should always honor women.

The NPE 1986, regarding education for womens's equality states, Education will be used as an agent of basic changed in the status of women. In order to neutralize the accumulated distortions f the past, there will be a well – conceived edge in favor of women. The National Education System will play a positive, interventionist role in the empowerment of women, if will foster the development of new values through redesigned curricula, textbooks, the training and orientation of teachers, decision-makers and administrators, and the active involvement of educational institutions. This will be an act of faith in social engineering. Women's studies will be promoted as a part of various courses and educational institutions encouraged to take up active programme to further women's development.

"The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to, and retention in, elementary education will receive overriding priority, through provision of special support services, setting of time targets and effective monitoring, Major emphasis will be laid on women's participation in vocational, technical and professional education at different levels. The policy of non-discrimination will be pursued vigorously to eliminate sex stereo-typing in

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal
E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

vocational and professional courses and to promote womne's participation in non-traditional occupations, as well as in existing and emergent technologies."

Provision of Equal Opportunity of Education to Disabled Children : Who are the Disabled Children ?

Impairment, disability and handicap are not synonymous terms. These are distinct and separate terms. A child might have a physical impairment and be disabled, but may not feel handicapped at all. Another child, who has no physical impairment, does not result in disability and every disability does not result in a handicap, It is important for the teachers to become familiar with these three distinct concepts.

Impairment :

Impairment is nothing but physical defect of an individual. It is the biological aspect of life. It develops either due to overwork or accident or due to hereditary factors, It decreases mobility and limits the range and depth of interpersonal and social relationships, which causes psychological problems.

Disability :

Disability is the behaviour evolving from the impairment. Impairment imposes limitations upon an individual's capacities and levels of functioning. Frequent or prolonged periods of hospitalization. Medical treatment and need for special drugs may develop disability. Disability in this sense is temporary Disability has a cultural aspect also. How the culture of a particular society deals with impairment, determines disability. In most cases, the negative feelings and reactions from physically able children may develop a tendency towards disability. The visually impaired or the hearing impaired or the mentally retarded persons are permanently disabled. These impairments prevent them from entering certain occupations in life.

Handicaps :

Anything is a handicap, If it prevents someone from doing what he wants or ought to do. Handicap as a technical term which refers to conditions such as blindness, deafness or very low intelligence, which most people would agree are the lines is drawn between minor and real handicap and of course, there can be paradoxical cases where real handicap is turned to advantage – a beggar's livelihood from defect or deformity, a serious would that takes the solider away from the risks of fighting or a child's ailment that gains him special sympathy.

There are ten officially recognized categories of disabled children requiring special educational facilities – children who are (1) blind (2) partially sighted (3) deaf (4) partially hearing (5) educationally abnormal (6) epileptic (7) maladjusted (8) physically handicapped (9) affected by speech defect and (10) delicate.

In modern sense education is applied to education of the disabled and gifted children, but not usually sued with the majority of average children. Webster defines "Special" as "distinguished by some unusual quality ; uncommon ; not worthy ; extraordinary ; additional to regular, extra or employed for a certain purpose in addition to the ordinary." This meaning of "special" is applicable to special education, which aims at modifying school practices to help the students with unique, uncommon, unusual quality. It also aims at the modification of school organization and "instructional procedures" used in general school system.

Unless the disabled children get equal opportunity for education, we cannot achieve our national goal. The main goal is to bring about effective measures to promote academic

development and vocational possibilities, achievement, self-sufficient and independence of the disabled. Parents, educators and administrators are to work hand-in-hand in order to achieve the marvel of integrated programme for psycho-society.

Recommendations of the NPE 1986 on Equal Opportunity of Education of Disabled Children: : The NPE 1986 states, the objective should be to integrate physically and mentally handicapped with the general community as equal partners, to prepare them for normal growth and to enable them to face life with courage and confidence. The following measures will be take in this regard.

  i   Wherever it is feasible, the education of children with motor handicaps and other mild handicaps will be common with that of others.

  ii   Special schools with hostels will be provided, as far as possible at district headquarters, for the severely handicapped children.

  iii Adequate arrangements will be made to give vocational training to the disabled.

  iv   Teacher's training programmes will be reoriented, in particular for teachers of primary classes, to deal with handicapped children.

  v   Voluntary effort for the education of the disabled will be encouraged in every possible manner.

Conclusion :

The declaration of education for All (EFA) which seeks to promote the right of every child to education can only be achieved if there is equal and equitable access to education. Providing gender equality once meant Providing equal access for boys and girls. Gender is not a status that stands alone. Gender intersects with race, ethnicity, sexuality and disability. Educators can enhance their knowledge and open up to new experiences to better themselves and their students.

Reference :
  1) *Education in Emerging India Dr. N.B. Kongawad. First Edition : 2007 Published by Vidyanidhi Prakashana, Gadag Karnataka.*
  2) *Education, School and Society Damodar Mohapatra. First Edition : 2016 Kalyan Publishers Daryaganj, New Delhi.*
  3) *Contemporary concerns in Education Rama Chandra Dhir First Edition : 2019 Reprinted 2020 Kalyan Publishers Daryaganj, New Delhi.*

Challenges of Online Education and Students Learning Abilities :
A Survey Study of Students Under Colleges/Universities in Maharashtra

Dr. Mukta Anil Pote
Department of Economics,
S. K. Somaiya College of Arts, Science and Commerce,
Vidyavihar, Mumbai-77
Email ID- mukta@somaiya.edu

Abstract:-

Online education in India has witnessed an enhanced acceptance over a few years. It is becoming an integral part of the school, colleges, and even in offices across India. The present study aimed to understand the challenges of the online education system of students under colleges/universities in Maharashtra, India and get various suggestions to improve and make more effective the online teaching-learning process/system in Maharashtra, India. Present research based on primary(Survey by Google Form 220 respondents along with positive feedback) as well as secondary data by various online reading research journals, E-books, websites and so on.

Key Words: Online Education, E-Learning, Electronic devices, and Digital infrastructure,

Introduction of Research Problem:-

The online education system is the process of imparting education with the help of a combination of tools such as the internet, a medium in the form of PowerPoint presentations, videos and audios, images carried out interactively. Simplicity, flexibility and good internet facilities are essential for online education..India has a wider scope and potential to develop the online education market. This technology is now being used everywhere for a motley of people to encourage self-learning, especially during COVID -19 global pandemic period.

Between 2019 and 2020 the number of internet users in India increased by 128 million. For the first time, rural India has large internet users compared to urban India. Growth in smartphone penetration, less online education cost, popular E-learning Indian government policies (SWAYAM,e-Basta, Digital India), day to day rising demand among working professionals (more Convenient & Flexible), internet connectivity(4G,5G data), these several factors responsible for driving India's online education/E-Learning Market.

The several suggestions and recommendations for using online teaching-learning apps for learners and the teacher's apps like E-Pathshala, DIKSHA and NISHTHA and E-Pathshala and so on to provide skill and training based education facilities. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) will play a key role in removing social disparities in education and provide effectiveness in understanding through blended learning mechanisms in India. NMEICT, NPTEL, these facilities having high potential for ICT to make the best quality content accessible to all learners across India. The government of Maharashtra has adopted maximum e-learning tools(36%) comparatively other states like Panjab(27%)

This was revealed in a survey conducted by Admission24, an EdTech startup, across 500 educational institutions from states including Maharashtra, Punjab, Delhi NCR, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc amid the pandemic.

The Government of Maharashtra, take various effective steps towards online education, especially during the global pandemic. The major segments of the Online Education Market in India such as higher education, test preparation, reskilling and online certification courses, FDP,

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Orientation and refresher programmes for faculties, language and casual learning.TextBook, Upgrade, Doubtnut, Unacademy, Vedantu topper, etc. some famous companies effectively engaged in online education in India. The positive and negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the online education industry in India due to pandemic coronavirus schools, colleges and other educational institutions are witnessing a shift towards online learning. The digital education market has a bright future ahead as even when the schools, colleges, universities will reopen; they will have to work with reduced classroom strength, to ensure social distancing.

☐ **Review of literature-**

1. Palak Agrawal, "India Did Well In Transition To Digital Learning: Oxford Report" In India, compared to other countries, respondents felt that the transition to online learning was done rather well, scoring 3.$\frac{3}{5}$ to facilitate online learning. The report analysed the way teachers, students and parents have adapted to new ways of delivering education and continue teaching-learning practices in the upcoming future.

2. UNICEF (2020). Addressing the learning crisis: An urgent need to better financial education for the poorest children retrieved from Online education system having many more challenges in rural India such as finance and funds, lack of connectivity, poor network, lack of digital infrastructure and so on. There, therefore report suggested that the Government of India should provide the basic facilities and sufficient funds across schools, colleges, and universities.

3. T.Muthu Prasad,Aiswarya,K.s.Aditya, Girish. K.Jha,' Students' perception and preference for online education in India during COVID -19 pandemic" The present research paper highlight on online education system in India with students perception and their preferences for using electronic devices, learning platforms,comfortness and time management during the COVID -19 lockdown period.

4. G Senthil Kumar, Mohammed Zeejin V, "Effectiveness of Mobile applications on student's learning abilities during emergency and disasters: A Micro study on Google classroom at higher education level".This research paper focused on students preferences and their learning abilities during the emergency by using a particular electronic device(Smartphone) and particularly an online education platform(Google Meet). The research found the majority of students have been used smartphones and prefered Google meet platform for studying.

5. Apart from the above research and reports on online education and other research papers literature is also referred to and considered for present quality research.

☐ **Objectives of the study-**

Present research based on the following objectives:

1. To understand various challenges in the online education system in higher education in Maharashtra state, India.
2. To study college/university student's learning ability in Maharashtra, India
3. To find out measures to improve the online education system in Maharashtra, India.

☐ **The hypothesis of the research study-**

The researcher hypothetically assumed the following reasons/factors:

1. The online higher education system is more beneficial and has a wider scope in the future in Maharashtra as well as India.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

2. The online higher education system has several challenges across India including Maharashtra.

□ **Research Methodology-**

A present research study is based on primary as well as secondary data. It is descriptive and analytical. The primary data was collected by using a semi-structured questionnaire of 216 respondents(students eg Faculties) as a tool to collect the responses using Google Form and also through the unstructured telephonic interview and discussion method via what's app groups of faculties, students, friends and relatives in different colleges and universities across Maharashtra. Secondary data will be collected through various sources like books, research articles, authentic journals, newspapers, internet sites, etc.

Data was collected basically in three dictions: basic information, benefits and challenges of online education, and suggestions to improve online education in Maharashtra state, India. The sample consists of 216 students who were selected for this study based on a purposive sampling method. They are studying various courses/streams at UG and PG levels and belong to different colleges and universities in Maharashtra.

□ **Findings & Discussion-**

Maharashtra has witnessed the maximum adoption of e-learning tools with 36% followed by Punjab 27 % and with 12 %.

A majority of 216 participants (97%) had positive responses towards various aspects of the online education system in different colleges and universities in Maharashtra. Survey results were found as per considered three sections. In the first section, collected basic information of participants like name,education,streams(Arts-39.5%, Commerce-39%,Science-20%) and very few participants from law,engineering,education.Around 76% of participants listed undergraduate programme(UG)whereas the post-graduation level found 24.5%. The research survey found the majority of participants belong from various colleges under the University of Mumbai,(Birla College, Acharya Marathe College, IIT Bombay, S.K.Somaiya and K.J.Somaiya College, Ruparel College, KB girls college and so on) and the rest belong to Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, Bharti Vidyapith, Pune, Savitribai Phule University, Pune, and SNDT university.54.1% of participants said, they comfortable for the online education system.

Chart No-1.1-Participant's Responses for Electronic Devices
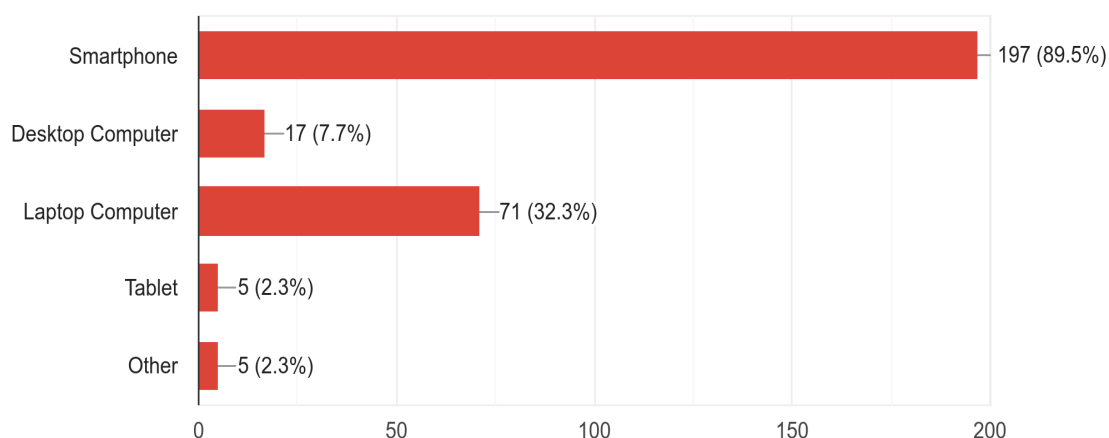
Source-Research Survey:

In above chart no 1.1 represents, participants registered their feedback for using electronic devices, a namely higher rating for smartphones,197(89.5%), desktop computer only 17(7.7%), laptop computer 71 (32.3%)respectively.

During the COVID-19 global pandemic situation particularly in the education sector, every learner and teacher (Schools, colleges, universities, etc) is closely connected with the virtual online education system. The survey showed a variety of online platform/s prefered for online teaching-learning by participants.Majority participants prefered Google Meet (79%) ,Zoom (42%),Microsoft Teams(85%) and Youtube(17%).the data indicated that Google meet is the most popular, comfortable, and familiar for students as well as teachers comparatively others. In the second section, respondent opinions regarding the benefits and challenges of the online education system.

Positive responses found from the survey, around 50.5% (216)Participants motivated for online education system by their teachers, parents and classmates and negative responses is that only 14% participants motivated from their strong willpower, in contrast, strong willpower is strongly required in the online education system. Survey research also found another positive impact of online education by participants, around 170 participants felt, major benefits are reduce travelling time and cost(79%) whereas time management (54%), convenience for the part-time worker (34.4%) and very fewer responses registered for higher education (9.3%). Another important aspect is that the standard of online education, participants gave their opinion about increases standard,26%, decreases standard and the rest of the participants(38%) have not cleared about it.

The several challenges in front of online education/E-learning in Maharashtra state as well as across India. The result found around 42% of college/university students felt financial constraint, health(eye stress, backbone)adjusting academic routine as the pressure of online education. and nearby 24% of participants listed two big pressures of online learning are adjusting academic routine(lectures/exam)financial problems(data network, speed, purchasing electronic devices and related inputs, admission/exam fees, etc)

The present survey study also found particular challenges of online education in different colleges and universities in Maharashtra state.152(70% participant listed their opinion about technical issues (poor network, slow speed, poor digital infrastructure, etc) is a major problem, whereas,45% responses related to distraction, staying motivated (20%), course expectations(exam, assignments, projects, lectures) and around 55% (118 participants) felt, lack of face to face interaction as a big challenge of online education. Another aspect of a survey is related to the mode of examination. Around 31% of participants showed their approach towards the online examination,30% of participants felt offline examination is better and 38% of respondents positively approached the blended/hybrid examination pattern and teaching-learning methods. Economically poor students were adversely affected during the lockdown period(COVID-19 Pandemic)by online education. Maximum participants listed their feedback (77%) on economically poor students have stopped their education due to financial constraint (jobless parents, no other income sources)

Biggest challenges of online education particularly in several states across India. The research survey highlights various opinions of participants shown in below pie-chart no 1.1.

Pie Chart No 1.1

Biggest Challenges Facing Indian Online Education Technology Today

Source- Research Survey

In above pie chart 1.1 indicating, Today, Indian education technology is facing various biggest challenges, highest ranking (48.2%) by participants for all the challenges like budget, lack of professional training, poor network, poor digital infrastructure, and in contrast, found very fewer responses for no system to utilise technology in the curriculum.

The third section of the survey is based on suggestions by participants towards overall education methods, the role of the government of India towards improvements of online education and the effectiveness of online education in future in Maharashtra. The study survey also studied responder opinions about-face to face learning as best or online/E-learning.Around 70% of students, including teachers, also positively responded that the face-to-face learning system is more appropriate in Maharashtra state and India.

The Government of India, playing a very significant role towards education and health, introduced several policies and programmes for different levels of education, set up a budget specific for digital infrastructure, especially for the E-learning system, etc.

About 219 participants listed their suggestions for more effective online education in Maharashtra.Positive responses by majority 53% participants given opinions for all of the above(set daily goals for studying, create a dedicated study space, keep yourself accountable and joined the discussion and rest of the 30% participants felt set daily goals for studying. One another aspect of the research study was online education and affected placement/career opportunities. The result shown around 79 % of participants including teachers have strongly agreed and 12% have disagreed regarding the statement.

One of the very important aspects of this present research survey was collecting major suggestions for improving the online education system in Maharashtra state, India.Nearly 219 responder positively responded for various suggestions,namely skill-based learning(66%),digital infrastructure(58%),teacher training(46%),rural education (40%) and rest of the subsidising professional courses(31.5%) respectively.The summary result of the survey is shown in below chart no 1.2

Chart No 1.2

Suggest ways to improve the online education system in India
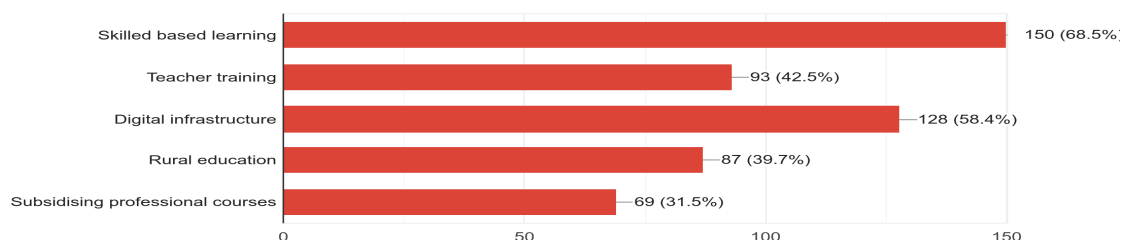
Source-Research Survey

 Discussion-

Apart from the survey via google form also conducted discussion sessions by researchers via the google meet link(Vishwajit-TYBA-Economics, Sarvesh Parab-SYBA-Economics) and telephonic conversations(Harshit Khanna-TYBCOM-Alumni, Ms Shivali Rajguru—Statistics, Dr. Rakhee Yadav-Faculty-IT department, Ms Samita, Sinhagad Degree College, Pawai, Mumbai, Dr. Madhavi Khot-Women's College, with participants including few teachers in various colleges/universities in Maharashtra. Discussion result found positive and negative responses on the online education system, advantages(comfort, more convenient, reduce travelling cost and time, better for working people, etc) and disadvantages(Electronic devices, financial problems, in-person interaction, health issues, emotionally stress, poor digital infrastructure, technologically uneducated parents, deprived of education and so on) students were also suggested by our students to include online classes/education especially certificate courses even after the lockdown period as google classroom gives them personalization of resources. E-learning has been an important aspect of the current undergraduate curriculum delivery wherein reports of shortage of Arts and Commerce degree college teachers have been reported. Our undergraduate BA and BCOM students' (S.K.Somaiya College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Vidyavihar, Mumbai) responses were also very similar to this study.

 Conclusion-

Online classes were accepted by most of the students and faculty. Google Classroom, Google Meet and video-based platforms like zoom, cisco Webex, were the most preferred and convenient platforms. One of the powerful and most helpful education tools is online learning and teaching. It can only be used as a supplement. Moreover, internet access should be available to all, so that every student can utilize this opportunity. The present research found the result and concluded that traditional teaching is most probably an essential and possible and acceptable complementary method to online teaching(Blended Learning) in India beyond the lockdown period. The study will help plan online classes for undergraduate and postgraduate students planning BA, BCOM courses in education.

 References-

1) *A Survey on the Effectiveness of Online Teaching-Learning Methods for University and College Students.*
2) *T.Muthu Prasad,Aiswarya,K.s.Aditya, Girish. K.Jha,' Students' perception and preference for online education in India during COVID -19 pandemic"*
3) *Palak Agrawal, "India Did Well In Transition To Digital Learning: Oxford Report" Editor: Prateek Gautam, Creatives: Vijay S Hegde, The Logical Indian Crew,9th April 2021*
4) *Pramila Menon, Vineeta Pande, Sudhir Jadhav, Shard Agarkhedkar, "Perception-of-Faculty-and-Students-About-E-Learning-About-Feasibility-Acceptance-and-Implementation-in-Covid-Crisis",*
5) *Report, "Online Learning: Benefits and Challenges", Edsys Tower, Kamaleswaram, Trivandrum-695009, India.*
6) *Randhir Kumar, "Benefits And Challenges Of E-learning," Business world.*
7) *Shewtha Sunil, "How India's poor students are falling through the gaps schools go digital",24th July 2020.*

8) G Senthil Kumar, Mohammed Zeejin V, "Effectiveness of Mobile applications on student's learning abilities during emergencies and disasters: A Micro study on Google classroom at higher education level".

9) Indian Online Education Market Analysis and Forecasts: Universities Offer Fully Online Degrees which is Set to Reshape the Education Industry-Source: Research and Markets.

10) Rammohan Khanapurkar, Shalini Bhorkar, Ketan Dandare and Pralhad Kathole, Strengthening the Online Education Ecosystem in India, ORF Occasional Paper, November 2020.

Weblinks:-

▪ https://thelogicalindian.com/education/india-did-well-transition-oxford-study-27779?infinitescroll=1
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590291120300905

▪ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343915649_Perception_of_Faculty_and_Students_About_E_Learning_About_Feasibility_Acceptance_and_Implementation_in_Covid_Crisis/fulltext/5f47b31d299bf13c503ee4c2/Perception-of-Faculty-and-Students-About-E-Learning-About-Feasibility-Acceptance-and-Implementation-in-Covid-Crisis.pdf

▪ https://www.edsys.in/online-learning-the-benefits-and-challenges/

▪ http://bweducation.businessworld.in/article/Benefits-And-Challenges-Of-E-learning-/13-05-2020-192013/

▪ https://www.groupdiscussionideas.com/e-learning-pros-challenges/

▪ https://theprint.in/india/education/how-indias-poor-students-are-falling-through-the-gaps-as-schools-go-digital/467173/

▪ UNICEF (2020). Addressing the learning crisis: An urgent need to better financial education for the poorest children retrieved from:

▪ https://www.researchgate.net/deref/https%3A%2F%2Fwww.unicef.org%2Fmedia%2F63896%2Ffile%2FAddressing-the-learning-crisis-advocacy-brief-2020.pdf

▪ http://www.educationtimes.com

Study on Role of Media in Pandemic Situation

Mr. Anant Christian
Ph. D. Student
Faculty of Law, M. S. University
P.G Department of Econimics and IQAC
Shri Pancham Khemraj Mahavirdyalaya, Sawantwadi

1) Introduction:

COVID 19 pandemic period was a nightmare for majority of people and due to lockdown it was impossible for people to move out and in those situation media was the only source to get updated about the pandemic situation.

Print media electronic media and digital media where equally excessed by people and initially digital media where abused for spreading rumors and government of India come up with strict guideline for people spreading rumors. Supreme court of India and various high courts initiated Suo motu proceedings in pandemic situation and intertwined in various situation.

Media played vital role in spreading awareness about COVID 19 among the masses and in spreading awareness about social distancing and handwash. At the same time breaking a news about no. of positive people in the country was a stressful situation for people with anxiety disorder and Phobia. There where incidences of suicide attends, domestic violation across the country and media coverage of the same impacted negatively on certain population. It was a news for media but a trigger for psychretic patients and it was area of concern for mental health experts. There was a mix impact of media amongs the people. In this research, researcher aims to study role of media in pandemic situation by approaching 45 people through questionnaire.

News media is an important institution in a democracy. It is instrumental in conveying information to people and drawing the government's attention to issues of concern, and provides a platform for advocacy and criticism of policies of the government in power. In the context of a pandemic, the media's role becomes even more significant: It can be a vital source to identify early outbreaks, and it can inform the public about non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) like maintaining physical distance, hand hygiene, wearing a mask, etc. to contain the spread of the disease and limit its impact. Although NPIs and government-imposed travel restrictions can be burdensome—requiring significant alterations in human behavior, which is difficult to maintain over extended periods the media can ensure compliance with these important measures by educating the public on their effectiveness at fighting diseases and preventing additional outbreaks.[1]

Mass media has played a very important role in the dissemination of the COVID-related information to the general public and to follow safe practices.[4] Individuals who rarely read, watch, or listen to the news regularly before COVID-19 are now using it in routine. The frontline workers are working diligently, as well as the government agencies are more active due to the information and directions being circulated through mass media. Without prevailing mass media, people have limited access to objective sources of information.[2]

2) Objective of the Study:

1. To know the role of media in pandemic situation
2. To study positive and negative impact of media in pandemic situation
3. To find out role of media to educate people in pandemic situation

4. To find role of media in spreading awareness
5. To study impact of media on mental health

3) Hypothesis:

For the present purpose the research has framed following hypothesis for the study.

1. Media had positive impact on mind of people in pandemic situation
2. Media played positive role in spreading awareness among people in pandemic situation
3. Media is the only source in getting correct information about COIVD 19

4) Methodology

4.1 Type of Study: Quantitative Study

Quantitative Research encompasses a range of methods concerned with the systematic investigation of social phenomena, using statistical or numerical data. Therefore, quantitative research involves measurement and assumes that the phenomena under study can be measured. It sets out to analyze data for trends and relationships and to verify the measurements made.

Quantitative research encompasses this entire spectrum. Similar criteria are applied to verify, calculate and analyze data for all types of measurement. Quantitative research may be considered as a way of thinking about the world. It is essentially deductive: measurements are made, analysis is applied and conclusions are drawn. It is pointless to dispute whether quantitative or qualitative research is superior.

The researcher chooses to use quantitative methods in research design. A unique feature of quantitative research is its ability to test theories formally by formulating hypotheses and applying statistical analyses.

4.2 Tool of Data Collection

To complete this study, the researcher used the primary approach conducting a study on role of media in pandemic situation to collect the results directly from the respondents by the Questionnaire Method. This study is based only on the quantitative method of data collection to find out the research objective. To collect data from respondents, the researcher applied questionnaire. The questionnaire is structured and sticks to a closed-ended question pattern.

To select respondents for the questionnaire, both convenience and snowball sampling are done for the study as it would help in getting a greater number of respondents. The study made use of survey method in the form of questionnaire distributed to the general population was created to gather the primary data in the form of a feedback on the topic and to get their sights regarding what role of media in pandemic situation.

4.3 Universe

The universe consists of all survey elements that qualify for inclusion in the research study. The precise definition of the universe for a particular study is set by the research question, which specifies who or what is of interest. The universe may be individuals, groups of people, organizations, or even objects. All the general populations are the universe of the study.

4.4 Sample

A good sample is a miniature version of the population of which is a part – just like it, only smaller. The best sample is representative or model of the population. Sampling helps to focus a study on precisely the characteristic of interest. Researcher takes sample with method of

Random selection. Total 45 respondents selected for data collection of the research by researcher.

5) Finding of the Research

The researcher has collected 45 responses from the General populations. In general population, 33.3% respondents passed 1 to 12 while 31.1% respondents were completed their graduation. 33.3% were post graduate while 2.2% completed other related courses, 62.2% of respondent were from Vadodara. 66.6% respondents were in the age group of 21 to 30 years, while 33.4% respondents were 31 to 40.

Table 1: Impact of media in pandemic situation
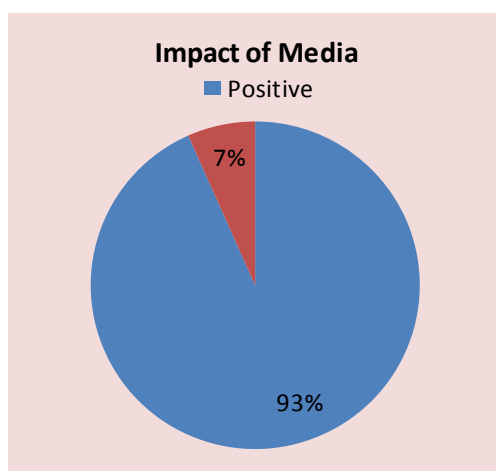
As per table no. 1 researcher found that 93% respondent said, Media impacted positively in pandemic situation, while only 7% respondents said media impacted negatively.

Media is the primary source of information and plays a vital role in educating the masses. However, when overly eager sources spread information without proper verification, not only can it be harmful but it can have unintended consequences. 62.8% respondents said, media spread rumors in public during pandemic situation, while 37.2% were disagreed with the statement.

90.9% of respondents were aware that government banned spreading rumors in pandemic situation and 88.4% respondent agree that it was help to prevent the spread of rumors and end stigmatization of those affected by COVID-19. 58.6% of respondent were prefer to social media to get information and news. While 25% used news media & 18.2% of respondent used web media.

Table 2: Table of updating and verification of information in pandemic situation

	Keep Updating	Encellent resource for verification
Keep Updating	39	42
Encellent resource for verification	6	3
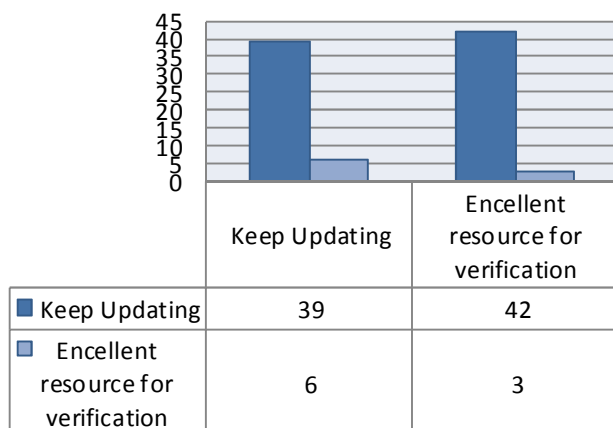
86.6% respondent were said that media help to keep updating about situation of COVID 19 while 93.3% respondents agree that media was an excellent resource for information verification. Due

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

to COVID 19 there were many responsibilities of each and everyone. Media was one of the most useful resources to convey message and information. 97.7% respondents were agreeing that media acted as a bridge for people in need to reach the local government for their problems.

Media became the platform for spreading prejudice among people by spreading stories about the origin of the virus. Racial and socioeconomic discrimination became apparent during the quarantine. Inaccessibility to equal healthcare made the situation worse. Under such unprecedented circumstances, the media has the potential to unite people and end discrimination by spreading awareness.

Table: 3 Impacts of Media on Mental Health in Pandemic Situation
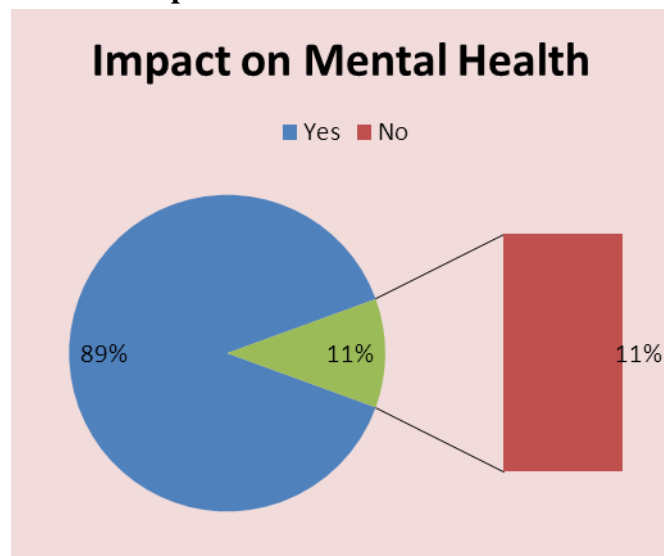
90.9% of respondent agrees that media was help to educate people on health precaution of Covid 19 in pandemic situation. 93% of respondent said that media helped in follow proper guidelines of COVID 19 in pandemic.

Each media source should have a way of connecting people to credible sources by having special tabs or pop-ups. 88.6% respondent said that media help to connect with your friend, family and outer world during pandemic. 83.7% respondent media help to provide education services to children in pandemic situation.

Mental health should be prioritized along with physical health. As per table no. 3 researcher found that 89% respondent said, they felt stress after watching news of COVID 19 situation, On the other side, 89%of respondents agreed that, media help to improve your mental health and reduce anxiety in pandemic situation, while 11% were not agreed.

Conclusion:

Media is a powerful tool to provide information to the general public and to promote positive environment during COVID pandemic, media played positively in pandemic situation. Media helped in spreading awareness among people, help to improve mental health and education systems. Media did great work by helping government to combat the spread of COVID by highlighting every aspect to encourage public participation. Taking it as an advantage public can be motivated through media to follow safe practices to contain the spread. It becomes the joint responsibility of the media and the individuals not to forward any misleading information without verifying the facts and the source of information.

References :

1. *https://www.brookings.edu/research/making-waves-in-india-media-and-the-covid-19-pandemic/*
   Making waves in India: Media and the COVID 19 pandemic, Mudit Kapoor and Shamika Ravi - Friday, July 23, 2021
2. *https://ijmsweb.com/role-of-mass-media-and-its-impact-on-general-public-during-coronavirus-disease-2019-pandemic-in-north-india-an-online-assessment/*
   Role of mass media and it's impact on general public during coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic in North India: An online assessment,
   Dhanashree, Himani Garg, Anjali Chauhan, Manisha Bhatia, Gaurav Sethi, Gopal Chauhan, Published on 29/05/2021

A Brief Review on Pharmacologic Treatments for COVID-19

Dr. Sachin B. Somwanshi & Kaveri T. Vaditake
Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmaceutics,
PRES's, College of Pharmacy (For Women),
Chincholi, Nashik, Maharashtra, India
Email: sachinsomwnahsi27@gmail.com,
Phone Number: 9975101498

Abstract:

In December 2019, observed a novel COVID-19 virus in the Wuhan city of China. Further scientist worldwide started discovering medications for this pandemic SARS-COV-2. It is a novel severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-COV-2) which has challenged to invent effective drugs for prevention and treatment. The quickly growing amount of literature about SARS-CoV-2 virology has resulted in a large number of prospective therapeutic targets. Remdesivir is the most promising treatment. It has potent in vitro activities against SARS-COV-2. But it is not approved by US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) but still ongoing trials are tested. Current review describes pharmacological aspects of medications used to treat novel COVID -19.

Keywords: Corona, COVID-19, Virus, Treatment

Introduction:

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a disease caused by a novel coronavirus now known as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2; formerly known as 2019-nCoV), which was initially detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, during an outbreak of respiratory sickness cases.[1] In January 2020 this previously unknown virus was named corona virus, this name was given by WHO [World Health Organization] in Feb. 2020.

The coronaviruses (CoVs) belong to the genus Coronavirus, the family Coronaviridae, and the order Nidovirales. They are enveloped and have a non-segmented, single-stranded, positive-sense ribonucleic acid (ssRNA+) as their nuclear material.[2]
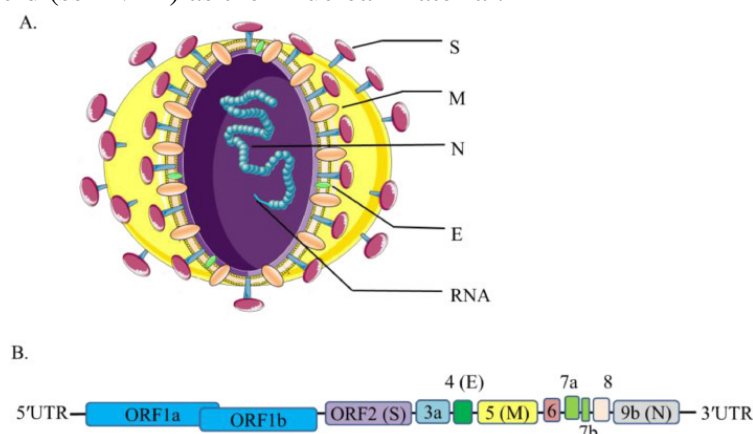
Figure 1: Structure and genome of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).[3]

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), and preliminary research results, the infection with SARS-CoV-2, which was initially called as novel coronavirus disease 2019 (nCOVID-19), could result in a human infection that presents with signs and symptoms that include fever, dry cough, dyspnea, fatigue, and lymphopenia. Occasionally, human

infections may lead to complications such as pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and even death.[4]

Symptoms of COVID -19 are as follows:

1) Fever
2) Cough and sore throat
3) Shortness in breathing
4) Breathing difficulties
5) Fatigue

To date, COVID-19 has spread rapidly all over the world, causing 191,773,590 confirmed cases, including 4,127,963 deaths, reported to WHO as on 22 July 2021.[5] By considering global health, COVID-19 has been declared a public health emergency of worldwide concern by the World Health Organization (WHO). A better understanding of SARS-CoV-2 is essential for exploring effective vaccines and drugs. The goal of this study was to discuss about newer and repurposed medications that are currently being tested for COVID-19 infection.

Review for selected reprocessed drugs

Early in the pandemic, knowledge of COVID-19 and its therapeutic management was inadequate, prompting a rush to develop experimental therapeutics and repurpose drugs to combat this novel viral infection. Since then, because to the persistent work of clinical researchers around the world, substantial progress has been made, resulting in a greater understanding of not only COVID-19 and its management, but also the rapid development of innovative therapies and vaccines.

Most drugs currently used for COVID-19 are approved antiviral agents or antibodies against diseases other than COVID-19. The conceptual antiviral mechanisms for these drugs are summarized in Figure 2[6].
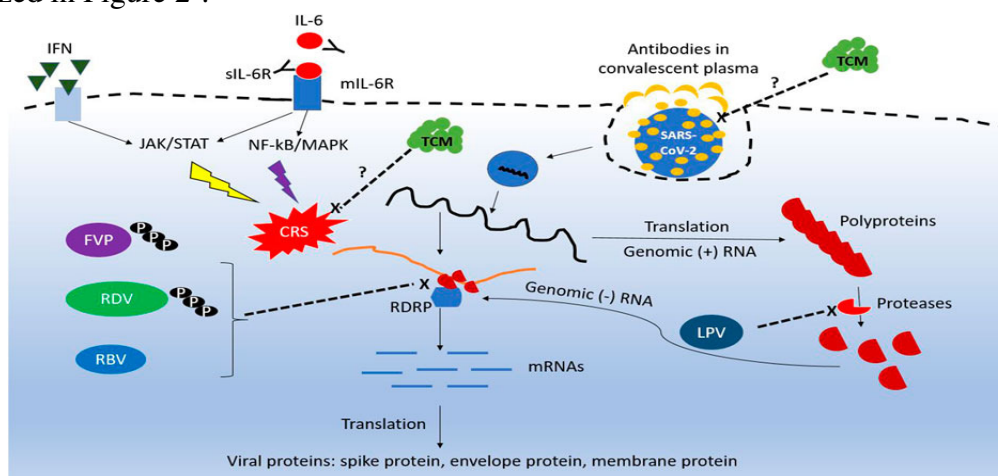
Figure 2: Conceptual diagram of the mechanism for repurposing antiviral agents against SARS-CoV-2.

1. Remdesivir is a broad-spectrum antiviral agent that previously demonstrated antiviral activity against SARS-CoV-2 in vitro. Based on results from three randomized, controlled clinical trials that showed that remdesivir was superior to placebo in shortening the time to recovery in adults who were hospitalized with mild-to-severe COVID-19, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved remdesivir for clinical use in adults and pediatric patients

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

(over age 12 years and weighing at least 40 kilograms or more) to treat hospitalized patients with COVID-19.[7]

2. Lopinavir/ritonavir is an FDA-approved combo therapy for the treatment of HIV and was proposed as antiviral therapy against COVID-19 during the early onset of the pandemic. Data from a randomized control trial that reported no benefit was observed with lopinavir-ritonavir treatment compared to standard of care in patients hospitalized with severe COVID-19.[8]

3. Ribavirin: Ribavirin is a guanosine analog and acts against both RNA and DNA viruses. It acts by multiple mechanisms. It interferes with the functioning of polymerase enzyme. It also causes the destabilization of viral RNA and also inhibits inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase and thereby inhibits the formation of guanosine. It has shown its efficacy in SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV epidemic. Initially, it was given in a dose of 4-g oral loading dose followed by a 1.2-g oral dose every 8 hr. The dose was then modified to 500 mg IV BID or TID. Low cost of ribavirin and its efficacy to treat COVID infection justify its use in clinical trials.[9]

4. Favipiravir: Favipiravir has been shown its efficacy in the treatment of influenza, and Ebola virus is basically a prodrug and acts by inhibiting RNA-dependent RNA polymerase inhibitor. Favipiravir has shown its antiviral efficacy against SARS infection in in- vitro studies.[10]

5. Other Antivirals

Oseltamivir, a neuraminidase inhibitor approved for the treatment of influenza, has no documented in vitro activity against SARSCoV-2. The COVID-19 outbreak in China initially occurred during peak influenza season so a large proportion of patients received empirical oseltamivir therapy until the discovery of SARS-CoV-2 as the cause of COVID-19.

Umifenovir (also known as Arbidol) is a more promising repurposed antiviral agent with a unique mechanism of action targeting the S protein/ACE2 interaction and inhibiting membrane fusion of the viral envelope. The agent is currently approved in Russia and China for the treatment and prophylaxis of influenza and is of increasing interest for treating COVID-19 based on in vitro data suggesting activity against SARS.[11]

Other drugs for COVID-19 infection

1. Hydroxychloroquine and chloroquine were proposed as antiviral treatments for COVID-19 initially during the pandemic. However, data from randomized control trials evaluating the use of hydroxychloroquine with or without azithromycin in hospitalized patients did not improve the clinical status or overall mortality compared to placebo.[12]

2. Ivermectin is an FDA-approved anti-parasitic drug used worldwide in the treatment of COVID based on an in vitro study that showed inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 replication.[13]

3. Interferons has been noted in the previously published literature that IFN-I treatment has activity against MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV.[20] It has been investigated in numerous experiments both in vitro and in vivo.[14]

4. Tocilizumab is an anti-interleukin-6 receptor alpha receptor monoclonal antibody that has been indicated for various rheumatological diseases. The data regarding the use of this agent is mixed. It was suggested in recent literature that IL-6 is one of the most crucial cytokines which was documented to be involved in COVID-19-induced cytokine storms. Thus, tocilizumab emerged as one of the treatment strategies among COVID-19-infected patients.[15]

5. **Gimsilumab:** Gimsilumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody. Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) is documented to be involved in hyperinflammation of the lung and increase in pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. Gimsilumab is thought to act on these GM-CSFs.[16]

6. **Baricitinib** is an oral selective inhibitor of Janus kinase (JAK) 1 and JAK 2 currently indicated for moderate to severely active rheumatoid arthritis patients. Baricitinib was considered a potential treatment for COVID-19 based on its inhibitory effect on SARS-CoV-2 endocytosis in vitro and on the intracellular signaling pathway of cytokines that cause the late-onset hyperinflammatory state that result in severe illness.

7. **Ruxolitinib** is another oral selective inhibitor of JAK 1 and 2 that is indicated for myeloproliferative disorders, polycythemia vera, and steroid-resistant GVHD. Similar to baricitinib, it has been hypothesized to have an inhibitory effect on cytokines' intracellular signaling pathway, making it a potential treatment against COVID-19.

8. **Azithromycin**: Viral load reduction in COVID-19 patients was found to be significantly associated with hydroxychloroquine treatment which was further reinforced by the addition of azithromycin. However, its use along with chloroquine might result in prolonged QT syndrome.[17]

9. **Convalescent plasma:** CP or immune plasma has materialized as one-fourth buoyant treatments for COVID-19 infection. Plasma that is collected from an infected individual which is then transfused into infected patients as a post exposure prophylaxis is termed as CP. Antibodies that are derived from CP are able to neutralize a virus by inhibition of its replication. The use of CP therapy among patients infected with COVID-19 was approved by FDA on March 24, 2020.[18]

Immunomodulatory Agents:

1) **Corticosteroids:** The use of corticosteroids is to decrease the host inflammatory response in lung which may lead to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and lung injury. It can cause adverse effect including the risk of secondary infection and delayed viral clearance. Corticosteroids had the limited direct evidence in COVID–19.

2) **Anticytokine:** Monodonal antibodies directed against key of inflammatory cytokines and the innate immune response represent potential class of adjunctive therapies for COVID 19. The use of anticytokine underlying pathophysiology of significant organ damage in lungs and other organ caused by an amplified immune response.

Vaccine for COVID-19:

The most effective long term strategy for long term prevention of future outbreaks of this virus would be the development of vaccine providing protective immunity. A minimum of 12 to 18 month would be required before wide spread vaccine development. India is currently administering AstraZeneca's COVID-19 vaccine, which is manufactured by the Serum Institute and branded Covishield, and a shot developed by Bharat Biotech called COVAXIN.

Limitations:

This review article is an overview of various relevant published data in this area of practice. Despite through review of drugs, many continuously evolving newer drugs under trial may be missed as their data not be published online.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Conclusion:

The COVID-19 pandemic is still severe, and most of the drugs currently available for COVID-19 are not designed specifically against SARS-CoV-2. The search for effective antiviral agents specific to SARS-CoV-2 is still ongoing. The potential drugs for COVID-19 are summarized in to the current review. In conclusion, in addition to antiviral medications, the COVID-19 vaccine is the most promising option for ending the present pandemic. Patients in the early stages of COVID-19 may benefit from antiviral drugs. In addition to antiviral therapy, anti-inflammatory agents may aid crucial in COVID-19 patients with cytokine release syndrome. When used with other antiviral drugs, traditional Chinese medicines may offer advantages in terms of immunomodulation and virus suppression.

References:

1. *Banerjee A, Kulcsar K, Misra V, Frieman M, Mossman K. Bats and coronaviruses. Viruses. 2019 Jan 9; 11(1):41.*
2. *Coronavirus infections-more than just the common cold. Paules CI, Marston HD, Fauci AS. JAMA. 2020;323:707–708*
3. *Goldsmith JA, Hsieh CL, Abiona O. Cryo-EM structure of the 2019-nCoV spike in the prefusion conformation. Science. 2020;367:1260–1263.*
4. *Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. Lancet. 2020;395:497–506.*
5. *WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard | WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard with Vaccination Data. Covid19.who.int*
6. *Chen PL, Lee NY, Cia CT, Ko WC, Hsueh PR. A Review of Treatment of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Therapeutic Repurposing and Unmet Clinical Needs. Front. Pharmacol. 2020;11:584956.*
7. *Malin JJ, Suárez I, Priesner V, Fätkenheuer G, Rybniker J. Remdesivir against COVID-19 and other viral diseases. Clin Microbiol Rev. 2021;34:e00162-20.*
8. *Simone M, Alberto P, Benedetta L, Igor V, Davide P and Carlo T. Role of Lopinavir/Ritonavir in the Treatment of Covid-19: A Review of Current Evidence, Guideline Recommendations, and Perspectives. J. Clin. Med. 2020;9:2050.*
9. *Falzarano D, de Wit E, Martellaro C, Callison J, Munster VJ, Feldmann H. Inhibition of novel beta coronavirus replication by a combination of interferon-alpha2b and ribavirin. Sci Rep 2013;3:1686.*
10. *Oestereich L, Lüdtke A, Wurr S, Rieger T, Muñoz-Fontela CS. Günther successful treatment of advanced Ebola virus infection with T-705 (favipiravir) in a small animal model. Antiviral Res 2014;105: 17-21.*
11. *JamesM. Sanders; Marguerite L. Monogue; Tomasz Z. Jodlowski,; James B. Cutrell; Pharmacologic Treatments for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) A Review, JAMA. 2020;323(18):1824-1836.*
12. *Alexandre B. Cavalcanti, Fernando G. Zampieri, Regis G. Rosa, Luciano C.P. Azevedo, Hydroxychloroquine with or without Azithromycin in Mild-to-Moderate Covid-19, N Engl J Med 2020; 383: 2041-2052.*

13. *S. Ahmed, M.M. Karim, A.G. Ross et al., A five-day course of ivermectin for the treatment of COVID-19 may reduce the duration of illness, International Journal of Infectious Diseases. 2021;103:214–216.*

14. *Erwan S, François-Xavier L, Yazdan Y, France M, Nathan P. Type 1 interferons as a potential treatment against COVID-19. Antiviral Research. 2020;178:104791.*

15. *Liu D, Zhang T, Wang Y and Xia L. Tocilizumab: The Key to Stop Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)-Induced Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS)? Front. Med. 2020;7:571-597.*

16. *Bonaventura A, Vecchié A, Wang TS, Lee E, Cremer PC et al. Targeting GM-CSF in COVID-19 Pneumonia: Rationale and Strategies. Front. Immunol. 2020;11:1625.*

17. *Gautret P, Lagier JC, Parola P, Hoang VT, Meddeb L, Mailhe M, et al. Hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin as a treatment of COVID-19: Results of an open-label non-randomized clinical trial. Int J Antimicrob Agents 2020; 56: 105949.*

18. *Sharma D, Sharma N, Sharma P, Subramaniam G. Review of investigational drugs for coronavirus disease 2019. J Edu Health Promot 2021; 10: 31.*

Use of E- resources in Teaching Learning Process

Prof. Dr. S. P. Nimbhorkar

Librarian

G. S. Gawande College, Umarkhed, Dist. Yavatmal

Abstract:

The traditional library systems ore going to transfer to e-library and digital library these libraries provide various services to users through online. In this library there are total material are available in electronic forms and user can access materials without boundaries and any time. E-resources are part of the invisible web which is essentially information accessible the internet on the help of various search engines such as Google, yahoo, rediffmail, hotmoil. Alta Vista etc.

Keywords:- e- Resources .Teaching Learning , E- book,

Introduction -

E-books are usually found in proprietary devices some may be accessible through a central server. E-resources have been used to get update information within one second its vital role as information repositories in promoting the use of information. E-resources give challenges of the traditional libraries such as emergence of digital information, e-resources, audio video information etc. E-resources will provide the library services to there home via internet and multimedia sources. The internet has emerged as the most powerful medium for storage and information sources on this net lot of pages are available on the various topics and these information are very useful for teaching and learning process. In modern age information technology has been emerged and very rapid development of e-resources among various topics like e-books, e-journals, and e-database etc. The traditional library systems are going to transfer to e-library and digital library these libraries provide various services to users through online. In this library there are total material are available in electronic forms and user can access materials without boundaries and any time. E-resources are part of the invisible web which is essentially information accessible the internet on the help of various search engines such as Google, yahoo, rediffmail, hotmail,AltaVista etc.

Objectives-

To analyze the teachers of use of e-resources for teaching and learning process.

To find out how to use e-resources among their teaching and learning process and which resources are useful for teachers.

To find what are the problems face by teachers among achieving e-resources on the various topics.

4. To search can internet and electronic resources such as e-books, e-journals ,e-data base replace print resources.

Need for electronics resources in Libraries-Electronics resources is the paperless materials available on electronic forms. There are various reasons for requiring electronics resources in digital libraries and academic libraries for teaching learning process. There are Demand From users, Easy Accession, Users preference Advancement and Update information on various topics.

Types of e-resources-

1 .E-Database-

There are number of databases available on the internet and network they are either free or with charges.The networked databases are locally informed database, Regional database, Wide databases and publishers databases etc.

2.CD Room Databases-

There are various databases available in CD Rom or DVD Rom Such as International Dissertation Abstracts, Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology, Insider Social Sciences and encyclopaedia of international who's who etc.

3.E-Journals -E_

journals is an electronics forms of a journals they can use through computer or mobile and other devices. Its we can access without binderies via internet and network. Today's e-journals playing role in academic libraries because of this information is very update and current so role of e-journals in teaching and learning process is very vital. Lot of e-journals are available on the N-List projects and other website provide e-journals free of cost.

4. E-Books-

e-books is an electronics books that can be read by using a personal computer or mobile. Users can view full text of e-books in HTML an PDF formats through online. In modern academic Libraries e-books are very essential for teaching and learning process because they can access without binderies.

5. Internet-

Internet is a network of network. It is a worldwide collection of multiples computer networks. It is capable to transformation across the Geographical boundaries in electronics formats at a very fast speed.

Importance of e-resources-

e- resources provide access to literally of magazines, newspapers books and journals.

Thousands of World Wide Web sites exist, creating an exciting information infrastructure for retrieving as well as publishing any types of documents.

Several publishers have policies to make their articles available on the web as soon as publishable.

Electronics information generally offer articles in PDF format which is a highly compressed format. A modest size hard disk can store hundreds of articles.

Most electronics journals in their HTML version provide a lot of thinking facilities wherein citations are linked to their full text. e-resources are free to library users access in anywhere in any place through internet for 24 hours a day, 7 day a week you don't have to wait for the library to open to access them.

You can search our e-resources to find article on a particular subjects from many different publications at the same time without having to search each publication separately.

Conclusion :-

Libraries are no longer confined within the walls of physical building but are virtual electronically stable. Majority teachers and students use of e-resources for teaching learning process.

References-

1) *N-list. (2014, february 20). Retrieved from http://nlist.inflibnet. ac.in/*
2) *Dhar, M. (2010). Research and technical libraries. New Delhi:Ess Ess Publication.*
3) *Lakshmi. (2010). Recent trends in library science. (I ed.).*
4) *New Delhi: Sarup Book Publishers Pvt.Ltd.jena, S. (2013). let for library professionals. New Delhi: SSDN Publishers &Distributors.*
5) *Waghmode, S. (2014, February 10). Role of inflibnet in growth and development of higher education in india.University News, 52(06), 10.*
6) *Sethunath. (2012). Digital library systems. New Delhi: CRESCENT Pub.Corporation.*

Research Design: Definition and Procedure

Dr. S. B. Kalamkar
(M.Com., M.Phil., Ph.D.)
Astt. Prof.
New Arts, Commerce &Science College
Ahmednagar

Deepika Shrikant Sonawane
Research Student
deepikasonawane041@gmail.com

Introduction -

Research design means a process by which analyst will be in a position to understand the structure of the research and the various steps to be taken in the process of research. Research is supposed to understand the type of data required for the research. The area of the study and the time during which research is required to be completed. As such it naturally indicate outline of the research words and its operational application.

Research design has been defined by various scholars in a number of ways but all essentially describing is as a plan of action'. The dictionary definition of research design states it as a " Systematic planning of research, usually including 1) the formulation of a strategy to resolve a particular question 2) the collection and recording of the verification 3) the processing and analysis of these data and their interpretation, and 4) the publication of results" .

According to Pauline young research as the logical and systematic planning and directing a segment of research. The design, according to her, results from interpret a general scientific model into varied research procedures.

 "Research design is the idea, formation and plan of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and control variance."

The other important component will naturally be related to sample which will be needed in research work and method to select such samples is related to the collection and analysis of the data .Taking in to consideration decisions the research design can be classified as under.

Classification of Research Design-

1) Sampling design - It relates to the method of selecting article for the purpose of study.
2) Observational design- This relates to the situation under which observation are made.
3) Statistical design – This relates to information and data which is to be collected and is further required to be analyzed.
4) Operational design- This deals with certain techniques carried out in the process of research.

Features of Research Design -

Research design is a plan which specifies which type of information will be relevant to the research study.

The collection and analysis of the data requires the plan to be specified which will be used for research study.

Research design has main prominence on time period involved and financial outlay required.

The research project may suffer if these aspects of time and finance are developed as constraints. Therefore research design has to have -

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Proper understanding of research problem
Data collection procedure
Population to be studied
Data analysis methods

Need for Research Design -

Research design is needed because it facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research functioning, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money. Research design stands for advance planning of the methods to be adopted for accumulating the relevant data and the techniques to be used in their analysis, keeping in view the object of the research and the availability of staff, time and money. Preparation of the research design should be done with great care as any mistake in it may upset the entire project. It has a great bearing on sureness of the results arrived at and as such compose the firm foundation of the entire edifice of the research work. The design helps the researcher to organize his ideas in a form where by it will be possible for him to look for flaws and inadequacies. Such a design can even be given to other for their comments and critical evaluation.

Steps for Procedure of a Research Design -

According to Pauline V. Young, "A study design includes the following component parts which are inter-dependent and not mutually exclusive:

1) Source of information - i) Documentary sources ii) Personal sources iii) Library sources.
2) Nature of study.
3) Objectives of study.
4) Socio- cultural context of study.
5) Geographical sector to be covered by the study.
6) Period of time to be encompassed (Socio- temporal context)
7) Dimensions of study and sampling procedures.
8) The basis for selecting the data.
9) Definition of terms.
10) Working or exploratory hypothesis and
11) Techniques of study.

A Research design for socio-logical problems, the researcher should proceed step by step in following order:

1) **Decide on a general topic (Title of the investigation) –** The title of any research project should be as brief as possible, b) should be as precise as possible, and c) should project the scope of the problem in generalized terms.

2) **Review the relevant prior Literature** – A good reading of primary and secondary source materials drown from law library is indispensable for an empirical.

3) **Scope of the investigation** - The scope of any investigation is dependent on several factors such as the time, money and manpower available to the investigator.

4) **Objectives of the study –** Objectives which are within the scope of the investigator will be spelt out in the form of statements.

5) **Formulation of hypothesis –** The hypothesis that is to be tested by the analyzer should contain the following criteria-

   1. Must be an appropriate answer to the specific problem that demands an answer

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

2. Should have logical simplicity
3. Should be communicate in a quantified form.
4. Must be verifiable Must be stated in such a way as to allow it to be refuted.
5. Selection of the sample- No analyzer can study the entire population and hence Select a few individuals belonging to a habitants.
6. Data collection - One must be careful in the choice of research method or through which he intends to collect data he should decide about use of instruments Such as questionnaires, interview, project techniques, observation schedules etc.
7. Analysis and interpretation of the data- The recorded facts have to be classified and logically   arranged .The researcher has to identify the relationship between facts or set of facts with other facts or set of facts. The analysis of facts is being done in most actual research by using tables and cross tables.
8. Verification of results- Other studies should be selected for verification having the same characteristics of the present study.

6) Operational Designing-

Time budgeting: The object should be broken up in suitable stages and time required for completion of each stage of work should be specified.

Cost estimation: The cost of the project is to be estimated in headings. The expenditure has to be calculated different stages of research.

Organizational framework: An organizational chart indicating the position, tasks and number of persons, their level of qualifications required to fill the different positions should be given.

Geographical areas to be covered by the study: Each socio-cultural area should also be studied in relation to its physical and geographical aspects.

Conclusion -

A research design is prepared for accumulating and analyzing new facts for interpreting the already available facts in a new way. There are several research designs and the analyzer must decide in advance of Collection and analysis of data so as to which design would prove to be more appropriate for his research estimate. He must give due weight to various points such as the types of universe and its nature, the objective of his study the resource list or the Sampling size, desired standard of accuracy and the like when taking a decision in Respect of the outline for his research project.

Reference-

1) *Dr. S.R. Myneni, Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad (Haryana)*
2) *Young Pauline V. Scientific, Social Surveys & Research, New Delhi, PHI, 1982, P.131*
3) *C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology Methods & Techniques, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2014*
4) *www.researchwikipedia.com*
5) *www.researchmethodology.com*
6) *www.inflibnet.com*

Effect of Physico – Chemical Parameter on Phytoplankton Blooms of Water

Dr. S. P. Khairnar, Dr. H. P. Thakur, Mrs. Yogita S. Patil
S. P. H. Mahila College, Malegaon Camp
patilysp@gmail.com

Abstract:

Due to over population and urbanization have created serious problems to our water bodies (river, lake, dam etc). Industrial effluents and domestic sewage are directly discharged into water bodies. The Changes in atmosphere temperature, humidity are also impact on river water. Due to this reason, change the physical, chemical and biological parameter of river water. Assess the direct effects of nutrient loading and physical variations in water quality. The results indicate that the river experienced phytoplankton blooms at same sampling site. This paper also focus on Correlation between physical, chemical parameter and phytoplankton population of river.

Keyword: Physico – Chemical Parameter, phytoplankton, Godavari river

Introduction:

Godavari River contains a wide variety of water resources. The Godavari river arises near the Trimbak in the district of Nasik in the Indian state of Maharashtra. The river is approximately 1,465 km long. It flows in the eastward direction through the state of Maharashtra and joins the Bay of Bengal in Andhra Pradesh. River Godavari is under the serious threat as a result of the growing Urbanization and industrialization especially at Nashik. Physical parameters measured during this study included water temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, conductivity, and pH. The chemical makeup of the water was investigated by measuring the composition of nitrogen and phosphorus in the water. Two biological parameters, COD and BOD, were examined to assess the direct effects of nutrient loading and physical variations in water quality. The results indicate that the river experienced no serious phytoplankton blooms during the monitoring period.

Material and methods:

Three sampling stations of Godavari River were selected for the collection of water and algal samples during period of study at Nasik city during year 2017. Water samples for analysis were taken from collection sites at monthly intervals. The physical, chemical and biological parameters tests were conducted immediately after collection of samples at the respective sampling stations. Other samples were brought to the laboratory for analysis.

Discussion:

Water temperature is one of the most important ecological factors which control the physiological behaviour and distribution of organisms. The minimum temperature difference between the atmospheric temperature and water temperature plays a major role in the production biology of shallow water bodies as put forward by Ganpati, (1962); Density of planktonic groups was observed during the period, when the temperature was most suitable for growth and reproduction. Mehta, (1999). During the study at the Godavari river it was observed that all the biotic components studied were temperature dependent and there was a fluctuation in the abundance of biotic components with the variation in temperature. There was a significant

correlation between water temperature and total phytoplankton. In high Turbidity light penetration is lower to be utilized by aquatic plants for photosynthesis. Adebisi, (1981).

Jain and Srivastava, (1989) reported an inverse relationship of dissolved oxygen with temperature. The low oxygen content during summer season may be due to high temperature, low water. Increase in the temp. of water in summer have resulted in decrease of D.O. during this period. Schindler et. al., (1971) also observed an increase in photosynthetic activity causing greater production of oxygen during winter months in Canadian lakes. A decrease in oxygen content that led to poor growth of phytoplanktons. Bhadauriya (2004)

The Godavari river was polluted and water quality was deteriorated during the summer months due to the presence of large loads of organic waste. In monsoon, when natural water enter into water, eutrophication process of water was carried. There was a total shift in algal blooms. In the month of May, June and before rainy season, there is increase in phytoplankton population, which clearly indicates that high temperature is responsible for increased phytoplankton population, it is positively correlated. Physico-chemical parameters such as iron, pH, phosphates, DO, organic matter have significantly influenced phytoplanktons (diatoms) but temperature, pH and DO, BOD were closely related to phytoplankton abundance. (Table No. 1). The total number of phytoplanktons were found maximum in the month of June, July whereas minimum were observed in the month of January and February.

Table 1 : Co-efficient Correlation between physic- chemical parameter and Phytoplanktons.

	Phytoplanktons (org/ml)		
	Site - A	Site – B	Site – C
Temperature (0C)	0.889	0.889	0.887
Turbidity (NTU)	0.786	0.815	0.802
Conductivity	0.758	0.733	0.778
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/lit.)	0.879	0.844	0.831
pH	0.411	0.510	0.507
Free Carbon-dioxide (mg/lit.)	0.916	0.932	0.922
Free Ammonia (mg/lit.)	-0.849	-0.917	-0.900
Nitrites (mg/lit.)	-0.066	0.068	0.030
Sulphates (mg/lit.)	0.862	0.873	0.863
Phosphates (mg/lit.)	0.854	0.871	0.869
Chlorides (mg/lit.)	0.941	0.924	0.918
Total Hardness (mg/lit.)	-0.766	-0.762	-0.743
Lead (mg/lit.)	0.434	0.274	0.506
Copper (mg/lit.)	0.636	0.738	0.525
Zinc (mg/lit.	0.919	0.058	-0.122
Dissolved oxygen (mg/lit.)	-0.854	-0.834	-0.837
BOD (mg/lit.)	0.911	0.910	0.896
COD) (mg/lit.)	0.544	0.510	0.510

Conclusion:

The seasonal variations show direct relationship with physico-chemical analysis such as pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen carbon-dioxide phosphates, etc. and it clearly indicates that

there is a direct relationship between phytoplanktons. Zafar (1986). Patil, et al. (2013). In winters, small growth of phytoplanktons may be due to low temperature. During the study period maximum growth was found in summer to rainy season. Sometimes excess rains also affect planktons due to agriculture runoff water, sewage waste. Phytoplanktons were found maximum number at the all site. The pH, temperature, intensity of light penetration and organic matter may be responsible for the phytoplankton production. Agale and Patel (2014):

Bibliography:

1) *Adebisi, A.A. (1981) : The physico-chemical hydrology of a tropical seasonal river upper Ogun river Nigeria. Hydrobiologia, 79 (2) : 157-165.*

2) *Agale M. C. and Patel N.G. (2014): Diatoms and their correlation with physicochemicaparameters and seasonal variations of Budki medium irrigation tank, Shirpur (M.S.) India. Indian Journal of Plant Sciences, 3 (3) :44-51.*

3) *Bhadauriya A. (2004): Limnological studies of polluted aquatic System of Noon River at Ragauli (Orai) in Bundelkhand Region with special reference to algal population. Phd Thesis, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi.*

4) *Ganpati, S.V. (1962) : A five year investigation of the Almati reservoir Madras part I. Hydrobiological conditions. Envir. Hitch 4 : 1 – 15.*

5) *Mehta, Vijay (1999) : Eco-physiology and conservation of Kala Talav. Ph.D. Thesis., Uni. - Mumbai.*

6) *Patil, S., Patil, S. S., & Sathe, T. V. (2013). Limnological status of Khanapur freshwater reservoir from Ajara tahsil, Kolhapur district (MS), India. Int. J. Sci. Env. Tec, 2(6).*

7) *Zafar, A.R. (1986) : Seasonality of phytoplankton in some South Indian lakes. Hydrobiologia, 138 : 177 - 187.*

Education for Women Empowerment

Madhuri Petkar
Research Scholar, JJT University

There has been a golden history of women's education, lies in an oldest civilization, Sumer, now in Italy, 3500 BC, women learned to write and scribe. In ancient Egypt girls taught to read and write. They had Goddess of reading, writing and arithmetic her name was Seshat. In Italy, in 1678, Elena Piscopia became the first woman to gain PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) in the world

In Buddhist Era 2600 BC, both genders – Males and Females were provided with equal opportunity for gaining knowledge through education. We have many women who reached to the utmost level of knowledge called as "Theri" (Lady Monk/ Fksjh). Some of the Theri can be listed as, Theri Sanghmitra, Theri Patachara, Theri Migarmata and so on.

Education is such a tool which keeps the woman on toes. With the help of education woman empowers herself for any upcoming situation. Educated woman knows her value and can fight for her respect, maintains her own dignity, strives for her best as she is having the sense of responsibility for her own, her family and for her nation. With education, woman gains freedom of thoughts and can bring about the positive attitudinal change. Education empowers woman with the knowledge, skills and values they need for themselves to face the world. Education is the milestone of woman empowerment because it enables them to respond to challenges to fight with their ages ago customs, rituals for changing their roles and thus the life.

Women have always shared a fifty percent of population in the whole world but remained untapped, underestimated and unaware of self worth. It is because the journey of woman is planned and directed by the man at every step of her life which made her to think secondary for herself. Since ages women were placed under the adverse circumstances and were allotted undignified treatment. All the cultures are manmade and only for the beneficent for men and women were dominated by them and had to follow them blindly without even thinking of its significance.

In Georgia, in 1880, education was made compulsory through Education Act in order to provide education to both males and females. In Britain, in 1975 onwards the Sex Determination Act came into force, banned discrimination against the basis of gender or marital status and education was made open for boys as well as girls in the area of employment, education, training and provision of goods and services. It meant that Cambridge University could no longer prioritise male students over females ones. In India education got open to all as soon as the Constitution came into existence in 1947.

Gender based violence in schools, colleges and at workplace still present now days. It undetermined the right to education and present a major challenge to achieve gender equality as it negatively impacts girl's participation and their retention in schools and colleges. Survey in 55 developing countries reveals that girls are more likely to be drop out of school than boys. United Nations Sustainable Developmental Goals: Goal no 4 aims to "ensure that all the girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education." United Nations Sustainable Developmental Goals: Goal no 5 aims to "achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls." According to the Education Commission's Learning

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Generation report in 2016, "only 2 of 35 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have equal number of boys and girls in school – the lowest proportions of countries with gender parity."

Educated women obtain better jobs and therefore make money. According to the Global citizen, just one year of the secondary education can increase a women's lifetime earnings by up to 20% thus it converts the cycle of poverty into prosperity. "Education as a means of empowerment of woman leads to increase in income. Thus it is equipping woman to be economically independent, self-reliant and have a positive self esteem to enable them to face any difficult situation and they should be able to participate in developmental activities. Empowered women should be able to participate in the process of decision making. Education will be the only factor which would play the most crucial role in empowering women." Jhavala (2001) that's why never underestimate the power of a kind woman. Kindness is a choice that comes from incredible strength and kindness is her "will power".

The gender pay gap is a real and consistent problem since long. A detailed and thorough new wage gap from George Town centre on education and workforce sheds light on that. Researchers have found that at every level of education women need to earn one additional degree in order for their average salaries to line up with men' s average salaries. In 2015 women earned 57% of bachelor's degrees and resources found that women have widely embraced the strategy of getting ore education in order to earn equal amount of money.

Education increases women's political participation. A study out of Gombe State University in Nigeria found that there is direct relationship between women's educational attainment and political participation. An educated woman fights for her rights. Education makes her realise of self worth. It is said that, "She remembered who she was and the game changed." She understands her own value and don't let others to take an advantage of hers as she can differentiate between good and bad. Education is the milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to respond to challenges to confront their traditional role and change their life.

Amartya Sen focuses on, "Illiteracy and innumeracy are forms of insecurity in themselves and not to be able to read or write or count or communicate is a tremendous deprivation."According to Country Report of Government of India, "Empowerment means moving from weaker position to execute power."Women have made major changes in choosing their careers. According to Eleanor Roosevelt, "A woman is like a tea bag – you can't tell how strong she is until you put her in hot water." Today women now make up nearly half of all business majors; women have dominated areas such as field of Psychology, Social work and field of education. Behind every successful woman is herself.

"You educate a man; you educate a man alone but you educate a woman; you educate a generation." She takes care of her family. She stands by her husband in all crises as well as she shares with him all success as she is source of inspiration to man. She plays a key role in the preparation and serving of nutritious meals and care of clothing. The whole burden of child bearing and child rearing tasks are carried out by the woman in the family. She transmits social heritage to the child. They have to rise in such a way that they should work against women violence, exploitation in household as well as at work place; thus to shape their personalities. They are supposed to create awareness about human rights, human rights and child rights. She inculcates these value in her children based on the ethics for betterment of society. So law should be made in the interest of women's and they should be provided with lots of job opportunities. She will definitely come out with best for herself, her family, build a nation and the world. Just give her the wings.

References:

1) *National commission on self employed women and women in the informal sector Report (1988), New Delhi.*
2) *Prameela Margaret (2018) International Journal of Development Research, 2018 Nov; 8: 2*
3) *Nneka B Dean (2017) Georgia Southern University, Honours Program Thesis, 269. http://www.google.com*
4) *http://www.ieltsbuddy.com*
5) *http://www.worldbank.org*
6) *http://www.unicef.org*

Role of Legislation Preventing Corruption in India

Dr. M. H. Hebbal

Assistant Professor of Sociology

Government First Grade College, Haveri .

E Mail: mujamilmh@gmail.com

Contact: 9449419905/ 7892697367

Abstract:

The world observes December 9th as Anti Corruption day which start from 2003 by United Nations General Assembly this Convection adopted against Corruption. The Anti Corruption day is aimed raise awareness against corruption and make respected Government to take action against corruption. Corruption may define as giving and taking bribe by breaking rules made by respected Governments. India ranked around 86th in Global Corruption Perception Index during the past year 2020.

Key words: corruption, fugitive's offenders, ombudsman

Introduction:

Corruption is a one of the social evil or social disease which impacts poor and venerable group of the society due to the corruption Nation development factors such as education, clean water, health, infrastructure etc. The UN Convection against Corruption started in 2003 covering major 5 factors which are

A) Preventive measures

B) Criminalization and Law enforcement

C) International co-operation.

D) Asset recovery

E) Technical assistance and information exchange.

Almost all the nations in the world having few forms corruption which are named as. A) Taking bribe, B) Trading influence, etc.

Research Paper Methodology.

This Research paper prepared with help of secondary data that has been collected or already existed. For example data published in News paper, Books, You tube Channels, News Channel, Goi websites and Magazines etc.

Objectives:

A) To understand the impact of corruption on the development of India.

B) To understand the steps taken by Government of India to stop Corruption.

India is large scale populated democratic nation in which more than 121.02 population according to the 2011 census report of India, hence the evil spirit of corruption making hurdles in its development and to prevent India made few efforts in the forms of legislations to stop corruption in India. These efforts are mentioned are as below.

    a) Independent central vigilance commission -1964.

    b) The Judges (Inquiry) Act -1968

    c) Central Information Commission -2005

    d) Whistle Blowers Protection Act -2011

    e) The Lokapal and Lokayukth Act -2013

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

f) Benami Transaction Act – 2016
g) The prevention of corruption amended Act-2018.
h) Prevention of money laundering amended Act-2019
i) Abolishing personal interviews to the recruitment to the lower level posts.
j) Abolishing attestation by Government servants for the submission of Certificates.
k) Demonetization is also considered another step to control corruption.
Explanations:

Independent central vigilance commission- 1964

Central Vigilance Commission set by Government of India in Feb 1964 on the recommendation of committee on prevention of corruption headed by santhanam to advise and guide Central Government Agencies in the field of vigilance.

Central Information Commission - 2005

Central Information Commission established by Government of India in the year 2005 it is a statutory body established under the Right to information Act 2005, the commission consisting chief information commissioner and members not exciding 10 members.

Lokpal and Lokayukta Act – 2013

Another crucial law against corruption is Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, this legislation aims to create anti corruption ombudsman in the form of Lokapal to look over the central cases and Lokayukth for the satiate level cases thus Lokapal consist of a chair person and eight members this Act is having an authority to investigate all the public servants including the Prime Minister, the Government of India restricting the corruption not only by the legislations but also putting its efforts with international relations, for example

1. Joint efforts made by G-20 counters to form mechanism that denies entry and safe havens to fugitive economic offenders.
2. United nation convection against corruption another effort trying to putting end to the corruption.
3. India also suggested financial action task force called to assign priority focus on establishing priority focus on eradicating corruption from international level.

Benami Transaction Act – 2016.

Benami Transaction Act-2016 (prohibition) amended Act took on the place in the year 2016, the amendment act seeks to have provisions of the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act 1988 to curb the issues of black money and money laundering in the country.

The prevention of Corruption amended Act - 2018

In July 2018 parliament amended the prevention of corruption Act to enhance transference and accountability, the new act makes collecting or giving bribery made punishable by 7 years, however it should be reported in 7 days. Criminal misconduct redefined to cover misappropriation of property amassing disproportionate assets, Act also made pre– investigation approval made mandatory.

Economic Offenders Act -2018

In the same year 2018 Economic Offenders Act passed by Government of India this act aim to providing law to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the law in India, perhaps the Act designated special court to deter person as fugitive economic offender. The Act covers

cases value over rupees 100 corer. At present 28 fugitive economic offenders are living outside India.

Prevention of money laundering amended Act -2019

This is the Act which relates with finical matters which comes on to effect on 2019 from august 1st Money laundering is the process of making large amount of money generated by criminal activity, such as drug trafficking or terrorist funding, appear to have come from a legitimate source. Till now money Laundering was not an independent crime, rather dependent on another crime, known as the predicate offence or scheduled offence the proceeds of which are made the subject matter of crime of money laundering.

Conclusion:

India has made it to the top an international list in the corruption but it's one we wouldn't be too proud of. India has the highest bribery rate in Asia according to report corruption watchdog Transference international India also has the most number of people who uses personnel connection to access public services these services includes factors like health, education etc one the main reason raise in the corruption a country like India is complicated Bureaucratic process.

Reference :

1) *https://censusindia.gov.in/*
2) *https://cic.gov.in/who-are-we*
3) *https://www.mondaq.com*
4) *Indian Polity – Laxmikanth*

Consequences of Covid-19 on Social Life

Dr. Gangamma V. Madiwalar,
Guest Faculty, Dept of Sociology,
Government First Gread Collage Sandur

Abstract:

World Health Organization (WHO) announced Corona Virus which is also referred as COVID-19as a syndrome on 11th February 2020. It is a respiratory disease which impacts the health of the individual as a whole. The first case of COVID-19 was first reported in China in December 2019. The WHO acknowledged the novel Corona Virus as a Pandemic disease in March, 2020, which means that the new virus is scattering rapidly across the countries around the world. The symptoms of this virus include, fever, and cough, sore throat and complexity in breathing. Man is a social animal and social relations and connections are necessary to his continuation. The novel Corona virus and the containment actions posed a challenge to the interpersonal and community interactions that with the social distancing measures and isolation, these social affairs became severely impacted. From the human existence, these social associates, interactions and relations have become integral into our life. So, if there is an absence of such connection, definitely leads to traumatic states of loneliness, anxiety, depression, mental disorders, health hazards, and many other issues which impact the life of the individual and the collective society as a whole.

Keywords: COVID-19, social, psychological, impact, health, society

I. Introduction:

The Covid-19 pandemic led to a prolonged exposure to stress. This increased attention might help in managing the present situation and other likely epidemics and pandemics. The security measures adopted in managing the pandemic had different consequences on individuals, according to the social role invested. Some segments of the population seem to be more showing to the risk of anxious, depressive, and post-traumatic symptoms because they are more sensitive to stress.

This paper is a Reviewed paper which is based on secondary in sequence collected from various sources such as published and unpublished Journal Articles, Newspapers, Internet, Books, and Reports of various Government Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Commission. In this reviewed paper, the author has tried to analyze the impact of the COVID-19 in the life of the individual as a whole.

II. Impact on Social life:

We are facing a global health disaster unlike any in the 75-year history of the United Nations — one that is killing people, dispersion human suffering, and upending people's lives. But this is much more than a health crisis. It is a human, economic and social crisis. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which has been characterized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO), is attacking societies at their core.

Impact on Social Relations and Health: Social distancing involves staying away from people to avoid the dispersion and catching the virus. It is a new emerging terminology which means to steer clear of the crowd. This has forced people to work from home and keep away from social gatherings and contacting even their near ones. Eric Kleinberg, a New York

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

University sociologist, stated that "we've also entered a new period of social pain. There's going to be a level of common suffering related to isolation and the cost of social distancing that very few people are discussing this yet." Man is a social animal and social relations and the social connections are integral to human civilization, but, due to the rapid pandemic spread of the virus and the increase of social distancing measures, this web of relationships was severely impacted. From the human existence, these social relations and relations have become integral into way of life. So, if there is absence of such deep meaningful relations it leads to stressful states of anxiety both in body and in mind. Loneliness, anxiety drives, depression, panic states, mental disorders, health hazards, and many other issues impact the life of the individual and the society as a whole. The WHO report on China claimed that no one knows the accurate incubation period for this virus, but symptoms can show up anywhere from one day to two weeks after exposure. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention had issued its highest-level travel alerts for Italy, Iran, South Korea, and China, also advising other countries to restrict travel in these places for the moment. These are the countries with the largest known Corona Virus outbreaks.

Coronavirus Cases in the Worls

Cases	Death	Recovered
193,429,183	4,151,729	175,741,160

Coronavirus Cases in India

Cases	Death	Recovered
31,293,062	419,502	30,468,079

Presently the impacts of COVID-19 in daily life are extensive and have far reaching consequences.

- o Service sector is not being able to provide their proper service
- o Cancellation or postponement of large-scale sports and tournaments
- o Avoiding the national and international travelling and cancellation of services
- o Disruption of celebration of cultural, religious and festive events
- o Undue stress among the population
- o Social distancing with our peers and family members
- o Closure of the hotels, restaurants and religious places
- o Closure of places for entertainment such as movie and play theatres, sports clubs, gymnasiums, swimming pools, and so on.
- o Postponement of examinations
- o Older persons are particularly susceptible to the risk of infection from COVID-19, especially those with chronic health conditions such as hypertension, cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

III. Causes for COVID-19

As overwhelming as the effect of COVID-19 has been on all our lives, scientists were not surprised – they have been predicting a pandemic for years. The fact is, despite huge scientific and medical advances, today the potential for diseases to spread is actually growing, and therefore so too is the risk of outbreaks escalating into epidemics or pandemics. A massive increase in globalisation and connectivity has meant that a virus can spread from one side of the

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143

July - 2021

world to another in mere hours. Here are five key reasons that pandemics are becoming more likely.

1. Global Travel
2. Urbanisation
3. Climate Change
4. Increased Human-Animal Contact
5. Health Worker Shortages

IV. Some common COVID-19 symptoms include:

- A fever
- A persistent cough
- A loss or change in sense of smell or taste

V. Preventions of COVID-19

Finding effective ways to prevent the spread of COVID-19 remains a global challenge.

- Many viruses are preventable through antiviral vaccinations. However, developed and distribute safe and useful vaccines. A vaccine for COVID-19 is to be available any time .

- The best way to prevent the virus from diffusion is by avoiding close contact with people with COVID-19 and washing the hands regularly.

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)Trusted Source recommend washing the hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds per time. This is particularly important after being in public places.

- When soap is not available, use a hand sanitizer with at least 60%Trusted Source alcohol. Avoid touching the face before washing the hands.

- Governments, public bodies, and other organizations are also taking measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Look out for announcements of any new measures to stay up to date.

- People with COVID-19 should stay at home and avoid contact with other people to prevent the illness from spreading. Keep surrounding surfaces as clean as possible and avoid sharing household items.

- Always cover the mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing. Face masks are generally necessary for people who have the illness. Anyone who has regular contact with people with COVID-19 should also wear a face mask.

VI. Conclusion:

Corona virus is impacting the life of the individuals as a whole. It creates a sense of fear and also stress, anxiety and other mental disorders. According to Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) "The outbreak of Corona Virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) may be stressful for people. Fear and anxiety about a disease can be overwhelming and cause strong emotions in adults and children. Coping with stress will make you, the people you care about, and your community stronger."

References:

1. *Center for Disease Control and Prevention, (2020, 03 15). Manage Anxiety & Stress. Retrieved from Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-   ncov/prepare/managing-stress-anxiety.html*

Freeman, S. (05, 03 2020). Systemic social issues reflected in coronavirus outbreak. Retrieved from Ipolitics: https://ipolitics.ca/2020/03/05/systemic-social-issues-reflected-incoronavirus-outbreak/ Government of CANADA (2020, 15 15).community-based measures to mitigate the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in Canada. Retrieved from govenment of Canada: https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirusinfection/health-professionals/public-health-measures-mitigate-covid-19.html

2. *Algeri, D., Gabri, S., and Mazzucchelli, L. (2019). Consulenza psicologica online. Esperienze pratiche, linee guida e ambiti di intervento. Firenze: Giunti Editore.*

3. *Google Scholar*

4. *Huang C., Wang Y., Li X. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. Lancet. 2020;395(10223):497–506. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]*

5. *. Wang M., Cao R., Zhang L. Remdesivir and chloroquine effectively inhibit the recently emerged novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in vitro. Cell Res. 2020;30(3):269–271. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]*

6. *SARS: Causes, symptoms, and prevention (medicalnewstoday.com)*

7. *Everyone Included: Social Impact of COVID-19 | DISD (un.org)*

8. *COVID Live Update: 193,429,183 Cases and 4,151,729 Deaths from the Coronavirus - Worldometer (worldometers.info).*

View's on Women Empowerment

Triveni R. Pol

Research Scholar,

Department of sociology, Karnataka State Akkamahadevi

Women's University, Vijayapura.

Prof. V. B. Korishetti,

Chairperson, Department of sociology, Karnataka

State Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura.

Abstract:

Women Empowerment is closely associated with female empowerment – a fundamental human right that's also key to achieving a more peaceful, successful world. Women's empowerment has become a noteworthy topic of discussion in development and economics as well as social concept. Women empowerment helps in boosting the status of women through literacy, education, training and awareness creation. Empowerment of women enhances the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, improvement policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's expansion in different spheres.

Key words: Empowerment, Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment, Self Empowerment, Gender.

I. Introduction:

In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the essential issue in determining the status of women. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women.

Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources, among others, is not enough. Therefore, they remain for the most part marginalized, poor and socially excluded.

II. Concept Of Women Empowerment:

- Women's empowerment is the process of empowering women including raising the status of women all through education, awareness, literacy, and training.

- Women empowerment is known as gender equality.

- Empowerment means people having power and control over their own lives.

- Women's empowerment means women in advance more power and control over their own lives.

- The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to take up measures of positive preference in favour of women.

- Empowerment is the performance of sharing authority, information and rewards with others. Empowerment should facilitate people to take initiative, make decisions and solve problems.

Income in the hands of women does have an impact on the confidence of women. But it alone is not a enough condition for empowerment. The idea of empowerment is that giving others skills, resources, opportunities, and responsibilities will encourage career growth and enhance satisfaction in the workplace. Empowerment means controlling your own work environment and using your skills and talents in a way that benefits you and your organization, leading to more productivity and better outcomes.

III. Types of Women Empowerment:

According to UN World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2014, there are verified synergies between women's empowerment and economic, social and environmental sustainability. Types of Empowerment However, empowerment of women now can be categorized into five main parts –

1. Social Women Empowerment:

Social empowerment might be one of the most prominent forms of empowerment shown in the mainstream media.

➢ Health: The reduction of infant mortality and maternal mortality, which are sensitive indicators of human development, is a right of way concern. This policy reiterates the national demographic goals for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) set out in the National Population Policy 2000.

➢ Nutrition: Policies that seek to empower them, for example, by humanizing livelihood opportunities, often do not translate into improvements in other areas, notably in their nutritional status. Indeed, many presented measures of women's empowerment have ambiguous associations with indicators of nutritional status.

➢ Housing and Shelter: Shelter acts as a temporary, safe, and transitional place to lead women to a state of empowerment and independence.

➢ Environment: With these additional resources, women also produce more money, achieve career goals and face fewer health issues.

➢ Women in Difficult Circumstances: women who are victims of marital violence, isolated women and prostitutes etc.

➢ Violence against women: All forms of violence against women, physical and mental, whether at domestic or societal levels, as well as those arising from customs, traditions or accepted practices shall be dealt with effectively with a view to eliminate its incidence.

➢ Rights of the Girl Child: These would relate particularly to strict enforcement of laws against prenatal sex selection and the practices of female feticide, female infanticide, child marriage, child abuse and child prostitution etc.

➢ Gender Sensitization: According to UN World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2014, there are proven synergies between women's empowerment and economic, social and environmental sustainability.

➢ International Cooperation: The Policy will aim at implementation of international commitments/obligations in all sectors on empowerment of women such as the Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other such instruments. International, regional and sub-regional cooperation towards the empowerment of women will go on with to be encouraged through sharing of experiences,

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

exchange of ideas and technology, networking with institutions and organizations and through bilateral and multi-lateral partnerships.

➢ Judicial Legal Systems: Legal-judicial system will be made more approachable and gender sensitive to women's needs, mainly in cases of domestic violence and personal assault. New laws will be enacted and existing laws reviewed to ensure that justice is quick and the punishment meted out to the culprits is commensurate with the harshness of the offence.

➢ Decision Making: Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of the goals of empowerment. All measures will be taken to guarantee women equivalent access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate, statutory bodies, as also the advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, and Trusts etc.

Affirmative action such as reservations including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary on a time bound basis. Women–friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process. Progress is also disadvantaged by the low levels of participation and leadership of women in decision-making, at all levels – household, local, regional and national governments, the management of environmental resources, national planning and development structures, national parliaments and global governance.

➢ Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in the Development Process: Policies, programmes and systems will be established to ensure mainstreaming of women's perspectives in all developmental processes, as catalysts, participants and recipients. Wherever there are gaps in policies and programmes, women specific interventions would be undertaken to bridge these. Coordinating and monitoring mechanisms will also be devised to assess from time to time the progress of such mainstreaming mechanisms. Women's issues and concerns as a result will particularly be addressed and reflected in all concerned laws, sectoral policies, plans and programmes of action.

2. Educational Women Empowerment:

➢ Science and Technology: Special measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eradicate illiteracy, construct a gender-sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and get better the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of occupation/vocation/technical skills by women. considerable gains are also noted in the enrolment of girls in primary and secondary education.

3. Economic Women Empowerment:

➢ Poverty Eradication: As income poverty **goes down**, so do women become further more empowered. Development interventions which focus on "practical gender needs", including women's income and material assets, will therefore lead both to reduced poverty and to increased female empowerment.

➢ Micro Credit: Other supportive measures would be taken to ensure sufficient flow of credit through in existence financial institutions and banks, so that all women below poverty line have easy access to credit.

➢ Women and Agriculture: Women farmers are not only human being held back because they are women, but they also faced the challenges felt by all small scale farmers.

➢ Globalization: challenges for the insight of the goal of women's equality, the gender impact of which has not been systematically evaluated fully. Benefits of the growing global economy have been disproportionately distributed leading to wider economic disparities, the feminization of poverty, increased gender inequality through often deteriorating working conditions and insecure working environment especially in the informal economy and rural areas. Strategies will be designed to enhance the capacity of women and empower them to meet the negative social and economic impacts, which may stream from the globalization process.

➢ Women and Industry: Develop strategies to support women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses, including by improving women's equal access to finance and expanding trade opportunities for women producers.

➢ Support Services: The provision of support services for women, like child care facilities, as well as at work places and educational institutions, homes for the aged and the disabled will be expanded and improved to create an enabling environment and to ensure their full cooperation in social, political and economic life. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate efficiently in the developmental process.

4. Political Women Empowerment:

Political Training Programs: Mentorship, confidence building, media training and political campaign education are all effective tools to increase adolescent girls' and women's political aspirations and effectiveness even though structural obstacles.

5. Psychological Women Empowerment:

Psychological empowerment is considered in recent studies sometimes as personal empowerment built on control over oneself and the situations one lives in. Women empowerment programmes, especially self-help groups, have been considered in developing countries as a means for women empowerment.

IV. Four Essential Components Of Empowerment:

❖ Authority (Power).
❖ Resources (Capital).
❖ Information (knowledge).
❖ Accountability (responsibility).

V. Strategies Of Women Empowerment:

◆ Set clear boundaries.
◆ Balance direction and support.
◆ Delegate the entire project.
◆ Allow independence.
◆ Provide encouragement.
◆ Allow opportunities to learn and demonstrate skills.
◆ Foster collaboration.
◆ From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development.
◆ The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

❖ The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.

VI. Self Empowerment:

1. Open to possibilities.
2. Focus on who you are.
3. Run your own race.
4. Trust yourself.
5. Network.
6. Love what you do.
7. Hold yourself with grace.
8. Embrace imperfect moments.

VII. National Policy For The Empowerment Of Women (2001):

- Enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil
- Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation. Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child;

VIII. Conclusion:

Many of the barriers to women's empowerment and equity are the result of cultural norms. The increasing access to the Internet can also result in an increased exploitation of women. Other barriers to women empowerment are including cyber stalking, harassment, online pornography, flaming and mainly sexual harassment in the workplace. Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country. The underlying causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms, and practices.

Reference:

1) National Policy for Women Empowerment | Ministry of Women & Child Development (wcd.nic.in), (2015)
2) Women's empowerment - Wikipedia
3) What are the five types of empowerment? – mvorganizing.org, May 1, 2021
4) Developing the Women's Empowerment in Nutrition Index in Two States of India – ScienceDirect
5) Rachel Raynor (2016), WOMENS SHELTERS: STRATEGIES TO EMPOWERMEN, City and Regional Planning Department California State University, San Luis Obispo, viewcontent.cgi (calpoly.edu)

6) *Women's empowerment is key to reducing climate change | Earth Day*

7) *"Empowering women for sustainable development", Economic Commission for Europe, March 2011. http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/commission/2011/Informal%20document%20No.%202.pd*

8) *Women's empowerment and its links to sustainable development (europa.eu)*

9) *Empowering Women in Agriculture | reNature*

10) *Female Empowerment and Extreme Poverty Reduction - United Nations University (unu.edu)*

11) *Political Empowerment | Women and Public Policy Program, Harvard Kennedy School*

12) *Francina. P. X and Mary Venus Joseph, (2013), Women Empowerment: The Psychological Dimension, Rajagiri Journal of Social Development Volume 5, Number 2, December 2013.*

Use of E- resources in Teaching Learning Process

Prof. S. J. Zod
V.R.College, Sawana, Tq. Mahagaon, Dist. Yavatmal
M.No. 9422869443

Abstract:

The traditional library systems ore going to transfer to e-library and digital library these libraries provide various services to users through online. In this library there are total material are available in electronic forms and user can access materials without boundaries and any time. E-resources are part of the invisible web which is essentially information accessible the internet on the help of various search engines such as Google, yahoo, rediffmail, hotmoil.Alta Vista etc

Keywords:- e- Resources .Teaching Learning , E- book,

Introduction -

E-books are usually found in proprietary devices some may be accessible through a central server. E-resources have been used to get update information within one second its vital role as information repositories in promoting the use of information. E-resources give challenges of the traditional libraries such as emergence of digital information, e-resources, audio video information etc. E-resources will provide the library services to there home via internet and multimedia sources. The internet has emerged as the most powerful medium for storage and information sources on this net lot of pages are available on the various topics and these information are very useful for teaching and learning process. In modern age information technology has been emerged and very rapid development of e-resources among various topics like e-books, e-journals, and e-database etc. The traditional library systems are going to transfer to e-library and digital library these libraries provide various services to users through online. In this library there are total material are available in electronic forms and user can access materials without boundaries and any time. E-resources are part of the invisible web which is essentially information accessible the internet on the help of various search engines such as Google, yahoo, rediffmail, hotmail,AltaVista etc.

Objectives-

- To analyze the teachers of use of e-resources for teaching and learning process.
- To find out how to use e-resources among their teaching and learning process and which resources are useful for teachers.
- To find what are the problems face by teachers among achieving e-resources on the various topics.
- 4. To search can internet and electronic resources such as e-books, e-journals ,e-data base replace print resources.

Need for electronics resources in Libraries-Electronics resources is the paperless materials available on electronic forms. There are various reasons for requiring electronics resources in digital libraries and academic libraries for teaching learning process. There are Demand From users, Easy Accession, Users preference Advancement and Update information on various topics.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Types of e-resources-

1.E-Database-

There are number of databases available on the internet and network they are either free or with charges.The networked databases are locally informed database, Regional database, Wide databases and publishers databases etc.

2.CD Room Databases-

There are various databases available in CD Rom or DVD Rom Such as International Dissertation Abstracts, Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology, Insider Social Sciences and encyclopaedia of international who's who etc.

3.E-Journals -E_

journals is an electronics forms of a journals they can use through computer or mobile and other devices. Its we can access without binderies via internet and network. Today's e-journals playing role in academic libraries because of this information is very update and current so role of e-journals in teaching and learning process is very vital. Lot of e-journals are available on the N-List projects and other website provide e-journals free of cost.

4. E-Books-

e-books is an electronics books that can be read by using a personal computer or mobile. Users can view full text of e-books in HTML an PDF formats through online. In modern academic Libraries e-books are very essential for teaching and learning process because they can access without binderies.

5. Internet-

Internet is a network of network. It is a worldwide collection of multiples computer networks. It is capable to transformation across the Geographical boundaries in electronics formats at a very fast speed.

Importance of e-resources-

1. e- resources provide access to literally of magazines, newspapers books and journals.
2. Thousands of World Wide Web sites exist, creating an exciting information infrastructure for retrieving as well as publishing any types of documents.
3. Several publishers have policies to make their articles available on the web as soon as publishable.
4. Electronics information generally offer articles in PDF format which is a highly compressed format. A modest size hard disk can store hundreds of articles.
5. Most electronics journals in their HTML version provide a lot of thinking facilities wherein citations are linked to their full text.
6. e-resources are free to library users access in anywhere in any place through internet for 24 hours a day, 7 day a week you don't have to wait for the library to open to access them.
7. You can search our e-resources to find article on a particular subjects from many different publications at the same time without having to search each publication separately.

Conclusion :-

Libraries are no longer confined within the walls of physical building but are virtual electronically stable. Majority teachers and students use of e-resources for teaching learning process.

References-

1) *N-list. (2014, february 20). Retrieved from http://nlist.inflibnet. ac.in/*
2) *Dhar, M. (2010). Research and technical libraries. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publication.*
3) *Lakshmi. (2010). Recent trends in library science. (I ed.).*
4) *New Delhi: Sarup Book Publishers Pvt.Ltd.jena, S. (2013). let for library professionals. New Delhi: SSDN Publishers &Distributors.*
5) *Waghmode, S. (2014, February 10). Role of inflibnet in growth and development of higher education in india.University News, 52(06), 10.*
6) *Sethunath. (2012). Digital library systems. New Delhi: CRESCENT Pub.Corporation.*

Political Integration of India and Lord Mountbatten's Role in It

Vidya Gaikwad

Abstract:

India was divided into two states at the time of Indian independence in 1947 i.e. British India and Princely states and also in addition there were territories central by other nation. Such as France and Portugal Lord Mountbatten playing and important role in convincing and motivating princes to accede to dominion. He was the first governor general of the dominion of Indian. Indian political integration made possible because of British leader like Lord Mountbatten and Indian Leader Sardar Patel and Menon who were and actual job of litigation with princes but Mountbatten played a crucial role in ensuring that the princely state agreed to acid to India and made the Indian Political integration come true.

Introduction:-

Indian territories was divided in to two sets at the time of Indian Independence in 1947. 1st set of territories under the control of the British Empire and the other were under the control of crown had suzerainty, there were several territories rolled by France and Portugal. Indian National Congress declared its objective the political integration of these territories in to India, which the Indian Govt. pursued up to next 20 years. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P.Menon convinced the king's of the every princely states to follow India after their accession they went through step by step process of extending and securing of Governments authority. Over those princely states and transform their administrations unless and until 1956, there was difference between the British Indian territories and princely states. Govt. of India with diplomatic and military combination acquire the legal control over it till there were integrated into India. This process successfully integrated most of the princely states into to India, but few states remain e.g. Manipur and Tripura and Kashmir when then the active hereditary ruler movements started. British expansion in India became successful because of two approaches. The policy of annexation by which th British forcibly absorb the Indian princely states through which they constituted this empire and the policy of indirect rules.

But both the policy of annexation and policy of indirect rule. The British had to change its approach because of Indian Rebellion of 1857. The relations between the British and every princely state were regulated by treaties with some states having internal self government and others with subject to some control on their internal affairs and some who are having states of owners of landed estates with some autonomy.

In 1921 British create chamber of princes as advisory body to integrate the princely states more nearby British and in 1936 affords where made by creating direct relations between the Govt. of India and princely state. Govt. of India Act 1935 was formed so the British India and princely states to unite under a Federal Government. This scheme got success but stopped in 1939 because of Second World War upto 1940 the relationship between princely states and crown regulated with treaties and principle of paramountcy.

After Indian independence paramountcy and subsidary alliances where discontinued with the departure of British form India that the paramountcy and treaties were came to an end. Cripps Mission offer plans for transfer of power, thinking that some princely states might stay out of independent India. Indian National Congress oppose it. The congress was not active in the princely state, because their main goal was independence of India from British. Govt of India

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Act 1935 changed the scenario with rise of socialist congress leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan because of whom congress started taking part in political and labour activity in the princely states upto 1939 insist the states to enter independent India.

Lord Mountbatten, the last British viceroy of India were also not comfortable to break link between princely states and independent India in 19th and 20th centuries the development of trade and commerce had bound the British India's princely state through a complier network of interests. Lord Mountbatten picked to work towards accession of princely states to India as congress proposed the transfer of power.

King of Bikaner and Jawhar were interested to join India because of patriotic and ideological considerations but other states had their own views to join India or Pakistan or to remain independent or to form a union of their own. Bhopal build an alliance between the Muslim League and princely states Bhopal, Travancore and Hyderabad were not interested to join any one of dominion.

This initial resistance collapse because nearly all Hindu majority princely states agreed to accede India. The lack of Unity among the princes was one of the factor which contributed to the collapse of princes resistance. Hindu king did not truest Muslim kings and vice versa. Particularly Nawab of Bhopal Hamidullah Khan was viewed as Pakistani agent. Some believes integration will build bridge with congress. Muslim League took decision to stay away from constituent Assembly some princes decided to build an alliance with Muslim League to counter the congress. Boycotting the Assembly together failed when the states of Cochin, Baroda, Gwalior, Jaipur etc. presented in Assembly. Dewan of Travancore sir C.P.Ramaswami Iyer attempted assassination that is way maharaja of Travancore abandoned his pans. Dewans or Chief Ministers played vital role in accede to India. Most important role played by Lore Mountbatten, Sradar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P.Menon, after both were respectively the political and admin. head or the state department.

Lord Louis Mountbatten and Integration :

Lord Mountbatten played very important role to convene the princes to accede to Indian Union. Mountbatten was a relative of British King, So most of princes believed and trusted him and also he was personal friend of some princes, he had special relations with Hamidulla Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal. Most of the princes believed that Lord Mountbatten will be in position to ensure the Indian Union adhered to any condition that may be fulfill because India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru had asked him to become the first Government General of the Indian Union.

The key factor that led the princes accept the Indian Dominion because Lord Mountbatten used his relations with princes to push them towered integration. The British Govt. won't grant dominion status to princely states and also it won't accept them in to the British Commonwealth Mountbatten declared it which means that the states should go with India or Pakistan. Unless they join India or Pakistan they will sever all connections with the British Crown, he made attention that the Indian subcontinent is a one economic entity, and that the state will suffer it the links are broken he also pointed out the difficulties that the states go through maintaining order at such condition of communal violence and communist movement. Mountbatten acted as a trustee between the prince's and Govt. of India. He engaged in a personal dialogue with princes like Nawab of Bhopal whom he maid agree to sign the Instrument of Accession making Bhopal part of India, which Mountbatten kept in is safe if handed to state

dept. on Independence day before 15 August. Nawab was free to change his mind, but he did not renege over the deal at the time of Accession princes felt betrayed by Britain Sir Conrad cornfield resigned his position to protest Mountbatten's policies. His policies were also critised by the conservative party. The Historians such as Moore and Lumby took the view that the Mountbatten played a crucial role in convincing reluctant kings to accede to India in July 1946 Prime Minister Nehru observed that princely states should not prevail military against the army of Independent India in 1947. Nehru declared that India does not believe in the divine theory of kingship and in May 1947 Prime Minister declared the princely states not joining Indian are enemy state. Historians have re-examined the role played by Lord Mountbatten and states Departments during the accession process. Ian Copland says that the cession and merger of powers to the Indian Government between 1948 to 1950 changed the terms of the instrument of Accession and Mountbatten's assurance Lumby the older historians take the view that princely states haven't survived as a independent after the integration because of transfer of power therefore he view successful integration of all princely states in the Independent India as a triumph for the Indian Government and Lord Mountbatten, the integration has given a rise to some issues, that took a integration of former princely states with other provinces to form new states has given birth to new conflict like Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Berar in Hyderabad state and Telengana in Hyderabad State.

References :

1) Menon, V.P. (1961), The story of the integration of the Indian States, Orient Longmans, ISBN ASIN: B00071LF54

2) Menon, V.P. (1999), Integration of Indian States, Sangam Books Ltd. ISBN 81-250-1597-3

3) Menon, V.P. (1999), The Transfer of Power in India, Sangam Books Ltd. ISBN 81-250-1596-5

4) V.P.Menon – The Forgotten Architect of Modern India (Forgotten-raj.org)

5) Copland, Ian (1993), "Lord Mountbatten and the integration of the Indian State :A Reappraisal", The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth history 21(2): 385-408.

6) Menon, V.P. (1956), The story of the integration of the Indian States, New York, Macmillan.

7) Morris-Jones,W.H.(1983),"Thirty-six years Later : The Mixed Legacies of Mountbatten's Transfer of Power", International Affairs 59(4) : 621-628, doi:10 2307/2619473

8) Phadnis, Urmila (1968),Towards the integration of the Indian States, 1919-1947, London: Asia Publishing House.

9) Rangaswami, Vanaja (1981), The Story of integration : A new interpretation in the Context of the Democratic Movement in the Princely States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin 1990-1947, New Delhi: Manohar.

10) Wood, John; Moon, Penderel; Blake, David M., Ashton, Stephen R.(1985), "Dividing the Jewel, Mountbatten and the Transfer of Power to India and Pakistan", Pacific Affairs (Pacific Affairs, University of British Columbia) 58(4): 653-662, doi: 10.2307/2758474, JSTOR 2758474

11) Menon,V.P. Integration of Indian States, India: Orient Longman, 1998,ASIN : B00071LF54

Intellectual Property Rights : Legal and Ethical Issues

Mr. Ramanand M. Chavan

Librarian,

NTVS Collage of Education, Nandurbar.

Dr. Chandrakant R. Satpute

Librarian,

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Parola.

Summary:

Intellectual Property is the tangible results of human creativity and inventiveness. Lawas, which protect the rights of a creator of intellectual Property and it come under Intellectul Property Rights (IPR). Patents, copyrights, Trademarks and trade secrets are various ways in which original works can be protected and covered under Intellectual Property Rights. These are initial topics in literacy environment.Many issues are related with Intellectual Property Rights like security,piravcy of auther,piracy and Plagiarism etc. Internet has become a popular platform for information access, but because of lack of structure, world of chaos rules and regulations are important to study.

Abstract:

Every Field of humanbeing is related with research and each subject of universe is developing with research today. Each specialized information provides facilities to its user community. Therefore each information should be protect The present research paper intends to describe awareness the functions and factors of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). which is fruitful for new research development of each subject, and all over whole Research community. Information Communication Technology and Computer Technology help to satisfied and fulfilled needs and abilites to perform best active role in research. and for this every one have basics information of legal and ethical issues of IPR.

Key words: Intellectual property rights, copyright, patents, piracy, plagiarism, netiquette

Introduction:

The history of intellectual Property can be traced back to Greece in the 5th century B. C, where its active book trade ,are the first examples of buying and selling information. The concept of property rights applying to knowledge and ideas was developed in England and Europe in the latter part of the 15th century. The invention of the printing press enabled works to be copied in an unprecedented manner. Hence statutes were introduced to protect individual creations and inventions to encourage trade and to censor the wide circulation of undesirable ideas. Today's intellectual property laws originate from this era. Like any other concrete property (car, house,etc.) the creation, transfer and use of intellectual property is also protected by the law which protect the rights of creater. The state grantgrants specific economic rights to inventive people to own, use and dispose of their creations as reward for sharing their contributions and further, to stimulate inventive activities. Patents, copyrights, trademark, and trade secrets are variousways inwhich original work can be protected, and covered under Intellectual property Rights and such rights protect the creators appropriatly in the form of an invention, a manuscript, a suite of software, or a business name.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Objectives:

To know varios components of Intellectual property rights.

To understand patent related issues.

To understand copyrights and related issues.

Components of Intellectual Property Rights:

There are various ways in which original works can be protected these are known as IPR It has the following components:

- ❖ Patent
- ❖ Copyright
- ❖ Registered trademarks
- ❖ Registered Design

PATENTS:

The UK Patent office (http://WWW.patent.gov.uk/design/index.htm) defines a patent as "A patent for an invention is granted by government to the inventer the right for a limited period to stop others from making, using or selling the inventation without the permission of the inventor. when a petent is granted, the inventionbecomes the property of the inventor which like any other from of property or business asset-cum bought, sold rented or hired." The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Trade- related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) (http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips-e/intl2_e.htm#patents) provides the international standard for duration of patent exclusivity, which is 20 years from the date of filing. After the January 1,2000,implimentation date, all WTO members will be obligated to meet this standard. under all patents systems, Once this period has expired, people are free to use the invention as they wish.

What can be patented:

Patents are not granted for all kinds of new inventions The invention should satisfied certain criteria stated by specific legislations of various countires are also similar. In general, to be patentable the invention must satisfy the following criteria.

1 The invention must be of practical use.

2 The invention must be new.

3 The invention must also be non-obious

What cannot be patented:

While some products and processes can be patented based on the criteria given above, it is aslo worthwhile to know what can not be patented based on the criteria given above, it is also worthwhile to know what can not be

1 patented. An invention is not patentable, if

2 It is an idea or mental

3 Scientific principales and laws of model

4 Literary, artistic or drametic works

5 Computer program

6 presentation of information

Method of treatment of human or animal by surgery or therapy or method of diagnosis

Benefits of Patent Systeam:

1. A patent prevents the unauthorized making, using and selling of inventions. This in turn restricts the production of low-quality, less efficient goods.
2. Since Patent applications and granted patents are published, it helps in further research. It stimulates the competitors to link of alternatives and explore newer vistas. It also prevents duplication of research and parallel developments.
3. Patents help in the trasfer of technology and help in technology development
4. The exclusive grants provided encourage companies to invest more finance and time into research and development.

Issues in Patent Systeam:

An issued patent rmain open to attack for invalidity, and it is a comman defence for an alleged infringer to assert that the patent is invalid. Typically, patents patents are challenged on the ground that the claimed inventionwas invented by someone other than the named inventor or that the invention would have been obious to person skilled in the relevant technology.

COPIRIGHT:

What is Copyright?

According to the Microsoft Encarta 96 Encyclopedia, "Copyright is a body of legal rights that protect creative works from being reproduced , performed, or Disseminated by others without permission." copyright provides right of ownership and legal protection against unlawful reproducation of the works. Copyright law besides recognizing owners' right to benefit from the usage of their creative works by others, also assuress and encourages author to pursue artstic, scientific or literacy work.

What can be Copyrighted?

Copyright is given to the works that are original. The originality of a work is usually determined on basis of two criteria (Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights, http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/intelprp/). The work of authorship must originate from the author , in the sense that the author, in the sense that the author must have actually independently created it is necessary that the work should be expressed in a tangible medium. Thus,copyright applies to all types of literacy, dramatic, musical and artistic creatons/ works that are made availabale in physical forms as books, cassettes, CD-ROMs, tapes, and even the Internet. It is important to note that the laws of many countries do not limit the type or from of work because authors are continuing to invent new way of expressing themselves.

Following works to be protected by copyright:

1) Original literary work e.g. novels, instruction manuals, computer programs, lyrics for songs, articles in newspaper, some types of databases,but but not names or titles;
2) Original drametic works, including workof dance or mime.
3) Original musical works
4) Original artistic works, e.g. paintings engraving, photographs, sculpture, works of architecture, technical drawing, diagrams, diagrams,maps, logos;
5) Sound recording
6) Films
7) Broadcasts and cable programes.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Duration of a Copyright:

Copyright subsists for a definite period of time. many differ from country to country. for e.g. in USA it is 95 years for corporate and for an individual it subsists throughout his lifetime and 70 years after his death. In India for the life time of the author and continues for sixty years from the beginning of the calenderyear in which the author diesor.

Registration of a Copyright:

Copyright registration in most countries is relatively straightforward and inexpensive. Although copyright protection subsists from the moment the work isfixed in a tangible expression, copyright registration confers additional important benifits in some countries. Although some WTO members, including the United Stste, retain aregistration systeam for copyrighted works, the TRIPS agrrrment percludes use of formalites such as a registration system as a prerequisite for foreign nationals before initiating legale action to stop copyright infringement or to recoup costs, including attorneys' fees, of enforcement.

Copyright Licensing:

Copyright can be sold or licensed to others by the rightful creator. A license to a copyright is written agreement or contact between the creator of a work and the other party to use the creator /owner's work for some purpose. For example an author can give license to publisher to publish hardbound copies, to another publisher to publish paperback copies or moviemaker to make a movie based on his novel.

Copyright Infringment:

Infringment of acopyright means the unauthorized copying, modification, or reproduction,or of a work of creativity. The remedies available for the copyright owner are: a court order on injunction against futer infringment,destruction of the infringing copies, reimbersement of financial loss incurred by the copyright owner,payment of damages for the infringed work, court's fee and lawyer's fee.in certain case, where an original work has been copied intentionally for profit.

Fair Use:

Fair use is an exception to the rule of copyright infringment. It allows reproduction of small amounts of copyrighted work, which will not have any effect on the original work. It includes the quotation from a poem,story,drama,play, or essay to comment on the work. and use of copyrighted material by teacher or student for the purpose of teaching or learning.

LEGAL ISSUES:

Today technology made communication easier,faster and effective. It has become a platform of communication and data storage not only companies, but also for various research and development oraganization, academic institutions, inluding defence oranization. However it has also given rise to various problems like, security, infringment of privacy; plagiarism and piracy. Some of the issues benging faced currently on the internet are discussed in the following.

Security: Security is become major concern in Information Technology Cyber crimes are increase.

Security Risk Analysis:

Software companies perform security analysis for protecting their data protecting. Security analysis is described as "a process to ensure that the security controls for system are

fully commensurate with its risks."Security policies means the published and recorded minimum set of contorls mandated through out the enterprise. security polices for exampale such as ISO17799.

ISO17799:

It is aninternationally recognized generic information security standard. It is intended to serve as a signle reference point for identifying a range of controls needed for most situations where informationsystems are used in indurstry and commerce.

What DO We Mean by Privacy?:

Privacy is an elusive concept. It is deemed to be the fundamental right of a persion. Being private may sound sa an anatithesis to the concept of 'networking for information exchange' or 'global information network.' The point to be made clear is that certain information or activities on the network must be made available or used infoaccording to the will of the persion who 'owns' or 'hosts' information. The persion must have enough privacy to operate and share information,according to his or her own prerogative. privacy of informationrelates to the collection,maintennance,use,disclosure, and processing of personal information and fair unformation practices have become an international standard for privacy.

Cryptography:

Cryptography is "a discipline that embodies principles, means, and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, eastablish its authenticity, prevent its undetected modification, and or prevent its unauthorised use." In abroader sense, cryptography is encoding data to protect misuse. It is one of the technological means to provide security for data on information and comunication systems. cryptography can be use to protect the confedentiality of data,such as financial or persional data.

Principles:

1. Trust in cryptographic method.
2. Choice of cryptographic methods.
3. Market driven development of cryptographic methods.
4. Stamdards for criptographic method.
5. Protection of privacy and persional data.
6. Lawful access.
7. Liability.
8. International co-operation.

Piracy:

Piracy is the illegal coping of genuine programs, or the distribution of unauthorised imitation software products. Unfortunately, just because a product has the world 'Microsoft' printed on it doesn't guarantee it's legal. Piracy put everone at risk, so it is important to know to tell if a product is legal for your own protection.

Why is piracy an Issue?

It empacts jobs,wages,and retail sales across the country. Piracy also has a negative affect on the country's economy such as loss of tax revenues each year. face serious technical and legal problems as a result.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

Piracy Facts and Figures:

According to the 2000 report on software piracy prepared by the International Planning Research Corporationfor the business software alliance the 2000piracy was 26% this report indicate that software piracy continued to pose challenges for the industry and global economy.

Plagiarism:
What is Plagiarism?

The Oxford University English Dictionary says it meanse to take and use as one's own the thoughts, writing, or inventions of another.' (OED1987).Plagiarism is an eternal problem being faced by researchers,teachers,students etc. they copy works/assignments. Unacknowledged 'lifting' has become a major component in published research output.

How to detect Plagiarism?

Lisa Hinchliffe suggest the following steps to detect and track down plagiarism:

1 Check for unusual formating or formating that does not mathch what you rquire.

2 Notice any jargon or vaocabulary or sectence structure.

3 Read quotation carefully.

4 Reference the original assignment.

5 Review the bibliograhpy. Is the correct citation styleused?

6 Check for originalauthor identification clues.

7 Check for original source identification clues.

8 Identify unusual keywords or unique phrases and search them in one of the large search engines such as HotBot or Infoseek.

9 Look at original text of sources listed in the bibliography.

10 Ask reference librarian for assistance.

Ethical Issues:
Netiquette:

Netiquete is network etiquette that is the etiquette of cyberspace.Etiquette means "the forms required by good breeding or prescribed by authority to be requird in social or official life."

Netiquette is set of rule for behaving properly online. i. e. We should follow a office etiquette as code of behaviour to be followed during office hours similarly we should follow a code of behaviour when we are communicating through internet, via email or online chatting some generalrules to be followed.

1. Respect Others : Behavae like good human being and respect the feelings of other at the time of communication.
2. Be ethical: Ethics and manner of real life should be followed online also for example pay for use this could be benifical for the cyberspsce.in future.
3. Do not offensive: When communicating through cyberspace via email or on discussion group.
4. Bad netiquette: Breking the law is on internet includes infringment of copyright, hacking into websites rend sending unsolicited e-mails etc. It is very easy to break laws on internet. but netiquette.mandates that you do your best to act within the law of socity and cyberspace.

5. Netiquette varies from doman to doman: a code of behaviour acceptable in one area may be dreadfully rude.

6. **Look before you leap:**

7. Respect other people' time and bandwith.

8. Avoid making grammatical and spelling mistake.

9. Make sense of what is being written: Check the fact before posting in cyberspace.

10. Be Peasant and Polite.

11. Share expert Knowledge:

12. Help keep flame wars under control

13. Respect other people privacy.

14. Don't abuse your power.

15. Be forgiving of other people mistakes

References:

1) *http://www.patent.gov.uk/*
2) *http://www.european-patent-office.org/epo/epopat.htm#1*
3) *http://www.sba.gov/hotlist/crdef.html*
4) *http://www.ycoln-resource.com/kb/intellectual/copyright/copyright1.asp?s=3*
5) *http://www.security-risk-analysis.com/*
6) *http://www.cybercrime.gov/oeguide.htm#principale*
7) *http://alexia.lis.edu/-Janicke/plagiary.htm*
8) *http://www.albion.com/netiquette/corerules.html*
9) *http://www.jisc.ac.uk/pub/copright/charles1.htm*
10) *http://www.uspto.gov./web/offices/com/doc/ipnii*
11) *http://www.albiion.com/netiquette/corerules.html*
12) *http://www.intllectual-property.gov.uk/std/fag/copyright/more_faqs.htm*
13) *http://www.www.plagiarism.org/problem.html*
14) *http://www.singhania.com/ip/contents.html*

A Study on the Impact of Green Marketing on Consumer Buying Behavior in Thiruvarur Town.

V. Murugan,

M.Com., M.Phil., M.B.A., Ph.D.,

Assistant Professor in Commerce, Poompuhar College, Melairur.609107

Mail id: murugan30051966@gmail.com

Abstract:

The earth's resources are being depleted. Protecting them is something we should consider important in our stores. Green marketing should be considered as one of the most important in today's environment. Green marketing and consumer buying behavior is something to look out for. Green Marketing means marketing keeping in mind the importance of environment. It means produce those goods which are Eco-friendly and not harmful to the society. We have limited resources and we have to save these resources for coming generation. So proper use of these resources is our first priority. Green Marketing is a new concept. Mostly companies are using these concepts. Buying and consuming environmentally friendly products is still widespread among consumers today. Everybody is putting their efforts and innovations to reduce this green house emission. So this study is considered a necessary one. For this study data were collected from 100 participants belongs Thiruvarur in Tamilnadu. Data were collected through questionnaire. Questions related to Environment and buying behaviour were asked . From this survey it is clear that there is a growing concerns about environment and increasing tendency towards green product. This trend throws an opportunity to marketer to offer green products and catch the theme.

Keywords: green marketing, consumer behavior , green consumerism

Introduction:

Environment is becoming a great concern now a day as we all know about the increase in the pollution hence it has become a very important among the public. Now it can be seen that the general public has started to push for a positive change in the community and as per (Paettie & Crane, 2005) Green Marketing has become a point for which not only the consumers but also they are more aware of their environment and are very conscious of their environment (Laroche, Bergeron, & Barbaro-Forleo, 2001) . Now a day's market has become more complicated due to the increase in products and customer choice, so they are much concerned about their purchases. More concerned about their environment and their planet. It can be seen according to (Laroche et al., 2001) that people are willing to pay more for the environmental friendly products in other words green product and are getting concerned about harmful products in the environment such as CFC and recycled products. Due to this companies now a days are highly careful about their manufacturing and have started to take cautions in their process so that they may continue their operations with ease or they can definitely face strong charges against it and moreover a huge fall in the demand of their products as well (Grant, 2008). Due the trend of the general public towards environmental friendly products has given urge to the green marketing concept. The concept of Green Marketing is not an old concept, it can be defined as this concept came in being in the late 20th century (Peattie & Crane, 2005)

According to a definition given by the website all-recycling-facts.com, eco-friendly products are "products that do not harm the environment whether in their production, use or

disposal". In other words, these products help preserve the environment by significantly reducing the pollution they could produce. Eco-friendly products can be made from scratch, or from recycled materials. This kind of product is easily recognizable as it is, in most cases, labelled as such.

Consumer Behavior is:

"The study of individuals, groups, or organizations and the processes they use to select, secure, use, and dispose of products, services, experiences, or ideas to satisfy needs and the impacts that these processes have on the consumer and society." On a global level, there is an increased awareness of global warming and adverse climate conditions and as a result there is a spur in interest toward environmental protection and sustainable development. This issue is changing the consumer buying behaviour and this change in consumer buying behaviour is going to set the lasting trends in Indian and international marketing area. A true marketer must understand these changing trends in the society and responds positively to this change in order to sustain in the competitive market.

In India few large scale companies like Videocon International, ITC are responding to this changing behaviour by incorporating green theme in their communication with the customers. Green theme must not be limited in the advertisement but the concept shall be internalised by the company and its employees and try to become zero green house emission or contributing towards reduction of these gases.

A green consumer is someone who is aware of his or her obligation to protect the environment by selectively purchasing green products or services. A green consumer tries to maintain a healthy and safe lifestyle without endangering the sustainability of the planet and the future of mankind.

Green consumerism refers to a state in which consumers demand products and services that have undergone an eco-friendly production process or one that involves recycling and safeguarding the planets' resources. In other words, green consumerism entails the production, promotion, and advancement of the utilization or use of goods and services based on their pro-environment benefits.

Green Marketing.

Prakash(2002), Green Marketing refer to the strategies to promote products by employing environmental claims either about their attributes or about the systems, policies and processes of the firms that manufacture or sell them. Green marketing depends on the consumer's attitude towards the environment. It is done by businesses to increase awareness level and to show that people worried about the environment and can do something to solve some of the issues. Green marketing is a tool for protecting the environment though it is not easy to adopt in short run but in the long run it will have a positive impact on the firm. Ottman (2006) suggests a slightly different concept, according to which the first rule of green marketing is to focus on customers' benefits. This might be connected to the fact that if consumers see a benefit in the purchase, they could feel more stimulated to actually buy. With this concept, the environment becomes a benefit linked to the act of purchasing. Green marketing can be defined as an activity of company that use environment as the main issue. They use the human consciousness of environmental problem, and then they provide or offering goods or services that have a minimal impact for environment.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Green marketing is the broader term or area of business activities which aim to satisfy the needs and wants of human beings and also remove the negative impact about the natural environment by creating awareness (Tiwari, Tripathi, Srivastava, & Yadav, 2011)

Consumer environmental concerns, green consumption behavior, environmental advertising, green product, price awareness and economic brand image awareness are considered to be some of the key tools for green marketing.

Why Is Green Marketing Important?

Our planet is facing a lot of threats among them air and water pollution, food waste, plastic pollution, and deforestation. Chemicals manufactured by factories can be found everywhere. To support the earth, many companies consider producing their goods in an environmentally friendly manner. Moreover, the level of ecological awareness among consumers is getting higher so people rather purchase eco-friendly products although their price might be higher.

Many brands try their best to address the wishes of customers and have started the production of such goods and respect our responsibilities as residents of this planet. Green marketing has a positive influence on the health of people and the cleanliness of the environment. This type of marketing entails every stage of a business, from packaging to public relations.

Causes For The Genesis of Green Marketing.
Use of Dangerous Material:

Main reason of origin of green marketing concept was the use of dangerous material in products like fertilizer, pesticides, detergent etc. Material used in these products has created a threat for the environment. These harmful products have not only influenced environment but also human being.

Not Easy to Dispose:

Boxes, container etc. used in the packaging of product are not easily destroyed because this packaging is made from various layers example bags of milk packaging of other food product etc. If these are destroyed then these create a lot of pollution. Due to this reason also green marketing concept is developed.

Opposition:

Opposition of environment is also a cause of origin of green marketing concept. Marketers use such packaging which is known disposable like disposable cup, glass, plate etc. these are called disposable but these cannot be destroyed. These are harmful for environment due to which these were resisted and the concept of green marketing developed.

Environment Protection Act: In modern times, environment protection act has also given rise to green marketing.

Awareness:

At present consumer has become aware. Now, he has started using eco-friendly products. Thus consideration of consumer towards environment has also given promotion to green marketing. And this has become a great achievement for the protection of environment

Benefits of Green Marketing.

• stand out in the increasingly competitive environment;
• reduce the negative impact of the production on the environment;

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal
**E-ISSN :
2348-7143**
July - 2021

- save energy, reduce the use of natural resources and carbon footprint;

- produce recyclable products;

- improve the credibility of a certain brand;

- enter a new audience segment.

Objectives of This Study.

1. To study the impact of Green Marketing on Consumer Buying Behaviour in the study area.

2. To create awareness among people about green marketing product and also aware the uses of green marketing in their daily routine life.

Limitations of the Study: * Study conducted in Tiruvarur town only. * Study period one month only-April-2021.

Data were collected directly from the homes, workplaces and offices of Thiruvarur participants aged 20 to 60 years through questionnaires. Necessary information was also collected through magazines and journals. 100 questionnaires were distributed to a conveniently generated sample. The samples were selected through Convenience sampling.

Note on the location of the study : Thiruvarur district is one of the 38 districts in the Tamil Nadu state of India. As of 2011, the district had a population of 1,264,277 with a sex-ratio of 1,017 females for every 1,000 males. The district occupies an area of 2,161 km². The district is bounded by Nagapattinam district on the east, Mayiladuthurai district on the north, Thanjavur District on the west, Palk Strait on the south and a small border on the northeast with the Karaikal district of the union territory Puducherry. Thiruvarur covers an area of 10.47 km^2 (4.04 sq mi) and had a population of 58,301 as of 2011. It is administered by a first grade municipality. The town is a part of the Cauvery delta region and agriculture is the major occupation. Roadways are the major means of transportation with a total of 94.06 km (58.45 mi) of district roads including three national highways passing through the town.

Challenges of Green Marketing.

Green marketing is a new concept and a new concept is not easily accepted. There are some challenges in the field of green marketing.

Large Investment:

For green marketing there is a need to invest a lot in research and development, product development and adoption of new technology. Material purchased for production is costly. Renewal and recycling is not easy. It needs high technology which cost is very high and it is not easy for a normal business to do such type of huge investment.

Price sensitive consumers- No doubt green products have high price. India is a developing country where income of the people is very low. So it is not possible for the people to pay high price and also they do not want to pay high price because they are price sensitive also. Green products require renewable and recyclable material, which is costly.

Requires a technology, which requires huge investment in R & D Majority of the people are not aware of green products and their uses Majority of the consumers are not willing to pay a premium for green products The following results are based on feedback received from 100 individual respondents over a one-month period.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

Comments from participants (based on the questions asked)

S.No.	Particulars- questions asked	Comments from respondents (*Likert response scale*)				
		Strongly Disagree	Dis Agree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	I would describe myself as environmentally responsible.	6	10	4	29	51
2	Increase in green house gases will affect the future of next generation	8	12	4	32	44
3	I have convinced members of my family or friends not to buy products which are harmful to the environment	12	8	18	52	10
4	There is no truth in to environmental problem issue	20	44	10	5	21
5	Global warming is biggest threat for the degradation of environment	5	4	4	51	36
6	Rapid industrialization is harming environment	6	5	9	43	37
7	I am fully aware about the product promoting green are using environment friendly process	15	8	10	48	19
8	Companies using green process are incurring extra cost for the production process	14	7	10	50	19
9	I would not buy a product if the company which sells it is environmentally irresponsible	14	7	11	49	19
10	Companies do not use eco friendly processes in manufacturing and packaging of their products	5	21	28	25	21
11	I would buy a toilet soap if it wrapped in recycle paper	4	11	8	32	45
12	I would buy products of those companies which are fulfilling their electricity need through renewable sources	8	16	6	31	39

Source: primary data collected through questionnaire.

From the data collected the study found the followings:

- Eighty of the respondents are considered to be aware of their environmental responsibility.
- 76 people are aware of the impact of greenhouse gases on the future of the next generation.
- 62 Respondents tried to convince family members , friends not to buy products that are harmful to the environment.
- 87 respondents know that global warming is the biggest threat to the degradation of the environment.
- Sixty-eight of the respondents said that the company that sells an item will not buy its products if it is environmentally irresponsible.

- 64 persons have denied that there is any truth in the environmental issue.
- 70 respondents said that they will buy products from companies that meet the demand for electricity through renewable sources.
- 69 of the respondents expressed their opinion that companies that use the green process incur extra cost to the production process.
- 77 people commented that I would buy a toilet soap if it was wrapped in recycled paper.
- Based on the above study, more than 65% of respondents are aware of green marketing, eco-friendly processes, products and their duty.

Conclusion:

The manufacturer, consumer and the general public should be made aware of the eco-friendly products, the product, the marketing methodology and the law on it.Campaign should be organized in such a manner that should be able to spread awareness and also able to educate the people about importance and uses of green products. Green marketing should not neglect the economic aspect of marketing. Marketers need to understand the implications of green marketing. The awareness about the products should be done through advertising so that individual buying behavior can be changed which can have an impact on the welfare of the environment. Awareness should be spread by the government to rural area and also tell them the importance of green products. It's true that environment is ours and we should protect it.

References:

1) Aad, G., Abat, E., Abdallah, J., Abdelalim, A., Abdesselam, A., Abdinov, O., . . . Acerbi, E. (2008). The ATLAS experiment
2) at the CERN large hadron collider. Journal of Instrumentation, 3(8), S08003-S08003.
3) Akehurst, G., Afonso, C., & Martins Gonçalves, H. (2012). Re-examining green purchase behaviour and the green consumer profile: new evidences. Management Decision, 50(5)
4) Ali, S. S., & Bharadwaj, R. (2010). Factor analysis approach of decision making in Indian E-banking: A value adding consumer's perspective. International Journal of Business Innovation and Research, 4(4), 298-320.
5) Alwitt, L. F., & Pitts, R. E. (1996). Predicting purchase intentions for an environmentally sensitive product. Journal of Consumer Psychology, 5(1), 49-64.
6) Bagozzi, R. P., & Yi, Y. (1988). On the evaluation of structural equation models. Journal of the academy of marketing science, 16(1), 74-94.
7) Barr, S., & Gilg, A. (2006). Sustainable lifestyles: Framing environmental action in and around the home. Geoforum, 37(6), 906-920.
8) Bell, E., & Bryman, A. (2007). The ethics of management research: an exploratory content analysis. British Journal of Management, 18(1), 63-77.
9) Bryman, A., & Bell, E. (2015). Business research methods: Oxford University Press, USA.
10) Karl E., Henion; Thomas C. Kinnear (January 1976). "Ecological Marketing". Ecological Marketing. American Marketing Association. pp. 168. ISBN 0877570760.
11) Meenakshi Handa, green marketing: Drivers and Challenges, B-Cognizance IIITA e-Magazine October - December 2006 Vol. 2 Issue 11 Charter M., (1992), Greener Marketing: a Responsible Approach to Business, Greenleaf: Sheffield.
12) https://sendpulse.com/support/glossary/green-marketing
13) http://ignited.in/I/a/109910
14) https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/25-green-eco-friendly-products.php
15) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiruvarur_district

The Role of Education in Women's Empowerment in India

Manas Kumar Das
Assistant Professor, Department of History, Dumkal College,
Dist. - Murshidabad (W.B.)
Email:manasdas725@gmail.com

Abstract:

The women have significant place in society and play a vital role in the development of any country. Hence women progress in every field is very important for developing country and it could be possible only by empowering the women. The education plays an important role in human progress and women empowerment. Because Education not only educates a woman but enables her to take decisions and accept responsibilities at her home and outer world. Education helps a woman to understand her rights to equal treatment like a man in the society of this nation. Education of women is the most powerful tool to change the position in society. Occupational achievement, self-awareness and satisfaction are among the many things that will be ensured by effective use of education. This article describes the need of women's education in rural area and also focuses on the role of education in women's empowerment in India.

Keyword: Education, women, milestone, Women's empowerment, women's participation.

Introduction:

"Countries and Nations which do not respect women have never become great nor will ever be in future" - Swami Vivekananda

The term 'Empowerment' is defined as "the process of changing the distribution of power in institutions and interpersonal relationships across society." The empowerment strengthens the innate ability by way of acquiring knowledge, power and experience. Empowerment is the process of enabling or authorizing individual to think, take action and control work in an autonomous way. Women Empowerment is the process by which women control their own lives by establishing those rights, from their homes to the international stage, by knowing what their rights are. Nowadays women Empowerment is a global issue and discussion on women political right are at the fore front of many formal and informal campaigns worldwide. The concept of women empowerment was introduced at the international women conference at Nairobi in 1985.

Women have a very in-distinctive position in our economy and are an indispensable part of the society. But women are discriminated and marginalized at every level of the society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation, access to education, and also reproductive healthcare. Women are found to be economically very poor all over the India. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need economic power to stand on their own legs on per with men. It has also noticed that some of women are too weak to work. They consume less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women folk who are to be weaker are to be made stronger. Another problem is that workplace harassment of women. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment, and so on. For these reasons, they require empowerment of all kinds in order to protect themselves and to secure their purity and dignity. Hence women empowerment is necessary and important for development of country. The only way a society or nation can move forward, and aspire to economic growth and development is not just through education-

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal
E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

but especially education among the women citizens. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves.

Objectives of the study:

- The main objective of our study to find out how the education played an important role in the empowerment of Indian women
- Assess the present scenario of women empowerment in India.

Methodology:

The present paper is based on secondary data. The required data was collected from Government records, Indian census record from 2001 to 2011, various articles, Newspaper, books, internet sources and journals etc.

Need of Women Empowerment:

In present Scenario, Women empowerment and gender equality in India is India is an alarming Same problem such as dowry, domestic violence, sex selective abortion, female infanticide are still prevalent. As per the 2011 Census, women are subject to disadvantages as compared to men in terms of literacy rates, labor participation rates and earnings. The Census, 2011 reveals that total literate population is 74.04% comprising 65.46% female and 82.14% males. The gap between women and men is severe. While 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are known to be literate in India. The gender bias is higher education, specialized professional trainings which hit women very hard in employment and attaining top leadership in any field. Literacy Educational levels are the increasing for Indian women still there is gap between Male and female literacy rate which can be seen in the following Table.

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68
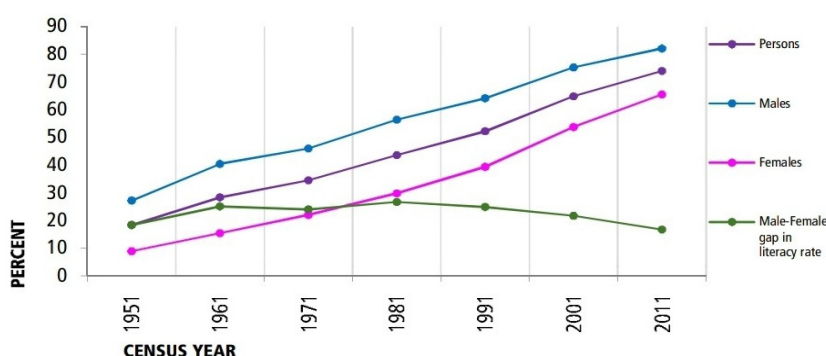
The above table, we come to know that at no point could the literacy rate of women match that of men. As a result, 72 years of independence, Women occupy a secondary position in our social hierarchy. Inspire of being aware of her position, women can't transform the situation due to lack of education. Therefore, women's empowerment can't be effected unless we persuade the importance of women's education.

Role of Education in Women's Empowerment:

According to Nehru, "If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered". Hence to educate women is more important than men. Education in India plays the most crucial role in women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. So we can't neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment. Education increases women's self-confidence and also enables them to find better job and she can help family economically. It develops the women's capabilities to fight against injustice, domestic violence, corruption and many other bad elements in the society. Education empowers women to make choices that can improve their welfare, including marrying beyond childhood and having fewer children. Education helps a woman to understand her rights to equal treatment like a man in the society of this nation and realize that she is not inferior to man. It enables her to take decisions at her home and it enables her to accept responsibilities at her home and outer world. Education will help women to empower through the knowledge of science and technology to face the challenges of today's technological age and it helps her to build career path. Finally education not only educates a woman but also helps her realize that she is a vital part to the society.

The impact of women empowerment in Rural Areas:

Women's empowerment in rural India is far less visible than in urban areas. Rural women, as against women in urban settings, face inequality at much higher rates and in all spheres of life. In rural areas of India generally education problems are faced by girls due to family responsibilities such as caring for younger siblings, domestic work etc. Also there are some barriers for women's education in rural areas like Priority to Son's Education Compared to Daughter's Education, Lack of Adequate Number of Female Teachers and Gender Bias in Curriculum Still Exists etc. From the start, girl children are seen as burdens rather than blessings, bearers of exorbitant dowries, who will eventually move into the homes of their husbands. The result is low literacy rate among women. The female children are not receiving the same medical, emotional and educational attention as their male counterparts due to some overwhelming cultural and economic reasons. It was observing that women were always depicted as weak and helpless, often as the victims of abuse and beatings. We can say that these depictions are strong barriers for improving women's position in society.

The illiterate women have high levels of fertility and mortality and with more children she cannot pay proper attention on them and hence a woman's lack of education has a negative impact on the health and well-being of her children. The illiterate women have poor nutritional status, low earning potential, and little autonomy within the household. In order to fight against all these socially constructed gender biases, girls and women have to swim against the system and for this they require more strength. Obviously such strength comes only from the education.

Conclusion:

Women empowerment is there but still we have miles to go on this path of empowerment. We hope that in coming year's ahead women empowerment will prove its worth. Women are an integral part of a society. They play an important role in determining the destiny of a nation. The education of women is the most powerful tool to change the position of society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. We can say that the progression of women in society is not possible without education. Without educated women the world cannot become a better place for peoples. That's why women's education is needed to turn this world into better place. We can conclude for development and evolution of any country there is need for women's education. In the 21st century we see that women are working in each field of corporate world, empowering them is truly essential and necessary. We cannot ignore the importance of women education in reference to women empowerment. The goals or dreams of our citizens will not be achieved without effective education of women.

References:

1) Shindu J, Women's Empowerment through Education, Abhinav Journal: Vol. 1 Issue-11.
2) Suguna M, Education and Women's Empowerment in India, International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research: Vol.1. Issue-8.
3) Gupta N. L., Women's Education through Ages, Concept Publications Co, New Delhi, 2003.
4) Islam Rezaul& Mia Ahmadullah (2007): The role of education for rural population transformation in Bangladesh, Dhaka, April.
5) Rao R. K. Women and Education, Kalpaz Publications, Delhi, 2001.
6) D. Janaki (2006): Empowering women through distance learning in India, New Delhi.
7) Mahajan VD. Modern Indian History, Delhi, S. Chand, 2010.
8) Nagaraja, B. (2013). Empowerment of Women in India: A Critical Analysis. Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSRJHSS), 9(2).
9) Anonuevo Medel Carolyn (Ed) (1995): Women Education and Empowerment: Pathways towards autonomy; Hamburg.
10) Kadam, R. N. (2012). Empowerment of Women in India- An Attempt to Fill the Gender Gap. International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, 2(6).
11) Kishor, S. and Gupta, K. Gender Equality and Womens Empowerment in India, National Family Health Survey (Nfhs-3) India, 2009,
12) http://censusindia.gov.in

Impacts of Online Education in COVID-19 Pandemic

Baiju George

Research scholar, School of Management Studies,

Cochin University of Science and Technology

ponthempilly@gmail.com

Abstract :

Corona virus disease 2019 is a highly contagious disease caused by the newly discovered corona virus-2, which causes severe acute respiratory syndrome. Within three months, the COVID-19 virus had spread throughout the world, including India, it had taken the form of a contagion, affecting nearly all countries. Governments took numerous drastic measures to halt the spread of this highly contagious disease. The effects of the infectious disease COVID 19 have caused widespread disruption throughout the world. COVID-19 affects different people in different ways, particularly in educational institutions and socioeconomic status, forcing human societies to maintain social distance, international travel, imposing lockdown. The coronavirus 2019 epidemic has posed significant challenges to the education system as a whole, from primary school to higher education levels, and has resulted in a global blockade that has had a significant negative impact on student's life. With other approaches, the education sector is attempting to digest the challenge of surviving the crisis and eliminating the threat of infectious disease situations. The Ministry of Human Resources and Development has encouraged schools and universities to use online learning methods. As a result of the Covid19 crisis, the global e-learning strategy has spread, and teachers and students have adapted to the communicable disease situation. Since quality education is a prerequisite for modelling students in the best possible way, the university has adopted several innovative methodologies to ensure quality education. This study aims to examine the effect of COVID-19 on academic institutions, media influence on better training and virtual social media academic class orientations in Indian universities, and alternative techniques of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

Keywords : COVID-19, Disease, Pandemic

1. Introduction

Coronaviruses are a complex group of viruses that can cause everything from a simple cold to highly dangerous infections like Middle East Respiratory syndrome and severe acute respiratory syndrome. On December 31, 2019, WHO received notification of diseases of unknown disease in Wuhan City, China. Chinese government detected a novel coronavirus as the causative agent on January 7, 2020, and given the name it "2019-nCoV" for the time being. A novel coronavirus is a coronavirus strain that has never been identified in humans. Respiratory symptoms include fever, coughing, and shortness of breath. In more severe cases, infection can result in pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, and, in extreme cases, death. The majority of people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience rare to moderate respiratory disease and it will recover without the need for special consideration. People over the age of 65, as well as those with medical condition conditions such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer, are much more prone to developing major illness. COVID19 seems to have the largest impact on the respiratory system. The International Classification (ICD) of Diseases will provide the official name of the coronavirus disease. The World Health Organization has also proposed the name '2019-nCoV' as an amended name for the

virus. The most common symptoms of covid 19 are fever, dry cough, tiredness, and nausea. Aches and pains, vomiting and diarrhoea, conjunctivitis, headache, loss of taste or smell, a rash on the skin, or discoloration of the fingers and toes are fewer common symptoms. In most cases, a molecular test is used to detect and confirm SARS-CoV-2 infectious disease. The most associated molecular test is polymerase chain reaction. Swabs are used to collect samples from the nose or throat. By amplifying viral genetic material to trace amounts, molecular tests detect viruses in samples.

Fig. 1. E-learning educational systems

The current global epidemic has devastated one of the most important systems: education. Education is undeniably important in contributing to the welfare of a country and the development of an individual, but it has been compromised by the emergence of Covid -19. It has had a profound impact on the development of millions of children. Since the lockdown was implemented, a number of stringent targets have had to be met. The economic crisis also hampered education by reducing its output. According to studies, the pandemic has prevented nearly 32 crore students from receiving an education. This is being made reference to as a real crisis, and it is causing an increase in unemployment. A nationwide lockdown was enforced in March 2020,[9] pressuring some schools and colleges to shut down and trying to teach students to relinquish the teacher centred style. As a result, there was a led to major changes in technology and innovation, which teachers used to complete the pedagogy. However, productivity suffered as a result of a lack of infrastructure. According to the Global internet network research, only 24 percent of households had a steady internet connection, while some other isolated places continue to remain totally inaccessible. As a result, the government is attempting to provide adequate benefits and monetary funds.

Let us not overlook the impact on girls, who have recently begun to defy educational norms and have been seen dropping out in massive quantities. In extreme situations, the fall rate of poverty was measured at 8% of GDP, resulting in increased reasons such as unemployed families who couldn't afford expenses and assets being forced to halt their children's education due to debts. Boys were forced to work as daily wage workers, while girls were assigned to housework, forcing the government to ask a set of questions in order to stimulate emergence. According to ASER (Annual Status of Education Report),[10] they have revealed with real

evidence that parents, even in rural areas, have expressed a strong interest in their children's education despite the limited available resources to them. As a matter of fact, this presents a positive aspect of the educational system in order to increase government awareness in order to satisfy their demands. Figure 1 shows the new e-learning strategy adopted in universities and schools.

Objectives:

- To enlighten various measures taken by Govt. of India for education sector during this pandemic.

- To examine the challenges faced by the teachers and students in adapting to the online teaching-learning process during COVID-19 pandemic.

- To highlight various positive impact and some negative impacts of COVID-19.

2.Impacts of Online Education in India

Figure 2 shows [1] the impact of covid 19 on educational systems.

Cost of online education: In this pandemic situation, not all students can afford to buy new phones and laptops in order to continue their education. Many children in India are uneducated, and among the poor students, some are still studying in order to receive scholarships, lunch, and financial assistance.[11] They are unaware of current technology techniques for handling phones and laptops. As a result, they are unaware of the current learning strategy that has emerged in the context of the Covid 19 pandemic situation.

Availability of quality education: Most colleges and universities now offer online education as a standard practise. However, due to the digital divide in India, online education has some restrictions. Universities should ensure the quality of service in higher education students in order to catch up to a better future. Students are highly critical of online teaching methods due to issues with internet connectivity as well as financial constraints. Not everyone in India has equal access to the internet; some rural areas have limited access.
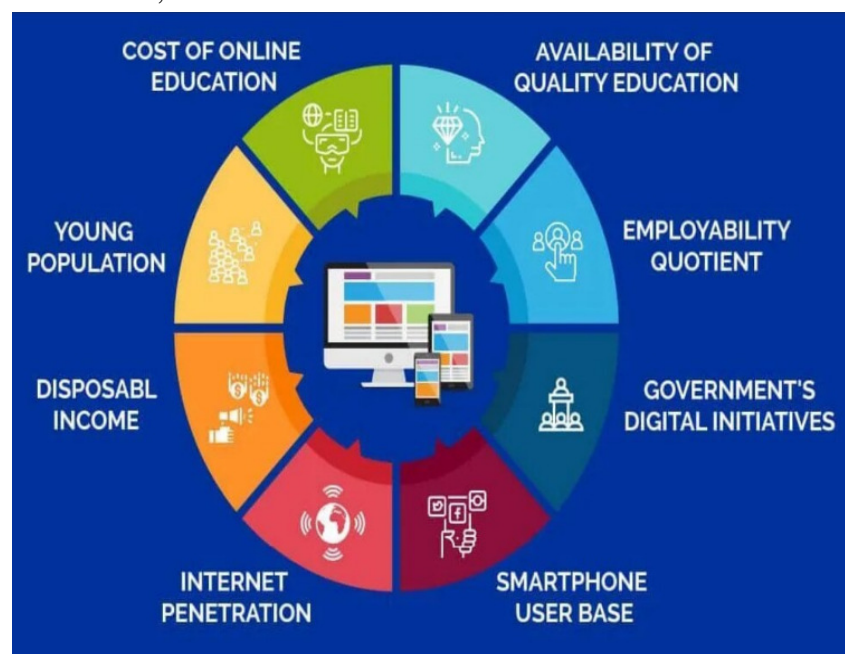

Fig. 2. Impacts of covid 19 on educational systems

Employability quotient:

Crisis compels company to reconsider our current policies, examine shifting behavioural patterns, and assess our own importance in a changing environment. Companies and individuals who can demonstrate this ability to adapt and course clarification always succeed. Increasing one's employability quotient entails Focusing on the future of jobs, acknowledging the drivers of employment prospects, the effects of the current global work environment, and infrastructure development

Governments Digital initiatives:

Teachers use apps such as DIKSHA, NISHTHA, and ePathshala, which aim to provide educators with training opportunities. Higher education students frequently use Cisco webex, zoom, Goto meeting, Google meet, and impartus applications to improve learning quality.

Smart phone user base: According to an authorised survey data, 80-90 percent of senior students in Central government schools use mobile phones rather than laptops to access digital education during the COVID disease outbreak. Almost a third of students said that no or infrequent electricity connections affected their learning, majority of the teachers said they couldn't even get their teaching materials. Smart phones have proven to be extremely useful in bridging the study gap during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the results of this study will assist education decision makers and academic institutions in trying to incorporate mobile learning modern technologies for the overall system, where social networking may significantly improve the teaching and learning process.

Internet penetration: Children and adolescents from low-income households, rural areas, and lower-income states are falling far behind their colleagues, with little chance of ever catching up.

Disposable income:

The COVID-19 crisis has struck emerging countries at a critical point. Prior to the crisis, financing was already in short in supply. Already scarce resources, combined with the economic impact of the financial crisis, suggest that developing countries may struggle to fund sufficient global safety, social, and economic responses.

Young population:

The COVID-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc on all aspects of our lives. Even before the crisis, young people's economic and social incorporation was a key issue. Now, unless immediate action is taken, young people are likely to suffer serious and long-term consequences from the pandemic in education and employment area.

On the bright side, things have definitely improved quite a bit with the improved use of webinars, conferences, and financial assistance through volunteer groups. The aim was to use digital technology to create a traditional learning environment [7]. Teachers started creating subsystems, frameworks, and explanations on whiteboards, similar to how a classroom is set up, to get learners' interest.

4. online courses and online platforms

The mobile device becomes a widely used device in all areas of life in both developed and developing countries. Mobile learning facilitates us to improve our teaching and learning abilities. Because of its multi-functionality, mobile learning has recently become an important supervised learning model for education, particularly higher education, all over the world. The

COVID-19 has led to an increase in the shutdown of offline classes globally and the rise of online educational technologies. The education industry has been drastically altered as a result of the pandemic. Language apps, virtual tutoring, video conferencing tools, and online learning software have seen a significant increase in popularity. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government has introduced a number of steps to provide education system. These include the PRAGYATA Guidelines on Digital Learning, Internet access through the BHARAT NET scheme. Several more social media platforms that were not earlier popular among Indian students are now the primary sources of learner attraction.

For the very first time in Indian history, the several Nation educational institutions have started providing graduate programs online [2]. The Government of India offers free online courses with certificates are AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education), NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning), UGC (University Grants Commission) ,CEC (Consortium for Educational Communication), NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training), NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling), IIMB (Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore), and NITTTR (National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research)[8]. SWAYAM, National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER), DIKSHA, e-Pathshala, and SWAYAM PRABHA are government online e-learning platforms for school students.

5. Positive and Negative impact of Covid-19 on education

The world is now facing the greatest threat to public health, which is causing one of the largest and most rapid restructuring of the world order. By the end of March 2020, the pandemic had spread to over 185 countries, resulting in the shutdown of more than 90% of all educational institutions, colleges, and universities, affecting nearly 1.38 billion educators. The rapid rise of the pandemic, the closure of institutions of higher education, and the changeover to teaching methods left slight time to prepare and reflect on the prospective threats and uncertainties that such a sudden change could bring.

A. Positive impact of Covid-19 on education:
Here are 6 positive impacts of Covid-19 on education:

Increased Use of Teaching Methods: This will necessitate all educators becoming more technically adept and undergoing some coaching to carry themselves up to an acceptable level. One of the most significant advantages of the online teaching method was the effective teaching strategy to explore and improve. When compared to the traditional method of teaching, the inclusion of vibrant photographs, visual representations, and videos given to the students had a positive feedback. [4] The exercises could be handled easily and alluded to as required.

Learning environments becomes the new benchmark: Companies that have been trying to develop and bolstering e - learning systems used by universities and colleges will have a huge opportunity. It has the opportunities to develop at a rapid speed, but it must be priced appropriately in order for all institutions to use it.

Material for learning improved: Universities and colleges have a fantastic chance to start enhancing the quality of the learning materials used in the teaching - learning activities. Although learning environment will be the future learning style, there will be a move to improve novel ways to implement and disseminate high-quality information, particularly because the deployment of learning management systems will increase academic transparency and accountability.

Teaching Flexibility on Delivery and Timing: Students and teachers were comfortable to discuss with one another at their leisure from the peace of mind of their own homes. As a result, students and teachers could readily connect with maintaining social distance, which is critical at this time. A majority of students save money on travel since they don't have to commute to class.

Teamwork activity is increased:

To a significant extent, the teaching profession has been insulated, especially in a country like India. Collaborative education and research can now take on new forms and even be compensated. Lastly, it is predicted that the number of teleconferencing chances would skyrocket, which will have a detrimental onward journey.

A huge number of research meetings, seminars, and conferences will be held online, and a new type of online videoconferencing technology could emerge as a value proposition. Even after all that, there's really one certainty that we all can anticipate: higher education will modify how it operates globally India is undergoing not only a higher education reform, but also a tremendous transition in general.

Student Is Digitally Traceable:

Analytical technologies to provide detailed records for each learner in technologically enabled classes, teachers can effortlessly administer examinations and seminars and instantly obtain the results. When compared to manually checking the student's grades, this saves a lot of time. As a result, it assists professors in identifying each graduate's learning habits and personalizing lectures and lessons to meet their specific needs, as well as providing opportunities for faster learning.

B. Negative Impacts of Covid-19 On Education

There are a lot of instances where global education could be compromised. Here are four detrimental educational effects of Covid-19

Students' cross-border migration is sluggish:

Many universities in Australia, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Canada rely heavily on undergraduate migration from China and India. It is increasingly clear that this cross-border student movement will suffer a setback for at minimum the next two to three years, posing a significant financial danger to universities in these nations, which are already suffering financial strain. Due to the significant risk of the pandemic, many parents will avoid from sending their kids abroad for higher study.

Learners' passive education:

The radical change to online education with no scheduling particularly in developing countries, where the core for online education wasn't really fully prepared and the education system was not intended for such a genre had also put most of our students who are at risk to become passive learning process and reduced hope due to low attention spans.

Teachers who are unprepared to teach online: Online education is a unique technique, and not all instructors are adept at it, and at the very minimum, were prepared for the abrupt shift from face-to-face to online education. In the absence of a designated digital platform particularly created for the purpose, most lecturers are just presenting lectures on video platforms such as Zoom, that may not be genuine e - learning.

Change in Graduates Recruitments:

Student recruitment are a big concern for universities and college They will also need to re-evaluate their admission policies, admission standards, and the entire selection process, which would include new techniques of reach and the review process itself, because the risk of losing students is so significant.

Inaccessibility of digital facilities in the rural and urban population:

These issues were discovered to be unimportant to the students. The main constraint is the lack of reliable internet access and mobile data. There is no Internet data left after the online classes are finished for further homework or even a Google search [5]. Information and communication technologies are improving all the time, yet they are less useful in rural areas. lack of communication and skills are the cause of undeveloped.

Internet problem: According to an online study conducted by Learning Spiral, an online test solutions supplier, more than half of Indian students, including some from urban regions, do not have internet access for online studies. According to the poll, only 27% of Rural India have internet connectivity, and only 47% of individuals have any access to the internet or a computing device. In Kerala, 51% of rural communities have internet connection, but only 23% of poor people have access to the internet [6]. In Andhra Pradesh, 30% of rural communities have internet connection, although only 2% of those have it at work. Only 7-8 percent of rural homes in West Bengal and Bihar have internet access, while only 18% and 21% of urban areas have internet access, accordingly. While 85 percent of students in urban areas who study at university have internet connection, just 41% of children in urban areas have internet at home. According to the report, only 28% of children in rural areas have internet access at home, while 48% of remote university graduates do not have internet access at home.

Iv. Conclution :

Every student got the highest education, which necessitates the creation of personalised teaching modules that correspond to the appropriate communication system. Better access to library database and publications must be made accessible to anyone and everyone. Teachers and students should be able to find how to use the technologies required for online education. Students' possibilities and advantages of using online social networking sites for academic reasons became apparent only after the crisis. Despite the fact that digital education based on online education has not been widely adopted in India. To close the gaps in the education system, governments must assure the accessibility of dependable digital technologies, a high-quality digital academic experience, and encourage technological advancements educational experiences. The best way to improve education service quality: Students' academic knowledge and learning experiences should improve in a noticeable way.

References :

1) Imageurl:"https://www.webanywhere.co.uk/blog/wcontent/uploads/shutterstock2492828 98.jpg"

2) https://www.jagranjosh.com/articles/list-of-digital-learning-platforms

3) Image url: https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-editorials/education-in-post-covid-era"

4) Arpita Mukherjee" Implications of Online Education in COVID-19 Pandemic- A Review", NSOU-OPEN JOURNAL, Vol. 4 No.1. –, January 2021.

5) *Dr Ankuran Dutta Impact of Digital Social Media on Indian Higher Education: Alternative Approaches of Online Learning during COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis", International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 10, Issue 5, May 2020 604 ISSN 2250-3153.*

6) *https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/education/over-50-of-students-dont-have-access-to-internet-survey/article33859585.ece*

7) *Vaishali Bokde et al "Possible impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic and lockdown on education sector in india" issn 2582-5437*

8) *Utsav Raj,"Indian Education System In Fight Against Covid-19 Pandemic"*

9) *Akash Gupta" Purakala (UGC Care Journal) IMPACT OF covid-19 on educational institutions in india", issn: 0971-2143, vol-31-issue-21-may-2020*

10) *Preeti Kodancha et al, "Service-Learning in Indian Higher Education: Experiences of Adaptation to the COVID-19 Pandemic" JOURNAL OF SERVICE-LEARNING IN HIGHER EUCATION VOLUME 11 (2) COVID-19 DECEMBER 2020*

11) *C.P. Kaushal et al," Impact of COVID-19 on Higher Education in India: Lessons Learned and Mitigation Measures*

Physical Activity, Nutrition and Health

Dr. Rajesh Pandurang Kshirsagar
(Physical Director)
Kalikadevi Mahavidyaly Shirur Kasar Tq. Shirur Kasar Dist. Beed
kshirsagarrajesh55@gmail.com, 9422242677

Abstract:

Insufficient physical activity and poor nutrition is a key risk factor for non-communicable diseases(NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diabetes which kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to 71% of all deaths globally. This paper discuses physical activity and nutrition with linkage to health; wellbeing. It is a position paper in which importance of physical activities and nutrition to health was discussed extensively from different researcher's point of view and specifications for different age group were outlined. It was therefore concluded that Good nutrition; an adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular physical activity; is a cornerstone of good health. It was recommended that all adults should avoid inactivity and engage in physical activities and Consumption of a healthy diet throughout the life course helps prevent malnutrition and non-communicable diseases.

Keywords :- Physical activity, nutrition, health, wellbeing

Introduction:

Inadequate physical activity and a sedentary lifestyle are important causes of many of the major diseases of developed societies, including coronary artery disease, stroke, hypertension, diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis, and arthritis. There has been an explosion of information over the past two decades on the health benefits of exercise. In addition, exercise and nutrition are closely linked, with each modifying the effects of the other. Regular physical activity is one of the most important things you can do for your health (CDC,2018) (?) which includes biking, Walking, jogging, running, swimming etc. Inactivity of any form is not good for the body and overall health and this is affirmed by WHO (2018) (22) that Insufficient physical activity is one of the leading risk factors for death worldwide and Insufficient physical activity is a key risk factor for non communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diabetes. Also, globally, 1 in 4 adults is not active enough; furthermore, More than 80% of the world's adolescent population is insufficiently physically active.

Consuming a healthy diet throughout the life course helps prevent malnutrition in all its forms as well as a range of non communicable diseases and conditions (WHO, 2015) (23). But sadly the increased production of processed food, rapid urbanization and changing lifestyles have led to a shift in dietary patterns. People are now consuming more foods high in energy, fats, free sugars or salt/sodium, and many do not eat enough fruit, vegetables and dietary fiber such as whole grains.

According to the WHO (2018) (22), insufficient physical activity and unhealthy diet is a key risk factor for non communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diabetes. Non communicable diseases kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to 71% of all deaths globally. Each year, 15 million people die from a NCD between the ages of 30 and 69years; over 85% of these "premature" deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Continuation to the alarming statistic is that Tobacco use, physical inactivity, the harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diets (poor nutrition) all increase the risk of dying from a NCD. Achieving

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

and maintaining health is an ongoing process, shaped by both the evolution of health care knowledge and practices as well as personal strategies and organized interventions for staying healthy. The importance of Physical activity and Nutrition cannot be underestimated in the overall health of an individual; hence this paper did a detailed review on important of physical activities and nutrition on improving the health of an individual

Physical activity and Health:

WHO (2018) (22) defines physical activity as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure – including activities undertaken while working, playing, carrying out household chores, travelling, and engaging in recreational pursuits. The term "physical activity" should not be confused with "exercise", which is a subcategory or type of physical activity that is planned, structured, repetitive, and aims to improve or maintain one or more components of physical fitness. Beyond exercise, any other physical activity that is done during leisure time, for transport to get to and from places, or as part of a person's work, has a health benefit. Further, both moderate- and vigorous-intensity physical activity improve health (WHO,2018) (22)

Physical exercise is important for maintaining physical fitness and can contribute to maintaining a healthy weight, regulating digestive health, building and maintaining healthy bone density, muscle strength, and joint mobility, promoting physiological well-being, reducing surgical risks, and strengthening the immune system. Some studies indicate that exercise may increase life expectancy and the overall quality of life. Been inactive is not good for the body and health, the importance of been active includes the following;

Fitness:

Individuals can increase their level of fitness following increases in physical activity levels (Dobbins et al., 2013) 19.Studies have shown that exercising in middle age leads to better physical ability later in life. Early motor skills and development have also shown to be related to physical activity and performance later in life. Children who have more proficient motor skills early on are more inclined to being physically active, and thus tend to perform well in sports and have better fitness levels.

Cardiovascular system:

The beneficial effect of exercise on the cardiovascular systemic well documented. There is a direct correlation between physical inactivity and cardiovascular mortality, and physical inactivity is an independent risk factor for the development of heart attack and stroke. Low levels of physical exercise increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases mortality(American Heart Association, 2017) (2). Furthermore, Children who participate in physical exercise experience greater loss of body fat and increased cardiovascular fitness (Lumeng and Julie 2006) . Studies have shown that academic stress in youth increases the risk of cardiovascular disease in later years; however, these risks can be greatly reduced with regular physical exercise (Ahaneku et al., 2000)(1)

Strengthening of bones and muscles:

As one age, it is important to protect the bones, joints and muscles. Not only do they support your body and help you move, but keeping bones, joints and muscles healthy can help ensure that you are able to do your daily activities and be physically active. Research shows that

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

doing aerobic, muscle-strengthening and bone-strengthening physical activity of at least a moderately-intense level can slow the loss of bone density that comes with age (CDC, 2018) (7).

Depression:

A number of medical reviews have indicated that exercise has a marked and persistent antidepressant effect in humans,(Cooney et al., 2013; Brené et al. 2007) (8.4 an effect believed to be mediated through enhanced brain- derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) signaling in the brain (Mura, Moro, Patten and Carta, 2014) 07). Several systematic reviews have an the potential for physical exercise in the treatment of depressive disorders. The 2013 Cochrane Collaboration review on physical exercise for depression noted that it is more effective than a control intervention and comparable to psychological or antidepressant drug therapies (Cooney et al.,2013) (8)

Sleep:

A 2010 review of published scientific research suggested the exercise generally improves sleep for most people, and help sleep disorders such as insomnia (Buman and King, 2010) S. The optimum time to exercise may be 4 to 8 hours before bedtime, though exercise at any time of day is beneficial, with the possible exception of heavy exercise taken shortly before bedtime, which may disturb sleep. According to Youngstedt,(2005) (27), exercise is the most recommended alternative to sleeping pills for resolving insomnia. Sleeping pills are more costly than to make time for a daily routine of staying fit, and may have dangerous side effects in the long run. Thus, Exercise can be a healthy, safe and inexpensive way to achieve more and better sleep.

Weight control:

Both diet and physical activity play a critical role in controlling your weight. You gain weight when the calories you burn, including those burned during physical activity, are less than the calories you eat or drink. When it comes to weight management, people vary greatly in how much physical activity they need. You may need to be more active than others to achieve or maintain a healthy weight (CDC,2018)

Specification of Physical activities:

According to WHO (2018) [22], the following are the specifications for healthy physical activities in Adults

Adults aged 18-64 years:
- Should do at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity throughout the week, or do at least 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity throughout the week, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity activity.
- For additional health benefits, adults should increase their moderate-intensity physical activity to 300 minutes per week, or equivalent.
- Muscle-strengthening activities should be done involving major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week.

Adults aged 65 years and above
- Should do at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity throughout the week, or at least 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity throughout the week, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity activity.
- For additional health benefits, they should increase moderate-intensity physical activity to 300 minutes per week, or equivalent.

- Those with poor mobility should perform physical activity to enhance balance and prevent falls, 3 or more days per week.
- Muscle-strengthening activities should be done involving major muscle groups, 2 or more days a week.

The intensity of different forms of physical activity varies between people. In order to be beneficial for cardio respiratory health, all activity should be preformed in bouts of at lead 10 minutes duration (WHO, 2018) (22)

Nutrition and Health:

Food is a basic and foundational part of our lives. But sometimes we act as if the link between a balanced diet and our health does not exist. Rather, we should look at it as a strong one. Study after study has shown that people who eat whole foods rich in nutrients enjoy their lives more, live longer, and are at a reduced risk of disease. By eating the right foods, reducing our intake of fat and sugar, and exercising portion control, we can also maintain a healthy body weight and avoid chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. Here are some of the researched relationships between what we eat and our health:

Fruits and vegetables:

Eating at least 400 g, or 5 portions, of fruits and vegetables per day reduces the risk of Non Communicable Diseases (WHO, 2003) [21], and helps ensure an adequate daily intake of dietary fiber. As such, always include vegetables in your meals; eat fresh washed fruits and raw vegetables as snacks and always eat different varieties of fruits and vegetables. Examples of such include; apple, oranges, grape fruits, limes, bananas, mangoes, pears etc.

Specification of Healthy Nutrition:

Consuming a healthy diet throughout the life course helps prevent malnutrition in all its forms as well as a range of non- communicable diseases and conditions (WHO, 2015) (23). But the increased production of processed food, rapid urbanization and changing lifestyles have led to a shift in dietary patterns. People are now consuming more foods high in energy, fats, free sugars or salt/sodium, and many do not eat enough fruit, vegetables and dietary fiber such as whole grains For adults, a healthy diet contains: Fruits, vegetables, legumes (e.g. lentils, beans), nuts and whole grains (e.g. unprocessed maize, millet, oats, wheat, brown rice). At least 400 g (5 portions) of fruits and vegetables a day (WHO, 2003) [21] Potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassava and other starchy roots are not classified as fruits or vegetables. Less than 10% of total energy intake from free sugars (WHO, 2003; WHO, 2015) (21, 23) which is equivalent to 50 g (or around 12 level teaspoons) for a person of healthy body weight consuming approximately 2000 calories per day, but ideally less than 5% of total energy intake for additional health benefits (WHO, 2015) [23]. Most free sugars are added to foods or drinks by the manufacturer, cook or consumer, and can also be found in sugars naturally present in honey, syrups, fruit juices and fruit juice concentrates. Less than 30% of total energy intake from fats (Hooper et al., 2012) (13). Unsaturated fats (e.g. found in fish, avocado, nuts, sunflower, canola and olive oils) are preferable to saturated fats (e.g. found in fatty meat, butter, palm and coconut oil, cream, cheese, ghee and lard) (FAO, 2010) (11) Industrial trans fats (found in processed food, fast food, snack food, fried food, frozen pizza, pies, cookies, margarines and spreads) are not part of a healthy diet. Less than 5 g of salt (equivalent to approximately 1 teaspoon) per day and use iodized salt.

For infants and young children, in the first 2 years of a child's life, optimal nutrition fosters healthy growth and improves cognitive development. It also reduces the risk of becoming overweight or obese and developing NCDs later in life. Advice on a healthy diet for infants and children is similar to that for adults, but the following elements are also important; Infants should be breastfed exclusively during the first 6 months of life, Infants should be breastfed continuously until 2 years of age and beyond, From 6 months of age, breast milk should be complemented with a variety of adequate, safe and nutrient dense complementary foods. Salt and sugars should not be added to complementary foods at all.

Physical activity, Nutrition and Health:

Eating a balanced diet and being physically active are two of the most important things you can do to be and stay healthy at any age. A balanced diet includes eating the right amount of calories and nutrients to maintain a healthy weight. Physical activity is any form of movement that uses energy and People of all shapes and sizes and abilities can benefit from being physically active. Some physical activity is better than none and the more you do the more benefits you gain. Chief among the benefits of a healthful diet and physical activity is a reduction in the risk of obesity. Obesity is a major risk factor for several of today's most serious health conditions and chronic diseases, including high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, heart disease and stroke, and osteoarthritis. Obesity also has been linked to many forms of cancer (U.S Department of Health and Human Services, 2008) (20)

Eating smart and being active have similar effects on our health, these include:

- Reduce the risk of chronic diseases, such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, stroke, and some cancers and associated disabilities
- Prevent weight gain and/or promote weight loss
- Improve overall well-being
- Strengthen muscles, bones, and joints
- Being active can also improve your personal appearance, encourage fun with family and friends, maintain the ability to live independently, and enhance fitness for sports.

Conclusion:

Nutrition is the intake of food, considered in relation to the body's dietary needs. Good nutrition; an adequate, well balanced diet combined with regular physical activity, is a cornerstone of good health. Everyone can gain the health benefits of physical activity, age, ethnicity, shape or size do not matter and Poor nutrition can lead to reduced immunity, increased susceptibility to disease, impaired physical and mental development, and reduced productivity

References:

1) *Ahaneku Joseph E, Nwosu Cosmas M, Ahaneku Gladys I. Academic Stress and Cardiovascular Health. Academic Medicine. 2000; 75(6):567-568.*
2) *American heart association. Recommendations for Physical Activity in Adults, 2017. http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Healthy Living/PhysicalActivity/FitnessBasics/American-Heart-Association- Recommendations-for-Physical Activity-in- Adults_UCM_307976_Article.jsp#mainContent. Retrieved June 16, 2018.*
3) *Ballard-Barbash R, Friedenreich CM, Courneya KS, Siddiqi SM, McTiernan A, Alfano CM. "Physical Activity, Biomarkers, and Disease Outcomes in Cancer Survivors: A*

Systematic Review". JNCI Journal of the National Cancer Institute. 2012; 104(11):815-840

4) *Brené S, Bjørnebekk A, Aberg E, Mathé AA, Olson L, Werme M. Running is rewarding and antidepressive. Physiol. Behav. 2007; 92(1-2):136-140.*

5) *Buman MP, King AC. Exercise as a Treatment to Enhance Sleep. American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine. 2010; 31(5):514.*

6) *Centers for disease control and prevention. Current physical activity guidelines. 2016. https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dcpc/prevention/policies_practicies/physical_activity/guideli nes.htm. reterived june 17, 2018*

7) *Centers for disease control and prevention. Physical Activity and Health, 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/basics/pa- health/index.htm. Retrieved 16th June, 2018.*

A Survey of Various Attacks in Mamet

Gurpreet Singh
Research Scholar, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering , Madhav University,
Abu Road, Sirohi,
Rajasthan, India; E-mail – see_gurpreet@yahoo.com

Ganpat Joshi
Research Supervisor,
Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and
Engineering , Madhav University,
Abu Road,Sirohi, Rajasthan, India;
E-mail- shiv.joshi322@gmail.com

Abstract:

   A MANET is a framework less sort network, which comprises of number of mobile devices with remote network interfaces. To make correspondence among devices, the device powerfully set up ways among each other. Here every device takes part in directing by sending information to different device. Every hub in MANET will go about as host just as switch. In MANET hubs can straightforwardly convey to any remaining devices inside the radio transmission range. In the event that a device couldn't have direct correspondence, they can utilize transitional node to speak with different nodes. Consequently, Security is an essential worry to give ensured correspondence between nodes in impromptu organizations and shots at having the weaknesses are additionally more. In this paper we examine different kinds of weaknesses in MANET. Various kinds of attackers to different ways to deal with decline the network performance, throughput. This paper shows the differ attacks on the MANETs.

Introduction :

   MANET (Mobile Ad hoc Networks) is the wireless networks. In these networks mobile computing devices are used without any support of a fixed infrastructure. The mobile devices in a MANET self arrange together in some self-assertive design. A MANET is a self-sufficient assortment of mobile clients that convey over generally data transmission obliged remote connections. Since the devices are mobile, the MANET topology may switch quickly and unusually over the long haul. These MANETs can be applied between people or between vehicles in regions which are drained of fixed framework. Two devices can straightforwardly speak with one another on the off chance that they are inside the radio span. In the event that the devices are not inside the radio span they can speak with one another utilizing multi hop routing. The remote connection between the devices in Mobile adhoc networks profoundly vulnerable.. This is on the grounds that device can consistently move causing the successive breakage of the connection. The force accessible for transmission is likewise stringently restricted. The topology of the organization is exceptionally unique because of the constant breakage and foundation of remote connection Nodes persistently move into and out of the radio span. This leads to the change in routing data. The MANET is decentralized; where all organization movement including finding the topology and conveying messages should be executed by the actual device for example steering usefulness will be fused into mobile device. MANET is more powerless than wired organization because of versatile device, dangers from vindictive device inside the

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143
July - 2021

organization. Due to weaknesses, MANET is more inclined to vindictive assaults. MANET has following weaknesses [1]

Limited Resources

- Dynamic topology
- Fixed Bandwidth
- No fixed Boundary
- Lack of centralized node
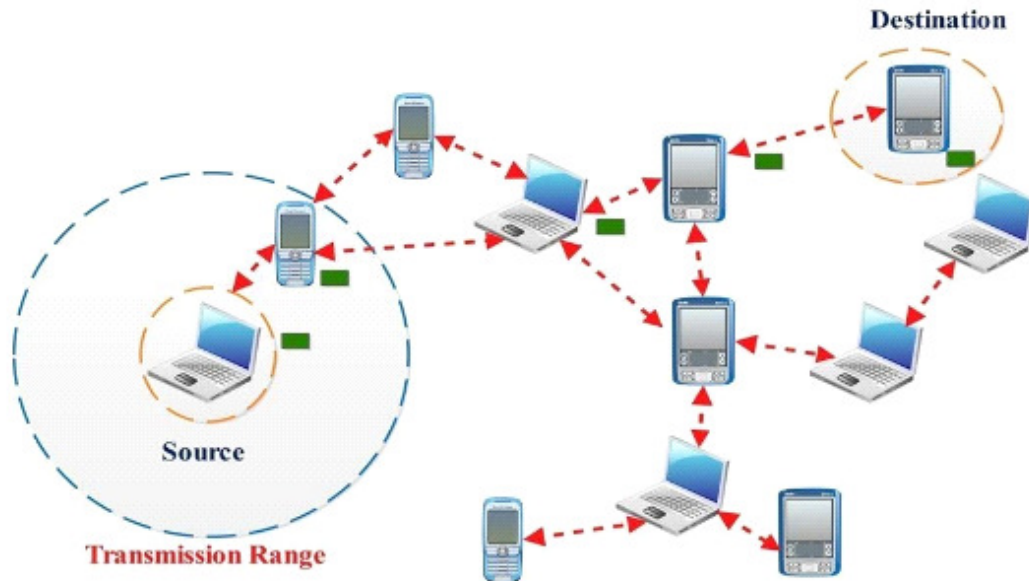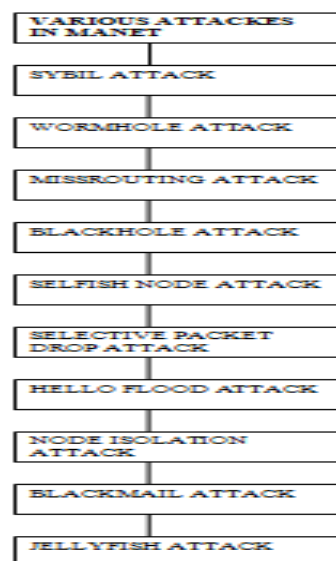- Limited power supply
- Attackers in the networks

Figure : MANET

There are various attacks who disturb the MANET because in MANET using dynamic topologies, there is no central computer system to handle, no perfect algorithm to mange the network. The various attacks are disturb the different layers. The following attacks in MANET.

MANET attacks

MANET regularly suffers from security attacks because of its characteristics like exposed medium, dynamic topology, absence of the central managing system, non-cooperative algorithms, and absence of strong protection mechanism. Numerous attacks on the different MANET layers are presented in figure[2]

Attackes in Various Layes in Manet:

The following layer wise attacks that are responsible for the low performance in MANET. These attacks are worked in the different layers like-

Layer Wise Attacks		
1.	Physical Link Layer	1. Jamming 2. Eavesdropping 3. Tampering
2.	Data Link Layer	1. Denial of Service 2. Misrouting Traffic 3. Misbehavior 4. Selfish node Behavior
3.	Network Link Layer	1. Black Hole 2. Sybil 3. Wormhole 4. Grey hole 5. Flood 6. Sinkhole
4.	Transport Link Layer	1. Session Hijacking 2. Flooding
5.	Application Link Layer	1. Virus 2. Data Corruption 3. Malicious Behavior 4. Cloning

1. Physical layer

The physical layer attacks work on the hardware that required hardware support to invoke. These attacks are simple way to execute, we do not need to deep knowledge of there techniques. There are following attacks that are work on the physical layers. [9].

I. Trivial Jamming Attack : In the jamming attacks malicious nodes block all traffic. In this attack the malicious nodes sent noise regularly in the MANET.

II. Periodic jamming attacks : In the periodic jamming attack attacking nodes interrupt all the communication activities in the MANET. In this attack malicious nodes send tiny signals periodically and it reduce the performance of MANET. This process is known as scrambling.

III. Reactive jamming attack : In the reactive jamming attack, when the node is trigged it get the notice from the node and then this attack is invoke and disrupt the transmission the network and add the interfering signals. This attack is slow down the performance of communication in MANET. [11]

2. Mac Layer attacks :

This layer is very sensitive for the various attacks. The network searching, participate and left from the network etc are the various functions. Route search failure, power consumption and network link breakage are affected to this layer [10]. The following attacks are hit on this layer.

1. Misbehavior attack :

This attack is effect the neighboring nodes only, if the nodes are communicate to each other. This attack   upset the operations of the networking protocol. So this attack is called misbehavior attack.

II. Selfish Attack :

In this attack, the attacker node is drop the packets and reject the packets intentionally, the performance of the network is very low, of this low performance nodes used more power consumption and share band width. So the selfish nodes is the reason of the congestion increased and the low performance.

3. Network Layer :

In the network layer one node connect with the other nodes in the MANET. The various nodes connectivity is called the multi hop link in the MANET. The following attacks are disturb the network layer. [11]

I. Worm hole attack

In this attack the attacking nodes tell to the sender node that it is the node witch very near to the destination node or may be on or two nodes left from the target node. This attack is very danger for the routing because it against the routing protocol and it is difficult to prevent and detect.

II. Black Hole Attack:

 In a black hole problem, one illegal node using the routing protocol and claim that it is the node that is send the packets to the shortest path to the destination path. The source node send the packet to this node. Once node receive the packet from the source node it drop the packet and do not send the packet to the nearest neighbors.

III. Selective packet drop attack :

The selective packet drop attack is very difficult to detect. In this attack the malicious nodes drop the packets and some time its behavior is normal way. So it is randomly drop the packets. The selective drop packet attack work like black hole attack.

IV. Byzantine attack :

In the byzantine attack the malicious nodes receive the data packets from the source node and send the data packets to the long path instead of shortest path. This process is disturb and give low performance of the MANET. This attack is work by single or goup of malicious nodes.

V. Sybil Attack :

The Sybil attack is characterized as a malicious node misguidedly taking on various ids . A Malicious device acts as though it's anything but a bigger number of nodes , for instance by mimicking different devices or basically by asserting bogus ids. The Sybil attack is a network layer attack. In this, a terrible device presents more than one character in MANET. The false device suggests different personalities to different devices in the MANET and accordingly happens to be in more than each spot in turn. Thusly, it upsets the geological routing protocol It can confuse the routing algorithms by constructing many routes from only one node [2].

VI. Hello Flood Attack :

In Hello Flood attack means one node is sending packets to the other nodes. That node in not a valid not or legal in the Mobile Adhoc Network. This illicit device is sending the Hello message to any legitimate device and breaks the security of MANET. It essentially re-broadcast overhead messages with enough ability to be gotten by each and every device in the network.

This Hello Flood attack uses HELLO packets as a weapon to convince MANET. In Hello Flood attack an attacker use a high radio transmission range and processing power sends HELLO packets to a lot of Mobile Adhoc Network nodes es which are dispersed in a large area within a Mobile Adhoc Network.[**15**]

VII. Flooding Attack

In Flooding attack implies one device is sending messages to different devices. That node is not a valid node or legal in the Mobile Adhoc Network. This illegal node is sending the packets to any legal node and breaks the security of MANET. It simply re-broadcast overhead packets with enough power to be received by every other node in the network. This Flooding attack uses packets as a weapon to convince MANET. In Flooding attack an attacker use a high radio transmission range and processing power sends packets to a lot of Mobile Adhoc Network nodes which are dispersed in a large area within a Mobile Adhoc Network. The flooding attack can easily be launched by an attacker node, but this attack causes the most damage to the MANET. This attack can be implemented by using the excess of RREQs (Route Requests) or data flooding. In RREQ flooding attack, the malicious node floods the RREQs in the network, which results in consuming a lot of network resources. This attack is launched by selecting IP addresses which do not exist in the MANET and due to this, no node is able to reply RREP (Route Reply) packets against these flooded RREQs. In data flooding attack, the malicious node establishes various paths with the number of nodes in the network. Once paths get established, the malicious node starts transferring a large number of useless data packets in order to reduce the performance of the network. These large numbers of data packets make congestion in the network. The main aim of this attack is to degrade the performance of the network by exhausting various network resources.

4.Transport Layer attacks:

The transport layer is responsible for the reliable packet delivery, congestion control, end to end delivery and the flow control the data packets. In the MANET the attacker node disturb all these facilities which give by transport layer. The following attacks disturb the transport layer. [11](o).

I. SYS flooding attack:

In this attack, the attacker node open the half TCP connection by using number of nodes. This link never complete the fully hand shake connection. In this the communicating nodes establishing a TCP connection using a three way handshake. In this the source node sending the SYN message to the destination node with randomly sequence number. The destination node make one more sequence and send SYN message, which is using the acknowledgement of the received message. The source node send acknowledge to destination node. This process makes a connection between two nodes using TCP three way hand shake.

II. Session hijacking :

In this attack, the attacker nodes behave that it is the actual node, the attacker node spoof the IP address of the receiver node and then find right sequence number and the attack the DOS on the target node. For this attack the receiving system become unavailable for a time.

5. Application layer attacks:

Application layer is the upper layer of the protocol. The following attacks are disturbed the application layer.

I. Worm attack or Mobile Virus:

The application layer is the upper layer of the protocol. So it is responsible fro the data packets to the users. The worm attacks or mobile virus are repeat itself and spoil the MANET or the operating system. The malicious node use the spywares, Trojan horses, and viruses. [13].

II. Repudiation Attack:

In this attack the malicious node nods refuse the request in all or subpart of the Network.

Iii. Conclusion :

Because of the portability and open media nature, the MANETs are significantly more inclined to all sort of safety hazards, like data leakage, interruption, or even DoS attacks.. As a result, the security needs in the mobile ad hoc networks are much higher than those in the traditional wired networks. Due to continue growth of mobile adhoc networks, the need for more effective security mechanisms is also increasing. In this paper we have examined different sorts of attacks in MANETs. A detail study of countermeasures for these attacks is required in order to minimize or eliminate their impact. More efficient and robust techniques for the countermeasures of various types of attacks should be proposed in order to make MANETs more secure and their extension in other fields.

References:

1) Jatinder Singh, Lakhwinder Kaur, and Savita Gupta, "A Cross-Layer Based Intrusion Detection Technique for Wireless Networks", "International Arab Journal of Information Technology", Volume 9, No. 3, May 2012 and ISSN: 1683-3198.

2) Gagandeep, Aashima, Pawan Kumar, "Analysis of Different Security Attacks in MANETs on Protocol Stack A-Review", International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT), , Volume-1, Issue-5, June 2012 and ISSN: 2249 – 8958.

3) Kamini Maheshwar, Divakar Singh, "Black Hole Effect Analysis and Prevention through IDS in MANET Environment", "European Journal of Applied Engineering and Scientific Research", 2012, ISSN: 2278 – 0041.

4) Satria Mandala, Md. Asri Ngadi, A.Hanan Abdullah, "A Survey on MANET Intrusion Detection", "International Journal of Computer Science and Security", Volume 2, Issue 1, 2013 and ISSN:1985-1553.

5) Antony Devassy, K. Jayanthi," Prevention of Black Hole Attack in Mobile Ad-hoc Networks using MN-ID Broadcasting", "International Journal of Modern Engineering Research (IJMER)", Volume 2, Issue.3, May-June 2012, ISSN: 2249-6645.

6) P. K. Singh and G. Sharma (2012), "An Efficient Prevention of Black Hole Problem in AODV Routing Protocol in MANET", "IEEE International Conference on Trust, Security and Privacy in Computing and Communications".

7) Sachin Lalar, "International Journal of Multidisciplinary and Current Research", "Security in MANET: Vulnerabilities, Attacks & Solutions", 2014, Vol.2, ISSN: 2321-3124.

8) Priyanka Goyal, Sahil Batra, Ajit Singh, "A Literature Review of Security Attack in Mobile Ad-hoc Networks", "International Journal of Computer Applications", Volume 9– No.12, November 2010, ISSN:0975-8887.

9) Shekhar saini, Rajesh Kumar, "Comparison of layerwise attacks in MANETs", "ACEEE", proc. of "Int. Conf. on Emerging Trends in Engineering and Technology"

10) Saritha Reddy Venna, Ramesh Babu Inampudi, "A Survey on Security Attacks in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks","International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies (IJCSIT)", Vol. 7, 2016, ISSN: 0975-9646.

11) *Y. Hu, A. Perrig, D. Johnson (March 2003),Packet Leashes: A Defense against Wormhole Attacks in Wireless Ad Hoc Networks. Proceedings of The 22nd Annual Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies (INFOCOM 2003).*

12) *B. Kannhavong, H. Nakayama, Y. Nemoto, N. Kato, A. Jamalipour. A survey of routing attacks in mobile ad hoc networks. Security in wireless mobile ad hoc and sensor networks, October 2007.*

13) *Athira V Panicker, Jisha G, "Network Layer Attacks and Protection in MANET : A Survey", "International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies", Vol. 5, 2014, ISSN : 3437-3443.*

14) *CH.V. Raghavendran, G. Naga Satish, P. Suresh Varma, " Security Challenges and Attacks inMobile Ad Hoc Networks" "I.J. Information Engineering and Electronic Business", vol. 3, 2013.*

15) *Abhay Kumar Rai, Rajiv Ranjan Tewari & Saurabh Kant Upadhyay, Different Types of Attacks on Integrated MANET- Internet Communication , International Journal of Computer Science and Security (IJCSS) Volume (4): Issue*

16) *G S Mamatha, Dr s c Sharma "Network Layer Attacks And Defense Mechanisms In MANETS-A Survery" International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 – 8887)Volume 9– No.9, November 2010.*

17) *Sandip Nemade, Manish Kumar Gurjar, Zareena Jamaluddin, Nishanth ,"Early Detection of Syn Flooding Attack by Adaptive Thresholding (EDSAT): A Novel method for detecting Syn Flooding based DOS Attack in Mobile Ad Hoc Network", "International Journal of Advanced Research in Engineering and Technology (IJARET)", Volume 5, Issue 2, February (2014), ISSN 0976 – 6480(Print), ISSN 0976 – 6499(Online).*

18) *Neetu Singh Chouhan, Shweta Yadav," Flooding Attacks Prevention in MANET"," International Journal of Computer Technology and Electronics Engineering (IJCTEE)", Volume 1, Issue 3, December 2011, ISSN 2249-6343.*

19) *Ming-Yang Su, "Prevention of selective black hole attacks on mobile ad hoc networks through intrusion detection systems", "Elsevier Journal of Computer Communications", Volume 34, Issue 1, January 2011.*

National Education Policy and Role of Libraries for Atmanirbhar Bharat

Dr. Sangeeta Ajay Mahajan
Librarian, Dayanand College of Law, Latur

India is my country; all Indians are my brothers and sisters.
I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

The Government of India has declared new education policy which lives the above pledge in true sense. This education policy is being discussed in various strata of society. The eminent academicians and philanthropist are analyzing it. The articles about new education policy are being published in National newspapers and it is also being discussed in electronic & social media. The crux of the policy is about making learning process perfect and practically applicable.

Emotional development

The pledge which we recite from our childhood is our guiding force for becoming good nationalistic citizen of our beloved country. While reciting the pledge we imagine rich and diverse traditions of the country. These feeling are very prominently reflected in this national education policy.

Knowledge of India

The new education policy is seen as a reflection of Indian Heritage and its all inclusive aspects. It is an attempt to co-ordinate glorious past of Indian Science and modern science. The "theory" refers to inculcating scientific temper among students through practical learning, the experience gained by one, developing rational thinking process and basic moral values attached to their creative imagination. The resulting learning will have a nation building purpose. It aims at holistic development of Indian citizen and creation of realistic society through their contributions. The policy leads prime importance to cultural values of India which are incorporated in its rich, diverse, multi linguistic societal structure to be included at relevant stages in the curriculum and motivate the students to learn from it.

The ultimate goal of the policy is to make India a world superpower (atmanirbhar) in terms of knowledge by imparting high quality education through an education system developed based on Indian values, to lead humanity towards sustainable development and global welfare through education.

Every student has different types of capabilities, knowledge hidden in him. The policy aims at opening various channels to make him able for expressing this hidden treasure through education. With this in mind an attempt is made in the educational policy to formulate a skill development plan to better understand the cognitive and letter formation. The findings of various research programs have emphasized the learning in mother language and language spoken at home are most effective and fruitful. This aspect has received good attention in the policy. It has also considering the cognitive development that develops in children.

Childhood and Education :

Traditionally a child till eight years of age lives in his home. He is educated in his mother tongue or language spoken at home during this period. After eight years of his age he would

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' *International E- Research Journal*
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

move in outside world to avail further education. This is reflected in new educational policy in a way. The educational structure that has been envisaged is 5 + 3 + 3 + 4.

The first five years are design to build educational foundation and develop liking towards education. The policy stresses the need for compulsory education during this period.The younger students will be taught of importance of doing things in better ways with moral conduct. The new policy helps in developing traditional Indian values and constitutional values of non-violence, cleanliness, truthfulness, peace, sexuality, empathy, patriotism, democratic approach, justice, freedom, tolerance, equality and brotherhood. For this, students will be asked and given opportunity to read and learn stories from Panchatantra and other Indian ancient literature. The policy also compels to read and understand Indian constitution to become a better responsible citizen.

The education that we are becoming now have few enhancing ideas, but be an incredible shortcoming which are so excessive that the great things are all weighed down. First of all, it's completely a negative education instead of man-making education. This negation supported training is worse than death.

As a result of this not a single original man has been produced in the past seventy years. After cleansing the superstitions under the guidance of old universities, established anywhere but not in this country an educated man of originality has been produced.

Education must be the life-building, man-making, character-developing assimilation of ideas and not the quantity of the undigested data resulting riot in the brain throughout the life. Assimilating five ideas to make it as your life and character gives you an education more than memorizing an entire library.

(पञ्चतंत्र) :

यथा खर :चन्दन भारवाही, भारस्य वेत्ता न तु चन्दनस्य ।

एवं हि शास्त्राणि बहूनि अधीत्य, अर्थेषु मूढा :खरवद् वहन्ति ।।

अर्थात, जैसे गधा चन्दन के बोझ को तो ढोता है लेकिन उसका मूल्य नहीं समझ पाता। उसी प्रकार लोग बहुत से शास्त्रों को पढ़ तो लेते हैं, किन्तु उनसे सच्चा ज्ञान नहीं प्राप्त कर पाते और गधे की तरह बोझ ढोते रहते हैं।

"The ass carrying its load of sandalwood knows - only the weight and not the value of the sandalwood." If education is identical with information, the libraries are the best sages within the world, and encyclopedias are the Rishis. The ideal, therefore, is that we must be being the entire education of our country, spiritual and secular, in our own hands, and it must be getting national lines, through national methods as far as practical.

Innovative Design of Pedagogy :

Research from around the world and considering the ancient teaching methods in our country, it has been observed that when a student learns from another classmate student, the learning is more effective. This finding has found its way in new education policy which aims to create one -on- one teaching -learning system from fellow student as an optional and joyful activity. This will be carried out under teacher's supervision considering its overall safeguards.

The concept of zero given by India to the world is a priceless gift. Many difficult problems or mathematics can be solved on the basis of just a few formulas in Vedic mathematics. The importance of ancient Vedic mathematics is underlined in new policy. The

important Vedic mathematics formulae and solutions are included in new policy. It will ascertain the bright future of science in India. This policy focuses on making the study of mathematics more interesting and attractive, taking into account the various innovative methods of mathematics education and the thought process of computer education. This has led to the emergence of important areas in the future, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, or data science. Emphasis will be laid on interesting and innovative teaching methods like lexical / mathematical puzzles, mathematical games so that your students can make a valuable contribution in this field.

Promoting Indian languages

Considering the importance of Sanskrit language and the wealth of Sanskrit literature as per the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, Sanskrit language will be taught in a simple manner from school level to higher level. The knowledge of this language will help in gaining knowledge in ancient and classical literature of India in all disciplines including mathematics, science, philosophy, grammar, music, politics, astronomy, architecture, arts, agriculture, engineering, sports, defense, and medical education. Using the knowledge gained, students will try to understand the concept of the subject by linking it with modern day subject matter in the scientific way. Alternatively, knowledge of Sanskrit language will enable the new generation to make a comparative study of Indian culture and other cultures. This study will not be limited to Sanskrit only but will be motivated by knowledge of other languages (Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya etc.). This will help in developing the "soft skills" required in the prevailing times.

Education through tourism

The national education policy encourages students to visit various places and travel extensively. The knowledge gained through this activity will be more understandable apart from boosting the tourism industry. It will help in the development of Indian knowledge system along with indigenous and traditional teaching methods at a young age of students. The new national education policy seeks to create a system of inviting local people who know traditional knowledge in this regard as expert guides at the school level in relation to that subject.

Basic literacy and numeracy
Dr A P J Kalam : *Let us bring back the days of Takshashila, Nalanda.*

The rich heritage of Indian culture and philosophy, which is influential globally, is indisputable. Also, educational institutions in ancient India (Takshashila, Nalanda) had set high standards of study, teaching and research in various fields of study. It is a well-known fact that it has benefited scholars from all over the world. It aims to create an education system that gives direction to human life by using it in the current education system by taking an educational and research review of it. This policy is based on education which, along with academic literacy and numeracy, will develop basic academic abilities in students and create a high level of logical and problem solving ability.

Research- An important aspect

From science to mathematics, from art, literature, phonology, language to medicine, medicine and agriculture India has indisputable research tradition. The need and need to re-establish such a tradition in the 21st century has been underlined by this educational policy. Therefore new policy aims of adopt a holistic approach to enhance research in India. It mainly

suggests and incorporates definite changes in school education. It will help in developing analytical and inquisitive attitude among students. The inclusion of internship from school level will be useful for research orientation. The idea of multi-disciplinary ability and holistic learning of students is suggested as there will be flexibility in the choice of subjects in higher educational institutions. This alone can promote organizational autonomy and innovation. To this end, the new policy seeks to create a National Research Foundation. This creation will help in developing quality research in the nation. Research funds will be made available to students as an incentive for excellent and appropriate research. It has been suggested that the policy will also help in verifying the professionalism and usefulness of the research done by the students by linking it with private and industry sector organizations.

NEP and Libraries

Without academic libraries institutions will not implement their educational policies. According to NEP 2020 the government will support and increase the procurement of reading materials like books, journals, and other learning and teaching materials. Creation of digital libraries will increase to provide online accessibility of library books. E-content will be developed and provided in regional languages also.

Librarian as information communicator : An Essential Constituent of Education System

Education provides an appropriate foundation for doing and developing science for overall societal progress. Libraries, being central figures to the educational system, obviously play a vital role in laying desired foundations. The role of librarian is not limited to communicate important information to youngsters, but to carve out brilliant scientists, artist, educationalist, socialist, teacher by instilling a spirit of scientific inquiry and reasoning in young minds. The librarians are not just information providers, communicators but are makers of scientists, educationalist and technologists of the future. The progressive enrichment of librarians will continuously elevate the level of scientific attitude in the society that will ultimately bring prosperity to the country and well-being of the people. It is said that the quality of a nation depends on the quality of its citizens. The qualities of its citizens depend upon the quality of their education. The quality of their education depends upon the quality of their teachers. And the quality of teachers depend upon use of libraries. Despite the technological advancements in the process of teaching-learning, it has not been possible to replace the librarian as a teacher. It is, therefore, not mere rhetoric to say that the librarian is the living idol, the fountainhead of knowledge, and the potential guide to provide direction for the growth and development of students, who are worthy citizens of tomorrow. The librarian as a teacher is the backbone of the education system as well as the architect of society.

Libraries: Future Strategies and Implimentation

Today's student are totally IT reveling students. They use computers and internet extensively. IT tools are used extensively to communicate and study, shopping and socialize online, hence spent few hours within the library consequently. They expect library services that reflect the capabilities of the foremost current websites. They relish the utilization of a library collection and databases and save their time by enabling instant, seamless and complete access to information from any location 24x7.

So accordingly librarian have to change their services, librarian have to work and see how ICT will be implemented in libraries.

Envisioning new age library

The important factor is rapid advancement in information and communication technologies(ICT) have made a decisive impact on information sharing, conversation and collaboration which is causing far-reaching changes in education also as in its libraries.

ICT also underpins major changes in university libraires in access brokerage, privacy, global access, collection management, space planning, information delivery and library use. Therefore, the aim of the library in NEP could also be described as adding value to education, business by connecting researchers, teachers, students with information and facilitating teaching, learning, research creativity and innovation of data. How libraries can serve this purpose are often diverse and every library may plan to address its objectives during a way that suits them. So, the role of librarian is here, librarians have to add value to the system.

Re-envisioning library space

This is the time under new education policy where the government or NEP saying we have to create thinkers, innovators, entrepreneurs that library shape has to be change completely.

The library profession has long debated. The use of library physical space alternating between as a hub of learners activities making it active learning space or quiet place for study and research. These debates focus on the role of library's physical space, the role of the collection, and the role of the library in organizing and providing information. Libraries should increase the levels of social, educational and cultural interaction and inclusion to develop a collective sense of belonging within the academic community.

Academic libraries have to act as a place of idea factories where students, teachers, researchers coalesce, connect and confront the challenges in achieving their goals through open and trusted channels of information and relationships. Here the role of libraries is allow to experiment in the libraries, discuss in the libraries, allow to connect with each other in the libraries. This is the new role of libraries. Apart from lectures confront ideas, innovation, creativity, team work in the libraries and librarians have to start acting now because implementation of NEP going to be at a very very fast pace.

Change in library planning

A huge change in the layout of the library space. Virtual classrooms, MOOC study areas, group discussion rooms, makers space, idea spaces, Academic library collaborative learning room. collaborative learning areas etc. have to be part of library space planning. These are the demands of the time. Virtual and augmented reality should change the educational landscape. To meet flexible assignments library need to accommodate multiple learning styles.

Re-envisioning Library Services

Change in space change your mentality to serve to be in the library. Now the time is to be change old look of the libraries, the infrastructure, the behavior of the supporting staff and role of librarian is very important to provide personalized services.

Do we really need libraries

We need librarians more than we ever did. What we don't need are mere clerks who guard dead paper and busy with conventional work and some kind of small services. Librarians are too important to be a diminishing voice in our culture. For the right librarian, this is the chance of a lifetime. Let's be innovative and talk very differently in the libraries, now in very very different mode.

The need for library buildings as depositories for books has gone, but suggests there should still be libraries as a place where people come together to do co-working and coordinate and invent worth working on together.

Library as service organization

Librarians have to find ways to innovate by substitution (i.e stop doing certain things to free up resources for more important initiatives). In the digital era, instead of preparing detailed cataloging records to enter into our online catalogs, librarian may invest in services for online catalogs, librarian may invest in services that users really want-specialized and individualized help when they can't find desired information in a google search, access to new types of scholarly information-data sets, blog spots and multimedia resources.

Let's think and decide

Do librarians keep library print collections, or how much do we keep, how many copies need to be retained?

Do librarians still need librarians at the reference desk, or can we eliminate that traditional model?

How do librarian provide instruction services?

Do librarians try to offer credit instruction? Are librarians becoming more a provider of services and less a provider of materials than librarians in the past?

What's the librarian's role? Do librarians take on more of a teaching role, try to work more closely with faculty in providing library instruction and information literacy.

Summary

In gist, it is clear that this "memo" (memorandum) of national education policy seems to be heading to '*Indian Educational System*' from '*Westernized Education System*' i.e. to Bharat from India. The expected outcome will start appearing in coming years after its implementation. Librarians need to change their role and provide services to its user beyond their expectations, accordingly plan and implement libraries suitable to NEP. As symbolized in pledge let us unite all and contribute in nation building by assisting the implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) in every possible way to make आत्मविश्वास + आत्मसन्मान = आत्मनिर्भर **Bharat**.

References:

- *Aithal, P. S., & Aithal, Shubhrajyotsna (2020). Analysis of the Indian National Education Policy 2020 towards Achieving its Objectives. International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS), 5(2), 19-41. DOI: http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3988767*
- *https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf*
- *https://librarycognizance.blogspot.com/2020/08/what-for-libraries-in-new-education.html*
- *https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5495&context=libphilprac*
- *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m7xo2pLAwTk Prof. Ravinder Kumar Chadha: Webinar on National Education Policy 2020: Role of Libraries*

पुस्तकालय में डिजिटल परिवर्तन की स्थिति का अध्ययन

डॉ. रवींद्र कुमार

फैकल्टी ऑफ़ लाइब्रेरी एंड इनफॉरमेशन साइंस, हेड ऑफ डिपार्मेंट

फैकल्टी ऑफ लाइब्रेरी एंड इनफॉरमेशन साइंस मंदसौर विश्वविद्यालय मंदसौर

सारांश:

वर्तमान युग हमारा देश बहुत ही तेजी से विकास कर डिजिटल इंडिया बनता जा रहा है जिसका हर क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव है इसका एक उदाहरण डिजिटल पुस्तकालय हैं जिसका लक्ष्य सभी छात्र शोधार्थियों एवं नागरिकों को डिजिटल शिक्षण संसाधन उपलब्ध कराना है डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों के माध्यम में शिक्षा एवं नौकरी व्यवसाय संसाधनों के प्रबंध में काफी सुधार कर सकता है । यह शोध पत्र डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों के परिवर्तनों पर चर्चा करता है

मुख्य शब्द: पुस्तकालय में डिजिटल परिवर्तन की स्थिति का अध्ययन

शोध परिचय:

एक डिजिटल पुस्तकालय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संसाधनों का एक उच्च संगठित संग्रह है। वर्तमान युग को डिजिटलीकरण कहां जाए तो इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी ।इसी का परिणाम है कि आज संपूर्ण विश्व डिजिटल नेटवर्क के माध्यम से जुड़ा हुआ है डिजिटल पुस्तकालय जैसा कि इसका नाम है डिजिटल सूचना अर्थात अंको पर आधारित सूचना से संबंधित होते हैं । डिजिटल ग्रंथों की धारणा को प्रेषित करने हेतु लेखकों द्वारा अनेक पदों का उपयोग किया गया है जैसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लाइब्रेरी ,ऑनलाइन लाइब्रेरी, डेक्सटॉप लाइब्रेरी ,लाइब्रेरी विद वॉल तथा वर्चुअल लाइब्रेरी आदि ।

विश्व में डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी का जन्म एवं विकास तीन दशक पहले मिनी कंप्यूटर पर आधारित था डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी में 1990 के दशक में बहुत ही तेजी से विकास एवं परिवर्तन हुआ है डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी का विकास में सबसे पहला कदम सूचना विज्ञान समिति, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 18 से 20 जनवरी को बेंगलुरु में आयोजित किया गया। 15वें राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी विषय पर अनेक विद्वानों द्वारा अपने अपने मत रखे जिसमें 31 आलेख प्रस्तुत किए गए।

भारत में सबसे पहला डिजिटल पुस्तकालय बेंगलुरू स्थित भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान में प्रारंभ किया यह भारत का एक प्रमुख संस्थान है जिसमें प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 1000 शोध पत्र तैयार किए जाते हैं जिसे डिजिटल माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। केंद्रीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर ने 19 जून 2018 राष्ट्रीय पठन-पाठन दिवस के रूप के अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी लांच किया गया।

तकनीकी माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा मिशन के तत्वावधान में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा नागरिकों शोधार्थियों एवं विद्यार्थियों हेतु संसाधनों को आसानी से उपलब्ध करवाया जा सकेगा।जिसमें सभी को अपनी अपनी भाषाओं में स्टडी मैटेरियल आसानी से प्राप्त हो सके।

कंप्यूटर आधारित पाठ्यक्रम का यह पुस्तकालय का प्रारंभिक रूप माना जाता है सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के व्यापक प्रचार प्रसार के साथ ही विभिन्न संगठनों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए यह डिजिटल तरीका अपनाया यह पद्धति उपयोग हेतु आसान साबित हुई एवं विद्यार्थियों एवं शोधार्थियों एवं को उपयोग हेतु सरल है।

डिजिटल पुस्तकालय से केवल विद्यार्थियों तक सीमित ही ना रहकर देश विदेशों तक अपनी जानकारी सूचनाओं को एवं शोध पत्रिकाओं को कंप्यूटर के एक क्लिक के माध्यम से किसी भी कोने में संप्रेषित कर रहा है

वर्तमान में डिजिटल पुस्तकालय नउन्हें समय श्रम धन को बचाया एवं सूचनाओं को तीव्र गति से इंटरनेट के माध्यम से आदान प्रदान करना संभव हो सका है दूरस्थ शिक्षा संस्थानों के रूप में मुक्त विश्वविद्यालयों को संसाधन उपलब्ध कराया है

Exm. नेशनल डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (NDL) जिसमें विद्यार्थियों हेतु पाठ्य पुस्तकें एवं शोधार्थियों हेतु शोध लेख आदि उपलब्ध आसानी से किया जा सकता है जिसमें 200 भाषाओं के माध्यम से जिसमें वीडियो लेक्चर भी शामिल है आईआईटी खड़कपुर में मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ ह्यूमन रिसोर्स डेवलपमेंट एमएचआरडी भारत सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिए अपने नेशनल मिशन के तहत इनफॉरमेशन एंड कम्युनिकेशन टेक्नोलॉजी के तहत इस नेशनल डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी के तहत इस नेशनल डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी ऑफ़ इंडिया एनडीएल की शुरुआत की इसको ऐसा डिजाइन किया गया ताकि सभी को अपनी अपनी भाषाओं में लोगों को रीडिंग मैटेरियल मिल सके इसका उद्देश्य उपयोगकर्ताओं को नवीन सूचना के प्रकाशन एवं समन्वय को समर्थन प्रदान करना डिजिटल पुस्तकालय द्वारा विशेष स्त्रोत सामग्री का प्रकार आदि के माध्यम से विषय वस्तु ढूंढ कर वस्तुतःउपलब्ध करना

डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों का वर्तमान उदाहरण के लिए,=

COVID-19 महामारी के दौरान , पुस्तकालयों और उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों ने महामारी के दौरान जीवन का दस्तावेजीकरण करने के लिए डिजिटल संग्रह परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं,

शोध का उद्देश्य=

पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में पुस्तकालय विज्ञानं शिक्षा में डिजिटल सुविधाओ की स्थिति का अध्ययन करना पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में पुस्तकालय विज्ञानं शिक्षा में डिजिटल सुविधाओ का विद्यार्थियों एवं अध्यापकों के दृष्टिकोण से अध्ययन करना

शोध परिकल्पनाएं : प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य को यथावत निष्पादित करने के लिए एवं निर्धारित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु निम्नलिखित परिकल्पनाओं का निर्माण किया गया।

1. पुस्तकालय विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधाओ कितनी संतोषप्रद है।

2 पुस्तकालय विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधाओ कितनी संतोषप्रद नहीं है

शोध न्यायदर्श:

उक्त शोध में हमारे द्वारा 12 विश्वविद्यालय का चयन करने एवं प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय से यादृच्छिक विधि को अपनाते हुए 5-5 अध्यापक एवं 25-25 विद्यार्थी का चयन किया नीचे दी गई तालिका के अनुसार कुल 60 अध्यापकों एवं 300 विद्यार्थियों से पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों की आने वाली सुविधाओ के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की गई।

शोध कार्य का विश्लेषण:

इस शोध कार्य हेतु चयनित 300 विद्यार्थियों से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार पुस्तकालय में डिजिटल की सुविधाओ में आने वाले संसाधनो में उपयुक्त ऑन लाइन क्लासेज स्मार्ट बोर्ड का प्रयोग, वाई-फाई कैम्पस, प्रोजेक्टर द्वारा अध्यापन और बेहतर इंटरनेट सुविधा के आधार पर पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधाओं की स्थिति के प्रति विद्यार्थियों का समेकित मत ज्ञात हुआ। इसके अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधाओं की स्थिति के समेकित रुप से 30.17% अंक है। इसका विवरण तालिका में दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका

विद्यार्थियों के समेकित मतानुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति

मानक	स्तर
विद्यार्थियों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान की ऑन लाइन क्लासेज	15.00%
विद्यार्थियों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में स्मार्ट बोर्ड	25.08%
विद्यार्थियों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान हेतु वाई-फाई कैम्पस	30.25%
विद्यार्थियों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान का प्रोजेक्टर द्वारा अध्यापन	30.33%
विद्यार्थियों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में इंटरनेट सुविधा	50.17%
औसत	30.17%

विद्यार्थियों के समेकित मतानुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति
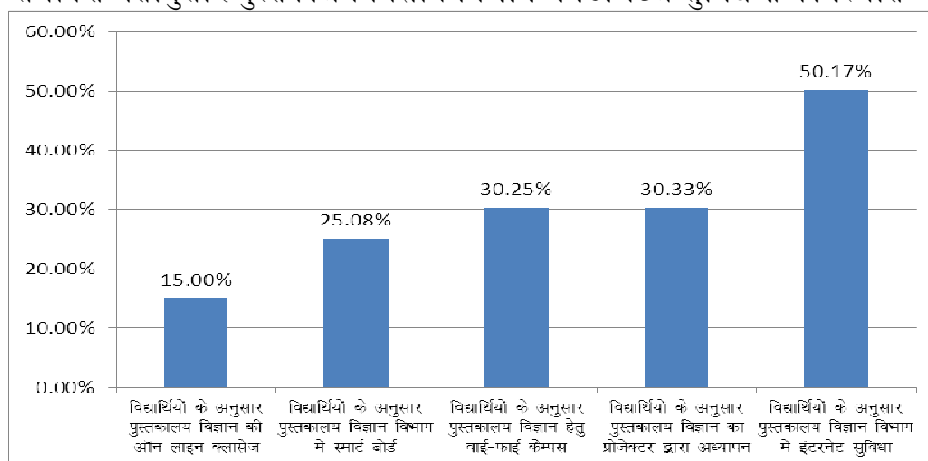
विद्यार्थियों के मतानुसार पुस्तकालय में डिजिटल संसाधनो में उपयुक्त ,ऑन लाइन कक्षाओं का प्रयोग व संतोष 15% है जबकि स्मार्ट बोर्ड की उपलब्धता व प्रयोग भी 25.08% ही है। पुस्तकालय विज्ञान में वाई-फाई कैम्पस की उपलब्धता का स्तर 30.25% हैं। विद्यार्थियों के अनुसार प्रोजेक्टर का अध्यापन में प्रयोग का स्तर 30.33% है जो कि संतोषप्रद नहीं कहा जा सकता। इंटरनेट सुविधा का स्तर 50.17% है जो कि कुछ ठीक है। इन सभी में बढ़ोतरी के यथासम्भव प्रयास पुस्तकालय विभाग को विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन के साथ मिलकर करने होंगे तभी विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति सुधरेगी और कुशल अध्यापन होगा |

इस शोध कार्य हेतु चयनित 60 अध्यापकों से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार पुस्तकालय में डिजिटल सुविधाओ में उपयुक्त संसाधनो में, ऑन लाइन क्लासेज, स्मार्ट बोर्ड का प्रयोग, वाई-फाई कैम्पस, प्रोजेक्टर द्वारा अध्यापन और बेहतर इंटरनेट सुविधा के आधार पर पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति के प्रति अध्यापकों का समेकित मत ज्ञात हुआ। इसके अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओ की स्थिति के समेकित रुप से 28.42% अंक है। इसका विवरण तालिका में दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका

अध्यापकों के समेकित मतानुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति

मानक	स्तर
अध्यापकों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान की ऑन लाइन क्लासेज	12.92%
अध्यापकों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में स्मार्ट बोर्ड	24.17%
अध्यापकों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान हेतु वाई-फाई कैम्पस	25.00%
अध्यापकों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान का प्रोजेक्टर द्वारा अध्यापन	32.92%
अध्यापकों के अनुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में इंटरनेट सुविधा	47.08%
औसत	28.42%

अध्यापकों के समेकित मतानुसार डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति
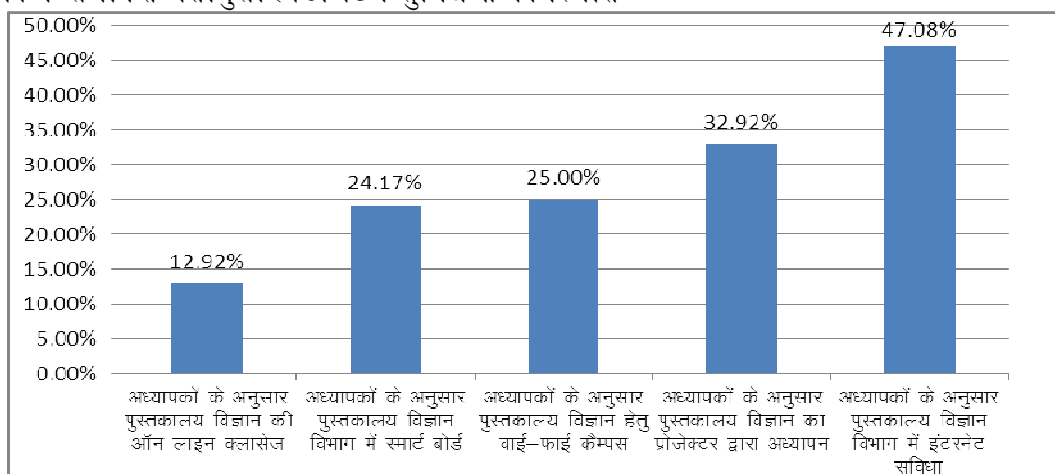
अध्यापकों के मतानुसार पुस्तकालय में डिजिटल सुविधाओ का प्रयोग में उपयुक्त होने वाले संसाधनों का संतोष 12.92% है जबकि स्मार्ट बोर्ड की उपलब्धता व प्रयोग भी 24.17% ही है। पुस्तकालय विज्ञान में वाई-फाई कैम्पस की उपलब्धता का स्तर 25.00% हैं। अध्यापकों के अनुसार प्रोजेक्टर का अध्यापन में प्रयोग का स्तर 32.92% है जो कि संतोषप्रद नहीं कहा जा सकता। इंटरनेट सुविधा का स्तर 47.08% है जो कि कुछ ठीक है। इन सभी में बढ़ोतरी के यथासम्भव प्रयास पुस्तकालय विभाग को विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन के साथ मिलकर करने होंगे तभी विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति सुधरेगी और कुशल अध्यापन होगा।

लाइब्रेरी की आगामी योजना:

एक डिजिटल पुस्तकालय के रखरखाव व निर्माण हेतु एवं व्यवस्थित जिसको डिजिटल कंप्यूटर का प्रशिक्षण हो या ज्ञान हो को रखा जाना आवश्यक हो जिससे कार्य को व्यवस्थित एवं आसानी से उपलब्ध करवाया जा सके एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की आधारभूत संरचना हेतु डिजिटाइजेशन ,प्रशिक्षित स्टाफ, फर्नीचर उपकरण स्थान सेवाएं एवं अनुदान आदि

पुस्तकालय में रिसोर्सेज माध्यम=

डिजिटल माध्यम से निम्न वेबसाइट पर मटेरियल उपलब्ध होता है शोधगंगा सिंधु सिंधु विद्वान Inflibnet centre ई पाठशाला शोध गंगोत्री NCERT ई- स्वयं शोध के आधार एवं सुझाव:

पुस्तकालय में उपयुक्त डिजिटल संसाधनो में ऑन लाइन क्लासेज, स्मार्ट बोर्ड का प्रयोग, वाई-फाई कैम्पस, प्रोजेक्टर द्वारा अध्यापन और बेहतर इंटरनेट सुविधा के आधार पर पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति के समेकित रुप से विद्यार्थियों के अनुसार 30.17% अंक तथा अध्यापकों के अनुसार 28.42% अंक है।

सभी विद्यार्थियों तथा अध्यापकों के संयुक्त मतानुसार पुस्तकालय विज्ञान विभाग में डिजिटल सुविधओं की स्थिति का माप किये गए अध्ययन के अनुसार 29.87% है। वर्तमान में ऑनलाइन क्लासेज पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है किंतु जिस तरह से तकनीकी उन्नयन हो रहा है तथा कोरोनावायरस जैसी महामारी के कारण कई जटिलताएं आ रही है उसे देखते हुए ऑनलाइन शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों दोनों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए।

सभी विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों विद्यालयों के परिसर में हाई स्पीड इंटरनेट तथा वाईफाई की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए।

डिजिटल पुस्तकालय का निरंतर विस्तार होता रहा तो पुस्तकालय विज्ञान क्षेत्र में एवं नौकरी व्यवसाय में गतिविधियों को प्रगति करेगा डिजिटल पुस्तकालय से जानकारी एवं डाटा प्रबंधन क्षेत्र में सुविधा युक्त कार्य

होगा तथा छात्रों एवं अन्य उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए संसाधनों का आसानी से सीखना एवं सिखाना जिसका व उपयोग कर सकें सरल माध्यम होगा डिजिटल पुस्तकालय अनेक अवसर पर प्रस्तुत करते हैं और पुस्तकालय एवं सूचना विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में नई नई चुनौतियों का सामना भी करवाते हैं।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

1) विटन, इयान एच.; बैनब्रिज, डेविड निकोल्स (2009)। डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी कैसे बनाएं (दूसरा संस्करण)। मॉर्गन कॉफ़मैन। आईएसबीएन ९७८००८०८९०३९५.

2) लानागन, जेम्स; स्मीटन, एलन एफ। (सितंबर 2012)। "वीडियो डिजिटल पुस्तकालय: योगदान और विकेंद्रीकृत"। डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जर्नल । १२ (४): १५९–१७८. डोई : 10.1007/s00799-012-0078-z । S2CID 14811914 ।

3) लिंच, क्लिफोर्ड (2005). "हम यहाँ से कहाँ जाएँ? डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों के लिए अगला दशक" ।

4) डी-लिब पत्रिका । 11 (7/8)। डोई : 10.1045/जुलाई2005-लिंच । आईएसएसएन 1082-9873 । यह एक अविश्वसनीय रूप से समृद्ध क्षेत्र है, और, अभी तक, खराब इतिहास पूर्व-इतिहास और प्रारंभिक इतिहास है। काम और विचारों की एक धारा है जो कम से कम २०वीं शताब्दी के मोड तक पहुँचती है, और इसमें एचजी वेल्स और पॉल ओटलेट जैसे विचारक शामिल हैं; ज्ञान संगठन, पहुंच और वितरण के नए, तकनीकी रूप से सक्षम साधनों के दर्शन के पूर्व-इतिहास में बाद के योगदानकर्ताओं में वन्नेवर बुश और जेसीआर लिक्लिडर भी शामिल हैं।

5) स्टॉकर, गेरफ्राइड (1 जनवरी 2014)। "बियॉन्ड आर्काइव्स (या इंटरनेट से 100 साल पहले इंटरनेट)"। Magalhães में, एना गोंसाल्वेस; बेइगुएलमैन, गिजेला (सं.). संभावित भविष्य: कला, संग्रहालय और डिजिटल अभिलेखागार । आईएसबीएन ९७८८५७५९१६३५४८. 30 अप्रैल 2018 को लिया गया । वास्तव में यह १८९५ था जब पॉल ओटलेट ने हेनरी ला फोंटेन के साथ मिलकर, जिन्हें बाद में नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया था, एक परियोजना शुरू की - मुंडेनियम - जिसे उनके विचार से शुरू किया गया था और प्रेरित किया गया था कि, यदि वे सभी मानव ज्ञान एकत्र करने और बनाने में सक्षम होंगे यह दुनिया भर में सभी के लिए सुलभ है, तो यह पृथ्वी पर शांति लाएगा।

6) शत्ज़, ब्रूस (1997)। "डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों में सूचना पुनर्प्राप्ति: नेट पर खोज लाना" । विज्ञान । २७५(५२९८): ३२७-३३४। डोई : 10.1126/विज्ञान.275.5298.327 । पीएमआईडी 8994022 ।

7) बुश, वन्नेवर (जुलाई 1945)। "जैसा हम सोच सकते हैं" (पीडीएफ) । द अटलांटिक मंथली : १०१-१०८. 21 अप्रैल 2018 को मूल (पीडीएफ) से संग्रहीत । 30 अप्रैल 2018 को लिया गया ।

8) बेसर, हावर्ड (२००४)। "अतीत, वर्तमान और डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों का भविष्य" । श्रेइबमैन, सुसान में; सीमेंस, रे; अन्सवर्थ, जॉन (संस्करण)। डिजिटल मानविकी के लिए एक सहयोगी । ब्लैकवेल पब्लिशिंग लिमिटेड पीपी। 557-

9) शत्ज़, ब्रूस (1996)। चेन, सिंचुन (सं.). "बड़े पैमाने पर डिजिटल पुस्तकालयों का निर्माण"। आईईईई कंप्यूटर। २९ (५): २२-२५. डोई : 10.1109/2.493453 । एचडीएल : 10150/106127 ।

कोविड-19 में महाविद्यालय ग्रंथपाल की भूमिका

डॉ. निता शर्मा

ग्रंथपाल, अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार महाविद्यालय, नागपूर

सार :

हम सभी को पता है की अकस्मात मार्च 2019 कोवीड-19 की महामारी के वजह सभी ग्रंथालय जैसे थे वैसे हालत में बंद करने पड़े। क्योंकी सभी की जीवन सुरक्षा का प्रश्न था । बहुत ही भयानक परिस्थिती थी। सोचने समझने को समय ही नही था। क्या करे, कैसे करे यह प्रश्न के साथ, हमारी हालात थी। ग्रंथालय में कुछ किताबे डिजिटल रूप में करके रखी थी पर समय ही नही था, और सुझा भी नी सब जैसे थे उस स्थिती में रखकर बंद के आदेश पालन करना था। वर्क फॉर्म होम की सुचना या पर्याय देकर सभी को घर भेज दिया गया। सभी ग्रंथालय के सामने प्रश्न था की अब क्या करे? कैसे विद्यार्थीयों को जोडकर रखना है और ग्रंथालय की सुविधा दे। इस महामारी में विद्यार्थीयों को ग्रंथालय ने जोडकर रखा । विद्यार्थी और सभी कर्मचारियों को जोडकर रखना ऑनलाइन सेवा देकर ग्रंथालय का कामकाज ग्रंथपाल कैसे संभाले? विद्यार्थीसे बातचीत करके उन्हे सजक और सर्तक करना । उन्हें सभी ग्रंथालय साहित्य आपको ऑनलाईन के रूप में मिलेंगा यह बताना। सुविधा और सेवा ओ की, उपलब्धी मिलेंगी यह बताना की इन सबका वर्णन प्रस्तुत पेपर में किया है।

प्रस्तावना :

मार्च 2020 की सुरूवात में ही कोविड-19 ने महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालय को अंधा कर दिया है। कुछ सोचने समझने तथा योजना करने ही नही दिया । कम समय के साथ हमें उस वक्त ग्रंथालय में काम करनेवाले कर्मचारीयों की सुरक्षा के तहत भारत सरकार ने पूरा लॉकडाउन घोषित कर दिया। ग्रंथालय की सभी सुविधा और कामकाज बंद कर दिया और सिर्फ ऑनलाईन सेवाओं और घर से काम करने की अनुमती मिली थी ।

हम ग्रंथालय में डिजिटल सामग्री को प्रयोग करने का प्रयास कई वर्षो से कर रहे है। अभी कई महाविद्यालय ऐसे है कि इस डिजिटल प्रयोग को सुरूवात भी नही की तो कुछ महाविद्यालय का प्रयास चालू था पर वे ऐसा नही कह सकते की डिजिटल सामग्री की सेवा देने परिपुर्ण या सक्षम हो गये है। फिरभी वक्त को सलाम करते हुये सभी ने अपने अपने तरिके अपनाकर पूरा प्रयास किया है। कई वेबीनार, सेमिनार, प्रश्न मंजुषा ऐसे अनेक ऑनलाईन कार्यक्रम दिये है। कोविड-19 के बारे में जागरूक किया। इस महामारी से कैसे लड़े कैसी हिफाजत करें इसकी सही जानकारी विद्यार्थियों को दी गई।

जब यह महामारी आयी तब विद्यार्थी परीक्षा देने के तैयारी में थे। महाविद्यालय की सराव टेस्ट बाद फायनल परीक्षायें थी। इस महामारीने विद्यार्थी को पढ़ाई का मुड ही बदल दिया। और परीक्षा होंगी या नही इस चिंता में खड़ा कर दिया। ग्रंथालयों का ये हाल हुआ की जो विद्यार्थीयों को किताबे दि थी वह पूरी तरह आजतक वापस नही आयी क्योंकी विद्यापीठ के परीक्षा के पूर्व क्लियरन्स में ग्रंथालय की किताब विद्यार्थी से लेते है। परीक्षा होंगी की नही इस संदेह में समय निकलते गया। विद्यार्थी को फ़ोन द्वारा संपर्क करके तथा अॅडमिशन के वक्त सुचना देकर 5०% ही किताबे वापस आयी। परिस्थिती सुधर जायेगी इस आशापर वेट अॅन्ड वाँच के तह रहे पर परिस्थिती नहीं संभली ओर भी बिगड गयी है। प्रवेश प्रक्रिया के वक्त भी हमने प्रयोजन भी किया था पर पुरी तरह सफलता नही मिली । ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के ज्यादा विद्यार्थी होने की वजह आनेजाने का भी प्रश्न था। ग्रंथालयों के सामने बहुतही बड़ा आव्हान है कि पिछले वर्ष कि किताबे वापस ले और इस वर्ष में विद्यार्थी को ई सेवाए प्रदान करे। कुछ विद्यार्थी गाव चले गये। कई विद्यार्थीयोंने पढ़ना छोड़ दिया है। तो कोई सम्पर्क से बाहर है।

इन सब परिस्थिती के कारण तनाव से गुजरना पड़ रहा है। महामारी का खतरा देखकर ग्रंथालय शुरू करना भी एक चुनोती पूर्ण काम है। Issue and Return में बहोतही सावधानी बरतनी होंगी। और सावधानी

बरतना भी एक आव्हान बन गया है। क्या करे इस मोड पे आज खड़ा कर दिया है। इस परिस्थिती में सबसे पहले विचार विनिमय करकर योजना बनाकर उसका अमल भी किया।

किवर्ड - ग्रंथालय, ऑनलाईन सुविधा

उद्देश

- इस महामारी में ग्रंथालय के सामने जो आव्हान थे और उस आव्हान को ग्रंथालय कर्मचारी और ग्रंथपाल ने कैसे संभाला इसकी चर्चा करना।
- विद्यार्थियों को सबसे पहले इस बिमारी से जागृत करवाया और क्या खबरदारी लेनी है इसकी ऑनलाईन चर्चा करना।
- विद्यार्थियों को बताया कि ग्रंथालय सुचारू रूप से कैसे चालू रहेगी इस बात की चर्चा करना।
- महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी सभी कर्मचारी और समिती सदस्य का whats app ग्रुप बनाना।
- विद्यार्थियों को ये बताया की आपको अब डिजिटल स्वरूप में किताबे pdf रूप में मिलेंगी इस बात का अभ्यास करना।
- विविध वेबसाईट की संपदा देकर मासीक साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक जो ऑनलाईन उपलब्ध है उसकी Website, link देना।
- ई पाठशाला, स्वंयम, Books, शोधगंगा, इसके बारे में जागृत करना ।
- ई पाठशाला के विषयनुसार व्हिडीओ विद्यार्थियों को देकर अभ्यास करना सिखाना ।
- इस परिस्थिती को संभालने आगे भी अच्छी सुविधा के लिये योजना कार्य करना।
- अन्य महाविद्यालय के ग्रंथपाल से चर्चा करके वेबीनार, गुगल फॉर्म, प्रश्न मंजुषा, संगोष्ठी, का आयोजन करना।
- ग्रंथालय विभाग की ओरसे हर वर्ष लेने जाने वाले कार्यक्रम को ऑनलाईन स्वरूप देना। ताकी विद्यार्थी जुडे रहे।
- अनेक विधी अपनाकर विद्यार्थी ग्रंथालय से जोडने का प्रयास करना।
- विद्यार्थी को सिर्फ अभ्यास विषय किताब ही नही तो मनोरंजन की किताबे, नाटक, कादंबरी ग्रुप में मनोरंजन करना।
- विद्यार्थियों को नियमित रूप से पढ़ाई में और वाचन की आदत निरंतर रखने के लिये प्रोत्साहीत करना।
- विद्यार्थी से ग्रुप स्टडी के मार्फत संवाद करना।

अचानक से आये ये महामारी ने ग्रंथालय का कामकाज एकदम से बंद हो गया। ये महामारी जब आयी तब मार्च महिना चल रहा था याने परिक्षा का समय था। विद्यार्थियों को किताबे कैसे देना । जिस विद्यार्थी के पास किताबे है वह कैसे वापस लेगे। उनको किताबें वापस करने की सुचन पहुँचाना ऐसे बहोत से आव्हानों का सामना ग्रंथपाल को करना पडा।

संपूर्ण हो या अंशतः लॉकडाऊन हो इसको कैसे स्विकार करना और इस महामारी के समय लोगों को अभ्यासपूर्ण किताबें ही नही तो समाज को इस महामारी से अवगत करके एक स्वस्थ समाज का निर्माण करने का दायीत्व भी ग्रंथपाल का था । इस आव्हान का स्विकार करना भी एक बहोत बडी चुनौती थी।

समाज को शिक्षित करना ग्रंथपाल की जिम्मेदारी होती है। इस महामारी का प्रकोप कितना भयंकर है ये हम सबने देखा है। इससे बचने के लिए जो उपाय योजना करनी है। उसके बारे में समाजप्रबोधन करने का दायीत्व ग्रंथपाल पर भी है। इस महामारी से बचने के लिए केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार और आरोग्य विभाग में निरंतर काम करनेवाले डॉक्टर, वैज्ञानिकोने जो सावधानी बरतने के लिए बताया जैसे बार बार हाथ साबून से धोना, मास्क पहनना, दो गज की दूरी रखना और परिसर को साफ, सुधरा रखते हुये बार बार सनिटाइज करना। इस बिमारी ने जो भय निर्माण कर दिया था तो इस भयमय वातावरण को वही भयरहित करने का

कार्य ग्रंथपाल ने करने की कोशिष कि है। 'डरो मत डट कर सामना करों' सभी के बडे बुजुर्ग को हिम्मत देकर सहायता, प्रेम देकर मिलकर रहने का संदेश विद्यार्थी मार्फत पुरे समाज को पहुंचाया है।

यह महामारी छूत की बिमारी है तथा इसका फैलाव भी बहोत जल्दी होता है। इसिलिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारने बार-बार काम के बिना घरसे बाहर नही निकलना, भिड नही करने के आदेश दिए है। उसका कडाई से पालन करना जिससे कोवीड के विषाणू की श्रृंखला तोडने में मदत होंगी। ये सब विद्यार्थीयों को समजाना उनको इस महामारीसे अवगत करके हमारे समाज को और देश को बचाना ग्रंथालय कर्मचारीयों का बहुत बड़ा दायीत्व था और अगर मरिज बढ़ गये तो सरकार ने लॉकडानल लगाकर उसे लडने या सामना करने की तयारी कर रहे है। इस बात की जानकारी विद्यार्थी को दि गयी।

इस हालत में ग्रंथालय का कामकाज बंद था। घर से ही काम करने के आदेश थे। ग्रंथालय का कामकाज सुचारू रूप से चलना बहत जरूरी था। क्योंकी वो वक्त परीक्षा का था लेकिन अचानक सब काम ठप्प हो गया। विद्यार्थी बाहार नही निकल सकते थे। फिर परीक्षा की तयारी करने केलिए ग्रंथालय से किताबे वो नही ले जा सकते थे। ग्रंथालय में बैठकर पढाई नही कर सकते थे। उनको जो किताबें काम की है उसे उनतक पहुंचना जरूरी था। इसलिये किताबों की पिडीएफ फाईल बनाई जो शेअर करना आसान होती है और वो जिसे भेजते है उसे भी पढने के लिए आसान होती है। लेकिन ये सब करने के लिए सभी विद्यार्थीयों को एकत्र करना जरूरी था। इसलिये अगल - अलग क्लास करके व्हॉटअॅप ग्रुप बनाकर उसपर पीडीएफ भेज सकते है। यह सब करके सुविधा देना शुरू किया ।

विद्यार्थी, महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षक, शिक्षकेतर , कर्मचारी सभी का अलग अलग ग्रुप बनाने की जरूरी होता है।

इस महामारी के कारण पारंपारिक तरीकेसे जो ग्रंथालय का कामकाज शुरू था। उसी तरीके से काम करने में बहोत आव्हान है। इसलिए डिजीटल, ऑनलाईन पद्धती को अपनाया गया।

विद्यार्थीकी समाचार पत्र पढने की आदत निरंतर रखने के लिये समाचार पत्र पढने के लिए डिजीटल प्रकार में उपलब्ध करके देना ग्रंथालय, कर्मचारी, का दायित्व है। इसलिए समाचार पत्र, पाक्षिक साप्ताहिक, सभी की लिंग भेजना, या वेबसाईट देना जिसका उपयोग लोग पढने के लिए करके सभी प्रकारकी माहिती पहुँचाना जिससे उन्हें ज्ञानप्राप्त हो। सभी प्रकार की और विषयानुसार किताबे, कादंबरी डिजिटल रूप मे भेजना ।

पदव्युत्तर विद्यार्थी, संशोधक, प्राध्यापको लिये ई पाठशाला जैसे विकल्प के बारे में चर्चा करके उन्हें उसकी लिंक देकर या उसके बारे में अवगत करना ग्रंथालय कर्मचरीयोंका कर्तव्य है।

प्राध्यापक इतर कर्मचारी तथा विद्यार्थीयों को स्वयंम नॅशनल डिजीटल लॉयब्ररी ऑफ इंडिया, भारत पढे ऑनलाईन, युक्ती पोर्टल, डेलनेट, नॅशनल प्रोग्राम, ऑन लाईन, सावकाशत SAKHAT शोधगंगा जैसे डिजीटल, ऑनलाईन पढाई कैसे करते है ये समझाकर उनको इसका उपयोग करने को प्रवृत्त करने का काम ग्रंथपाल ने लिया।

इस महामारी के कारण लोग घर में बैठने पर मजबुर हो गये। घर में बैठकर रहेना और महामारी के विषय में ही समाचार सुन सुनकर लोग मानसिक रूप से भी बिमार होने का डर लगने लगा था। इस समस्या से लोगों को बाहार निकालने का काम ग्रंथपाल बखुबी कर सकता है। सोशल मिडीया का उसमें उपयोग हो सकता है। मनोरंजनात्मक विडियो भेजना, नाटक कादंबरी के विडियो भेजना ।

विद्यार्थीयों का सर्वांगीन विकास के लिए बहोतसी स्पर्धा महाविद्यालय में होती है। लेकिन, महामारीसे चलते उसे ऑनलाईन आयोजित करके विद्यार्थीयों का विकास होने मे मदत होंगी।

इस स्पर्धा मे रंगोली स्पर्धा, एकांकि नाटक सादर करना, कविता करना, किसी विषयपर अपने विचार रखना, निबंध लेखन जैसे विविध स्पर्धा ऑनलाईन आयोजीत करके मनोरंजन के साथ विद्यार्थीयों को माहिती

पूर्ण जानकारी मिलना। आंतर महाविद्यालयीन स्पर्धा आयोजित करने के लिए दुसरे महाविद्यालय के ग्रंथपाल की मदद से स्पर्धा आयोजीत करना।

पढने तथा वाचन निरंतर करते रहने की आदत विद्यार्थीयों में विकसीत होने के लिए बुक रिव्हयु स्पर्धा आयोजित करना । इसके लिए ई बुक्स व्हाट्स ॲप ग्रुप या फेसबुक पर उपलब्ध करना और उसी पर बुक रिव्हयु स्पर्धा आयोजीत करना।

इस महामारी से सिख लेकर हमें जागृत रहने की आवश्यकता है। डिजीटल ऑनलाईन काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिए। जो भी सूचना या आदेश केंद्र या राज्य सरकार के तर्फ से दिये है उसका पालन कडाई से करने की आदत डालनी पडेगी।

निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त पेपर में यह निचोड है कि इस महामारी मे हमने हमारी तथा विद्यार्थी के जीवन सुरक्षा के तहत उन्हे ग्रंथालय से जुडे रखा। और हम हमारी सेवा देने में सक्षम रहे।

- यह महामारी कैसे होती है वह विषाणु किस चिज पर कितने घंटे रहता है जैसे की सब्जी, फल, लिफ्ट, कपडे याने बाहर से आनेवाली सभी वस्तु को तुम्हे सर्फ में या गरम पानी में, नमक का पानी इससे धोकर ही उपयोग करना है।
- सभी को मास्क युज करना है, दो गजकी दूरी रखना है।
- घर में अडोसी पडोसी को बताकर जागृत करना है।
- अपनी जीवन की केअर लेना है, जिसे बीमारी हो गई हो उसे नफरत ना करे। उन्हे हिंमत सात्वना देकर जल्दी ठिक होयेगे ऐसा विश्वास दिलाना।
- इस बिमारी के लक्षण - तेज बुखार, खासी और गला दुखना इस बारे में ऑनलाईन वेबीनार लेकर जानकारी दी ।
- कही पर छुना नही, हाथ धोना या तो सेनिटायझर युज करो ।
- सबसे पहले जीवन सुरक्षा है।
- 'मेरा जीवन मेरी सुरक्षा' का पालन करना ।

सुझाव

- प्रकृती से ना खेले, प्रकृती के आगे ही छुकना श्रेष्ठ है।
- अधिक से अधिक पेड़, पौधे लगाकर प्रकृती अनुकुल रखे।
- दवाखाने, मेडीकल की सुविधा में प्रगती तथा विस्तार करे।
- वैक्सीन लेना आवश्यक है।
- मास्क पहना तथा दुरी बनाये रखना या सॅनेटाईज करना आवश्यक है।
- सर्तकता सावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता है।

संदर्भ सूची

- https://wwwmohfw.gov.in
- https://www.mha.gov.in
- https://www.ijlis.org
- योजना मई 2021

कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था : भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्योग पर परिणाम का अध्ययन

रमेश बबन सोनवणे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, पीएचडी रिसर्च स्कॉलर, बल्लारपुर

एस .पी. कॉलेज चंद्रपुर,महाराष्ट्र ४४२७०१

sonwanebramesh@gmail.com

सार :

प्रस्तुत संशोधन कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग पर परिणाम का अध्ययन किया गया है । इस लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के चार वर्गों (व्यापारी, मजदुर, छात्र और नागरी सेवक)से सैंपल लिये गए है । जानकारी संकलित करने के लिये प्रश्नोत्तर और सुर्वेक्षण पध्दति का इस्तेमाल किया है, डाटा का विश्लेषण करने के लिये प्रतिशत (percentage)इस्तेमाल किया गया है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग में कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था क्या लाभ जैसे रोजगार में वृद्धी ,भष्टाचार में कमी, रोकड़ संबंधित चोरी में वृद्धी, विदेशी निवेश में वृद्धी, कार्यक्षमता में वृद्धी अन्य लाभ का परीक्षण किया है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था क्या कमियाँ है इसका भी विश्लेषण किया है जैसे डिजिटल शिक्षा का अभाव, डिजिटल सधानोकी कमी, डिजिटल पेमेंट सुरक्षितता का अभाव ,बैंकिंग सेवा का अभाव ,अन्य कमियाँ का विश्लेषण किया है, ग्रामीण कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था बढावा देने के लिये आगे की राह बताई गई है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में डिजिटल शिक्षा एव डिजिटल पेमेंट की सुविधा बढाकर और लोगोकी मानसिकता में परिवर्तन लाया जा सकता है, ग्रामीण कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था को बढाकर ,ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास कर सकते है ।

मुख्य शब्द – डिजिटल पेमेंट(Digital payment) ,रोजगार(Emploment), नेट बैंकिंग(Net banking) , काला धन(Black Mani) , कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था (Cashless Economy)

I. प्रस्तावना

कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था यह एक ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था हैं, जिसमे पैसे का अधिक तर लेन-देन डिजिटल माध्यमोंसे किया जाता है जैसे चेक ,क्रेडिट कार्ड , डेबिट कार्ड , नेट बैंकिंग, मोबाइल भुगतान अन्य डिजिटल माध्यमोंसे किया जाता है यह प्रणालीमें नगदी चलन कम मात्राओं इस्तेमाल होता है । भारत यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बसा हुवा देश है यह देश बहुसंख्यक लोक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमे रहते है यहाँ के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में डिजिटल पेमेंट की सुविधा बड़ी मात्राओं कम है, उसी तरह से इंटरनेट सुविधा का अभाव है,भारत जैसे विशाल देश में आज बहुसंख्यक लोक दरिद्री में जीवन के लिये मजबूर है उस परिस्थितियों कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था लागु करनेमे समस्या आना स्वाभिक है मात्र इस मार्ग से प्रवास करनेकी अत्यत आवश्कता है । आज डिजिटल माध्यम सहाय्यतासे मोद्रिक लेन –देन करनेके लिये लोगोके मानसिकता में परिवर्तन आ रहा है परतु दूसरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमें सुविधा के अभाव के कारण बड़ी समस्या निर्माण हो रही है ।

कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था की परिभाषा–

जब किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में नकदी का प्रवाह ना के बराबर हो जाए तथा सभी लेन-देन डेबिट कार्ड एव क्रेडिट कार्ड ,तत्काल भुगतान सेवा (इमीडियेट payment service –IMPS) राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फण्ड ट्रान्सफर (National electronic funds transfer- NEFT) और रियल टाइम ग्रास सेटलमेंट (Real time gross settlement –RTGS) जैसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चैनलों एव एकीकृत भुगतान इंटरफेस (यूनिफाइड payment interface) जैसे भुगतान मध्योमो से होने लगे तो यह स्थिति कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था के रूप में परिभाषित की जाती है।

1.कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रकार

अ. मोबाइल वॉलेट - मोबाइल वॉलेट स्मार्टफोन में समविष्ट एक वर्चुअल वॉलेट है जिसमे रोकड़ डिजिटल मनीके रूप में रखे जाते है दुसरे शब्द में यह एक डिजिटल पर्स है, जिससे पैसे निकालकर लेन - देन एव भुगतान किया जाता है ।

ब. प्लास्टिक मनी – प्लास्टिक मनी का अर्थ प्लास्टिक से बने कार्ड जैसे डेबिट कार्ड , क्रेडिट कार्ड , ए टी एम कार्ड अन्य का इस्तेमाल लेन –देन के लिये किया जाता है । प्लास्टिक मनी के कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था को बल तो मिलता ही है साथ में नकदी ले कर चलनेकी झंझट से भी मुक्ति मिल जाती है ।

क .नेट बैंकिंग – बैंक व्दारा प्रधान की गयी सेवा कंप्यूटर ,मोबाइल अन्य डिजिटल यंत्रोंका इंटरनेट की सहाय्यता से प्रयोग करना नेट बैंकिंग कहलाता है । जिसमे वेबसाइट और मोबाइल एप के माध्यम से ग्राहक को सेवा दी जाती है ।

ड. यूनिफाइड पेमेंट इंटरफ़ेस –एकीकृत भुगतान इंटरफ़ेस ,राष्ट्रीय भुगतान निगम (National payment corporation of india) व्दारा प्रारभ की गई लेन-देन की एक नयी प्रणाली है जो वर्चुअल पेमेंट एड्रेस का उपयोग कर धन का त्वरित हस्तांतरण सुनिश्चित करती है । यह भुगतान का एक ऐसा माध्यम है जो सथो दिन चौबीसों घंटे कम करता है । इसमे धन के लेन-देन में नकदी का चलन कम हो जायेगा व्यापारीक भुगतान सरल सुरक्षित एव पारदर्शी हो जाएगा ।

इ . पेमेंट बैंक – भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक दो प्रकार के लाइसेंस जरी किये जाते है । सार्वभौमिक बैंक लाइसेंस और विभेदित बैंक लाइसेंस ,पेमेंट बैंक विभेदित बैंक लाइसेंस प्राप्त बैंक के श्रेणी में आती है । पेमेंट बैंक एक विशेष प्रकार के बैंक है जिन्हें कुछ सिमित क्रियालपोकी की अनुमति दी है । इन बैंक का उद्देश प्रवासी श्रमिक वर्ग,निम्न आय अर्जित करने वाले परिवारों , लघु कारोबारों , असंघटित क्षेत्र की अन्य संस्था को सेवा प्रधान कर अर्थव्यवस्था के डिजिटलिकरण और वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा देना है ।

2.कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था के गुण

अ . टैक्स चोरी पर रोक – जब हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कैशलेस हुयी तो तब टैक्स चोरी घटना बड़ी मात्राओं कम होगी क्येंकि हर एक व्यक्ति कैशलेस लेन–देन नोंद डेटाबेस की जाती है उससे किसीभी व्यक्ति के वास्तविक आय बरमे पता लगा सकते है ।

ब . काले धन पर रोक –कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्थामें समाज मुख्य लाभ याने ब्लैक मनी पर रोख है । इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और डिजिटल माध्यम की सहाय्यतासे आर्थिक लेन–देन करने से ब्लैक मनी बाजार पूरी तरह से कम हो जायेगा।

क . बैंक सेवा की उपलब्धता –कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था से लोगोको बैंक सेवा उपलब्धता सहज एव सुलभ तरहसे मिलेगी मोबाइल वॉलेट , प्लास्टिक मनी और नेट बैंकिंग से सभी लोगोको बैंक सेवा इस्तेमाल आसानी करंगे ।

ड. कागद नोट एव खर्च में बचत –कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था से इस्तेमाल करने ग्रामीण लोगोके खर्च कम होगा और बचत बढेगी । इन्टरनेट और डिजिटल माध्यमो से वह घर बैटकर सभी बैंक सेवाओं लाभ ले पायेंगे, उसके साथ-साथ डिजिटल मनी इस्तेमाल करने से कागद नोट इस्तेमाल कम होगा । उससे हमारा आर्थिक विकास में तेजी आयेगी।

इ.इनकम टैक्स में वृद्धी- ब्लैक मनी और भष्टाचार की वजहसे सरकर को इनकम टैक्स जमा करनेमे बड़ी समस्या आती है । सरकार को नौकारदार वर्ग से बड़ी मात्राओं टैक्स जमा होता है परतु ब्लैक मनी वजह से उद्योजक और व्यापारी सही मात्रा दे नहीं पातें है । मात्र कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था से हम इस समस्या दूर कर सकते

है । कैशलेस व्यवहार से हर व्यक्ति आय पता लगा कर सही मात्रा इनकम टैक्स वसूल कर पातें है । इससे हमारे देश के इनकम टैक्स में वृद्धी होगी ।

ई .अन्य – कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था से समय की बचत होगी , भष्टाचार पर रोख लगेगी , आर्थिक विषमता कम करनेमे सहय्यक ,लोगोके कम करनेकी क्षमता बढ़ेगी और हमारे देश का आर्थिक विकास में वृद्धी होगी ।

3.कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था के दोष

अ . सायबर क्राइम – हमारे देश की सायबर सिक्यूरिटी व्यवस्था सुरक्षित नहीं है । अकाउंट से पैसे चोरी होनेकी घटनाएँ आये दिन दिखती है । हमरा देश कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्थाको सुरक्षितता प्रधान करने के लिये दुसरे देश साथ कम कर रहा है ।

ब . असंघटित क्षेत्र का प्रभाव –यदि जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा बैंकिंग नेट के दायरे में आ भी जाए तो कैशलेस होने की मुहीम शायद ही सफल हो,क्योकि देश की एक बड़ी आबादी असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्य करने को अभिशप्त है । यहाँ होने वाला अधिकांश लेन-देन नकदी में ही किया जाता है । ऐसे में किसी से यह उम्मीद करना की वह नकदी में प्राप्त वेतन को अपने बैंक अकाउंट में जमा कर फिर कार्ड या मोबाइल वॉलेट का प्रयोग करेगा तो यह बेईमानी होगी ।

क .नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी और इंटरनेट की लागत – ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में इंटरनेट कनेक्शन की अनुपलब्धता या विफलता भारत में आम बात है। इसके अलावा भारत में इंटरनेट की लगत अब भी काफी अधिक है । कार्ड पर शुल्क ,ऑनलाइन लेन-देन वे अतिरिक्त शुल्क है जो विक्रेता व्दारा लगाए जाते है । डेबिट कार्ड पर मर्चेंट डिस्काउंट रेट भारत में बहुत अधिक है । लोगो में कंप्यूटर साक्षरता अभी भी कम है । इसके आलावा लोग लेन-देन के लिये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पध्दति का उपयोग करने के लिये आशंकित है ।

II. साहित्य की समीक्षा

नीति आयोग का यह अनुमान की आने वाले कुछ वर्षों में एटीएम और कैश आदि की झंझाटे ख़त्म हो जाएगी अतिशोक्तिपूर्ण नहीं है । आज जहा डेबिट और क्रेडिट कार्ड,खुदरा डिजिटल भुगतान के प्रमुख स्त्रोत बने हुए है वही upi और प्रीपेड भुगतान इन्त्रुमेंट के जरिये लेन-देन भी अब जोर पकड़ रहा है । आकडे तस्दीक करते है की वर्ष २०१४-१५ में कार्ड के जरिये PPI के माध्यम से होने वाला लेन-देन १८ % था जो वर्ष २०१६-१७ में बढकर ३६ % हो गया। आगे बढ़ने से पाहिले ppi और UPI में क्या अंतर है यह जन लेते है । क्रेडिट कार्ड या डेबिट कार्ड के जरिये मोबाइल वॉलेट में पैसे रखना और उन्हें फिर अपनी आवश्यक के नुसार खर्च करना तथा अन्य प्रीपेड भुगतान PPI के अंतर्गत आते है । आसान शब्दोमे कहे तो यदि किसी व्यक्ति व्दारा पेटीएम वॉलेट से पेमेंट किया गया है तो वह PPI ,जबकि भीम एप से किया गया भुगतान UPI भुगतान का उदहारण है ।

देश में एक तरफ पेटीऍम,फ्रीचार्ज ,पेयु ,मोबिक्लिक इस मोबाइल भुगतान के इस्तेमाल की वजह से बड़ी मात्रा तेजी आ रही है, दूसरी और नोटबंदीसे अर्थ क्षेत्र समस्या निर्माण हुयी है । भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग पर कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था परिणाम इस संशोधन के लिये साहित्य की समीक्षा की गयी है । देश शहरी भागोंमे एटीएम और बैंकिंग सख्या बड़ी मात्रा है परतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में उसका प्रमाण काफी कम है । आज भी देश ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में डिजिटल सुविधा शहर के तुलना कम है,ग्रामीण क्षेत्र कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था बढाने के लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्र बैंकिंग व्यवस्था संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए और बैंकिंग व्यवस्था सक्षम करना जरुरी है ।

आज नोटबंदी बाद सरकार दिन पर दिन ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था कैशलेस करनेपर जादा कोशिशे चल रही है,पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र बैंकिंग बड़ी समस्या है । गाँव में बैंक ही नहीं है तो कैशलेस धोरण लगाने को कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जायेगा रिजर्व्ह बैंक के २०१४ -१५ वार्षिक अहवाल के अनुसार देश के ६.५ लाख गाँवमें से ४.८० लाख गाँव में बैंकिंग सुविधा नहीं है इससे पता लगाया जाता है की ग्रामीण बैंकिंग व्यवस्था की स्थिती क्या है ,इसका परिणाम ग्रामीण कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था पर होता है।

निति आयोग ने हाल ही में कहा की आने वाले ३-४ वर्षों में डेबिट कार्ड , क्रेडिट कार्ड और एटीएम आदि की झन्झट ख़त्म हो जायगा और ऑनलाइन पेमेंट और रिसिप्ट में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धी देखनो को मिलगी । विदित हो की विमुद्रिकरण के बाद से ही कैशलेस यानि नकदी रहित अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने को सरकारप्रतिबध्द नजर आ रही है। दरअसल यह आवशक भी है क्योकि भारत सबसे ज्यादा नकदी संचालन में है ,२०१४ में यह जीडीपी की १२.४२ % थी , जबकि चीन और ब्राज़ील के लिये ये आकडे ९.४७ % तथा ४ % थे । नकद संचालन में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और वाणिज्यिक बैंक का सालाना खर्च २१००० करोड आता है ।

वर्ष २०१५ -१६ की आर्थिक समीक्षा के अनुसार बचत कार्यों के सबंध में पुरे देश में बैंकिंग गतिविधिया मात्र ४६ % लोगो तक ही पहुचे है । जन-धन योजना लागु होने के पछयात बड़ी सख्यां में बैंक अकाउंट तो खुले गए लेकिन अधिकांश खातो में कोई लेन- देन नहीं हो रहा है । कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण हेतु यह आवश्यक है की इन खातो को क्रियाशील बनाए अर्थात इनमे कुछ लेन-देन हो।

III. संशोधन का उद्देश

1.कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग पर परिणाम का अध्ययन करना ।
२. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रके कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का अध्ययन करना ।
३ . कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्थासे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रके सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग होनेवाले फायदे और कमियों का अध्ययन करना ।

IV. संशोधन की पध्दत

इस संशोधन में कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग पर परिणाम यह विषय है प्रस्तुत संशोधन के लिये नमूना पद्धति इस्तेमाल किया है इस संशोधन के लिये २५० सैंपल नमूने लिये गए है इसके व्दारा प्राथमिक डाटा संकलन के लिये प्रशोत्तर एव सर्वेक्षणपद्धति इस्तेमाल किया है। दुतीय डाटा के लिये वेबसाइट ,संदर्भग्रंथ ,शोधप्रबंध इस्तेमाल किया है ।

डाटा विश्लेषण में लोकसंख्याशास्त्रिय पद्धति एव कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था के फायदे एव कमियों के लिये परसेंटेज ,टेबल ,चार्ट pie चार्ट , percentage का इस्तेमाल किया है ।

V. माहिती का विश्लेषण

1.लोकसंख्याशास्त्रिय- संशोधन के लिये चुने गए नमूने में से ५५.६% पुरुष वर्ग है ४४.४ % महिला वर्ग है तत्ता क्र 1 और तत्ता क्र२ इन प्रतिसादक का उम्र और उनका व्यवसाय के नुसार वर्गिकरण किया है । उसमे १८ से २५(४५%) वर्ष उम्रके प्रतिसादक सबसे जादा है ,उसके बाद २६ से ४० वर्ष (३३.६)उम्र के प्रतिसादक है और ४१ से ६० (२२.४)तक वर्ष उम्र के प्रतिसादक सबसे कम है । इन सभी को उनके व्यवसाय हिसाब से ४ वर्गोंमे बट्रा गया है, जैसे व्यापारी ,मजदुर ,छात्र ,नगरी सेवक , इसमे ३०.४ % व्यापारी है ,४० % मजदुर ,२०.६ छात्र है और ९ % नगरी सेवक प्रतिसादक है ।
तक्ता क्र 1

उम्र के अनुसार वर्गिकरण
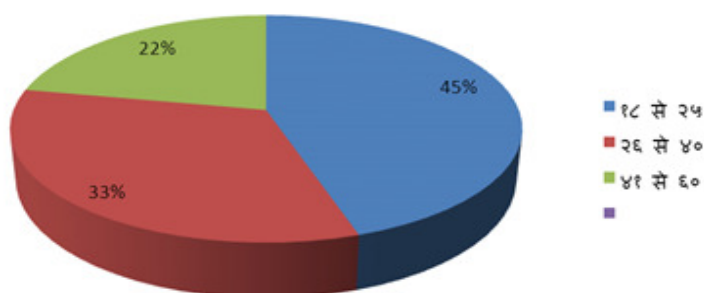
तक्ता क्र २
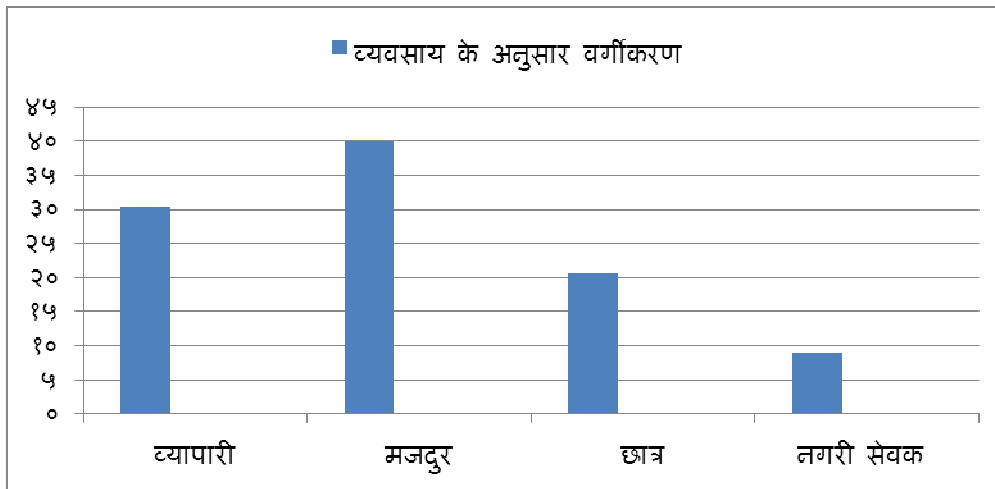
## 2.कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग पर परिणाम

इस संशोधन में कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग मिले लाभ क्या हुवा और कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था के इस्तेमाल भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र क्या कमियों है इसका विश्लेषण किया है तक्ता क्र ३ लाभ और तक्ता क्र ४ कमियों डाटा विश्लेषण है ।

टेबल क्र 1 . कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का लाभ

अनु क्र	लाभ	टक्केवारी
1	रोजगार में वृद्धी	१० %
२	रोकड़ संबंधित चोरी में कमी	२० %
३	भष्टाचार में कमी	२५.५० %
४	विदेशी निवेश में वृद्धी	५ %
५	कार्यक्षमता में वृद्धी	३०
६	अन्य	९.५०

तक्ता क्र ३ कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का लाभ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग अध्ययन के प्रश्नोत्तर एव सर्वेक्षण पद्धति व्दारा व्यापारी ,मजदुर ,छात्र ,नगरी सेवक वर्गों के प्रतिसादको से माहिती संकलित की गयी । १० % प्रतिसादकोने रोजगार में वृद्धी तथा २० % प्रतिसादक ने रोकड़ संबंधित चोरी में कमी नोंद दी गयी और भष्टाचार में कमी एव विदेशी निवेश में वृद्धी अनुक्रमे २५.५० % तथा ५ % की गयी उसमेसे ३० % प्रतिसादक ने कार्यक्षमता में वृद्धी तथा ९.५० % अन्य की नोंद की गयी है ।

तक्ता क्र 3
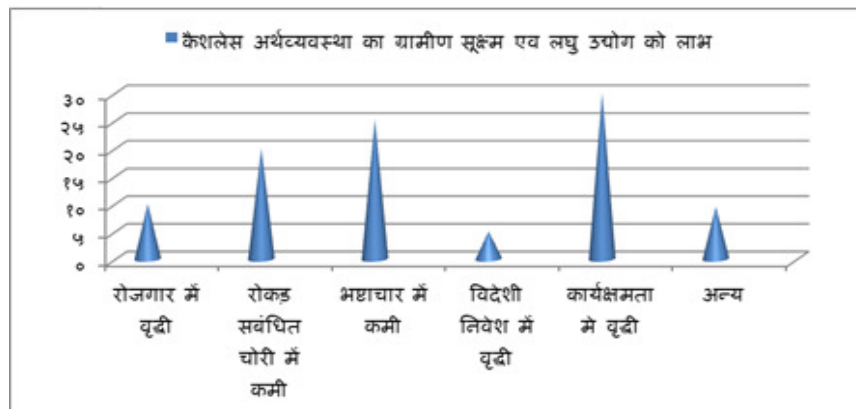
टेबल क्र 2 .ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था की कमियाँ

अनु क्र	कमियाँ	टक्केवारी
1	डिजिटल सधानोकी कमी	४०
२	डिजिटल शिक्षा का अभाव	४५
३	डिजिटल पेमेंट सुरक्षितता का अभाव	५
४	बैंकिंग सुविधा का अभाव	६
५	अन्य	४

प्रश्नोत्तर एव सर्वेक्षण पद्धति व्दारा व्यापारी ,मजदुर ,छात्र ,नगरी सेवक वर्गों के प्रतिसादको से माहिती संकलित की गयी । ४०% प्रतिसादकोने डिजिटल सधानोकी कमी तथा ४५ % प्रतिसादक ने डिजिटल शिक्षा का अभाव नोंद दी गयी और डिजिटल पेमेंट सुरक्षितता का अभाव तथा बैंकिंग सुविधा का अभाव की नोंद अनुक्रमे २५.५० % तथा ५ % की गयी उसमेसे ४ % अन्य की नोंद की गयी है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमें डिजिटल शिक्षा एव डिजिटल संसाधनों कमी अधिक मात्रा है ,ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बहुसख्य लोग असंघटित क्षेत्र कार्य है उने उनके कार्य वेतन रोकड़ चलन में प्रधान किया जाता है ऐसे परिस्थिति में डिजिटल पेमेंट ख्याल उनमे आना ही बहुत बड़ी बात है । हमें उनके मानसिकता में बदलाव लेन हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की डिजिटल सुविधाए बढ़ानी

होगी ।

VII. निष्कर्ष

प्रस्तुत कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सूक्ष्म एव लघु उद्योग पर परिणाम का अध्ययन यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है,की ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार में वृद्धी ,रोकड़ सबंधित चोरी में कमी ,भष्टाचार में कमी आयी है,साथ साथ लोगोके कम करनेकी कार्यक्षमता वृद्धी आयी है ।

यह संशोधन से ग्रामीण क्षेत्र कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था में आने वाली समस्या भी पता लगा जैसे लोगोमे डिजिटल शिक्षा का अभाव , ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में डिजिटल साधनों की कमी ,डिजिटल पेमेत संबंधित सुरक्षितता का अभाव ,बैंकिंग सुविधा का अभाव ,अन्य पेमेंट संबंधित सुविधा अभाव , ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के कैशलेस पेमेंट संबंधित मानसिकता अभाव बड़े मात्राओं महसूस हुवा है । कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के उद्योगो के लिया लाभदायक साबित हुयी है परतु उससे जादा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कैशलेस पेमेंट संबंधित सुविधा का अभाव है ।

प्रस्तुत संशोधन के यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है की 'ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में डिजिटल सुविधा एव शिक्षा का प्रसार जितना जादा किया जायेगा उतनी जादा कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिये लाभदायक साबित होगी ,उतनी कम सुविधा एव शिक्षा का अभाव होगा जितनी कम मात्रा में कैशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था का लाभ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को होगा । '

References:

1. ली जिन्कूक , फहज्य अब्दुल रहमान एंड ह्युन्सों किम "डेबिट कार्ड यूसेज :अन एग्जामिनेशन ऑफ़ इट्स इम्पैक्ट ऑन हाउसहोल्ड डेब्ट "फाइनेंसियल सर्विसेज रिव्यु .१६.1 2007 :73

2. हम्फ्रे डी .बी .2004 – रिप्लेसमेंट ऑफ़ कैश बय काइर्स इन उ .इस .कांसुमेर पेमेंट ,जर्नल ऑफ़ इकोनॉमिक्स ऑफ़ बिज़नस 56 ,211 -225 .

3. मोसेस –आशिके एच २०११ "काश: कैशलेस इकनोमिक कैन रेड्उस रिस्क ऑफ़ कैरिंग हुजे काश " अवेलेबल www.businessdayonline.com/.../22217.

4. रोथ बी .एल .2010 "द फ्यूचर ऑफ़ मनी :द कैशलेस इकॉनमी -पार्ट 1 .ऑनलाइन अवेलेबल

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal
Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue
Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN : 2348-7143
July - 2021

5. एस शर्मा - , कैशलेस अकोनोमी ऑफ़ इंडिया :चैलेंज एंड प्रोस्पेक्टस-२०१७

6. प्रीती गर्ग ,मानवी पंचाल – स्टडी ऑन इंट्रोडक्शन ऑफ़ कैशलेस इकॉनमी इन इंडिया -२०१६

7. बोआई अल दलैएन – कैशलेस इकॉनमी इन इंडिया :चैलेंज अहेड -२०१७

8. पी वी साठे –चैलेंज एंड बेनिफिट ऑफ़ कैशलेस इकॉनमी इन इंडिया -२०१९

9. एम ओमोतुन्दे जॉन देवोले –इम्पैक्ट ऑफ़ कैशलेस इकॉनमी इन नाइजीरिया –ग्रीनर जर्नल ऑफ़ इंटरनेट २०१३

10. बी मुखोपाध्याय – अंडरस्टैंडिंग कैशलेस पेमेंट्स इन इंडिया –फाइनेंसियल इनोवेशन २०१६

11. एन एम शास्त्री –कैशलेस इंडिया : द वे अहेड –द मैनेजमेंट अकाउंटेंट जर्नल २०१९

12. एन कुमारी, जे खन्ना –कैशलेस पेमेंट : ए बेहविऔरिअल चेंज टू इकनोमिक ग्रोथ –क्वालिटेटिव एंड क्वांटिटेटिव रिसर्च रिव्यु २०१७

Website
   1) www.emarketer.com
   2) www.economy.com
   3) www.study.com
   4) www.google.com
   5) www.worldatlas.com
   6) www.wikipedia.com
   7) www.researchgate.net
   8) www.onlinejournal.in

वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासींच्या आरोग्यविषयक जीवनावर आधुनिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव : एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास

प्रा. विशाल विजयकुमार सोनकांबळे

(एम.ए. एम. एड. नेट, सेट)

स्वयम सिद्धी मित्र संघाचे अध्यापक महाविद्यालय, भिवंडी.

सारांश :

जमिनीची लेकरे, वनात जंगलात डोंगरदऱ्यात अशा दुर्गम भागात वास्तव्य करणारा समाज म्हणजे आदिवासी समाज होय. अशी ओळख असलेला हा समाज आज सुधारित समाजाच्या संपर्कात येतो आहे तसेच आधुनिकीकरणाचे लोण जसे औद्योगीकरण, शैक्षणिक सुविधा, वाहतुकीच्या सुविधा, वैद्यकीय सुविधा, बिनतारी संदेश सुविधा व आधुनिक समाजाची वैशिष्ट्ये असलेल्या अन्य सुविधा, आदिवासी परिसरात पसरताना दिसते. परंपरागत आदिवाची समाजाची जीवनपद्धती वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण व संपन्न अशी राहिलेली आहे परंतु वैद्यकीयदृष्ट्या आदिवासी समाज वनौषधी व भगत या रूढीवादी उपचार पद्धतीचा आसरा घेताना दिसतो. आधुनिक समाजाचा संपर्क वाढत असल्याने आधुनिक समाजातील उपचार पद्धती यांचा परिणाम आदिवासी समाजावर होणे स्वाभाविकच आहे. परंतु पालघर जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासींचे वास्तव्य पाहिले असता सह्याद्री पर्वत रांगांमध्ये मोठ्या संख्येने आदिवासी समाज असल्याचे दिसून येते जव्हार, मोखाडा व विक्रमगड या तालुक्यांमध्ये हे आदिवासी बहुसंख्य आहे तर डहाणू, पालघर, वसई या किनारवर्ती तालुक्यांमध्ये आदिवासी समुदायाच्या इतर समाजाचे लोक वास्तव्यास असल्याचे दिसते. वसई, पालघर, डहाणू, तलासरी व वाडा या तालुक्यांमध्ये आधुनिकीकरणाचा वेग तुलनेने जास्त आहे. वाडा तालुक्याचे स्थान हे किनारवर्ती व जंगल पट्टी यांच्या दरम्यान चे आहे. वाडा तालुका आदिवासी प्राचीन जीवन पद्धती व आधुनिकीकरण या दोन्हींच्या वैशिष्ट्याने संपन्न आहे. अशा स्थितीत सुधारित समाजातील आधुनिक उपचार पद्धती व सुविधा यांचा परिणाम आदिवासी समाजावर, आदिवासी समाजाच्या आरोग्यावर व आरोग्यविषयक ज्ञानावर कितपत झालेला आहे ? याचा अभ्यास सदरील संशोधनात केला गेला आहे. सदरील संशोधनामध्ये माहिती संकलन करण्यासाठी अनुसूची चा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे तसेच माहिती विश्लेषणासाठी सरासरी, टक्केवारी या तंत्राचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

**Keywords :** आधुनिकीकरण,आदिवासी समाज, आरोग्य.

प्रस्तावना :

आदिवासी समाजातील उपचार पद्धती ही प्रामुख्याने भगत व वनौषधी यावर आधारलेली आहे. आदिवासी समाज हा अनादिकालापासून निसर्गपूजक आहे, व याचा परिणाम - प्रभाव आपणास, आदिवासी समाजाच्या उपचार पद्धतीमध्ये सुद्धा पाहावयास मिळतो. एखाद्या साथीच्या रोगाचे किंवा अन्य कुठला आजार असेल, या सर्व आजारांसाठी आदिवासी समाज स्वतःला दोषी मानतो. निसर्गदेवता आपल्यावर कोपली असल्याचा विचार करतो. यातून निसर्ग, देव आपल्यावर कोपू नये म्हणून भगता करवी वेगवेगळ्या देवांची प्राणप्रतिष्ठापना करून, त्यांची पूजा करणे व वेगवेगळ्या उत्सव किंवा धार्मिक प्रसंगावेळी त्यांना बळी देणे, तसेच त्यांचे उत्सव साजरे करणे. असा प्रकार आपल्याला आदिवासी समुदायांमध्ये सर्रासपणे पाहावयास

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal

Special Issue – 266(D) : Multidisciplinary Issue

Peer Reviewed Journal

E-ISSN :
2348-7143

July - 2021

मिळतो. भगत हा आदिवासी समाजाचा परंपरागत डॉक्टर होता. देव भक्ताच्या अंगात येतो व भगत संबंधित आजार किंवा रोगराई वर उपाय सांगतो, तसेच आदिवासी समाज हा पूर्णतः निसर्गावर अवलंबून असल्याने, विविध रोग - आजारांवर निसर्गातील कोणत्या वनस्पतीचा उपाय करणे योग्य राहील हे ज्ञान आदिवासींचे खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकसित आहे. आजच्या विज्ञान वादी युगामध्ये या गोष्टी चुकीच्या वाटत असल्या तरी, आदिवासी समाजाची उपचार पद्धती ही बऱ्याच अंशी वरील प्रमाणे होती. आज आदिवासी समाजामध्ये विशेषतः पालघर जिल्ह्यातील वाडा, वसई, पालघर या तालुक्यांमध्ये आधुनिकीकरणाचे लोन मोठ्या प्रमाणात पसरले आहे. यातूनच आधुनिक आरोग्य सुविधांचा या प्रदेशांमध्ये वावर वाढलेला आहे. शासकीय दवाखाने, जिल्हा रुग्णालय, जिल्हा उप रुग्णालय, व ग्रामीण रुग्णालय, याव्यतिरिक्त आशा कार्यकर्ता व खाजगी दवाखान्याची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात पाहावयास मिळते. आधुनिक उपचार पद्धतीचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे कमी वेळात आराम, प्रत्येक आजारावर औषधांची उपलब्धता, शारीरिक इजा शिवाय उपचार, व शासकीय सहकार्यामुळे सर्व उपचार मोफत असणे होय. या सकारात्मक वातावरणाचा परिणाम परिसरातील आदिवासी समाज जीवनावर किती प्रमाणात झालेला आहे ? हे अभ्यासणे गरजेचे आहे. आदिवासी समाज हा आधुनिक समाज व परंपरागत आदिवासी समाज या दरम्यानच्या संक्रमण अवस्थेमध्ये आहे. ज्यात सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या आदिवासी आजही परंपरागत जीवन जगताना दिसतो, तर वैद्यकीय, शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक दृष्ट्या आधुनिक समाजाच्या जवळ येण्याचा प्रयत्न करतोय यातून आदिवासी समाजावर व आदिवासी समाजाच्या आरोग्यावर आधुनिकीकरणाचा कितपत प्रभाव झालेला आहे. हे सदरील संशोधनामध्ये अभ्यासण्यात आले आहे.

अभ्यासक्षेत्र :

संबंधित अध्ययनासाठी नव्याने उदयास आलेल्या पालघर जिल्ह्यातील वाडा या तालुक्याची निवड करण्यात आलेली आहे. १ ऑगस्ट २०१४ रोजी पालघर जिल्हा हा ठाणे जिल्ह्यातून नव्याने निर्माण करण्यात आला. हा जिल्हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या उत्तर वायव्ये दिशेत स्थित आहे. पालघर जिल्ह्याचे अक्षवृत्तीय स्थान १९° १७” उत्तर अक्षवृत्त ते २०° १३” उत्तर अक्षवृत्त च्या दरम्यान व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७२° ३९” पूर्व रेखावृत्त ते ७३° १७” ते पूर्व रेखावृत्त आहे.

पालघर जिल्ह्यात एकूण ८ तालुक्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला आहे. ज्यात पालघर, डहाणू, जव्हार, मोखाडा, तलासरी, वसई विक्रमगड व वाडा यापैकी सहा तालुके आदिवासी लोकसंख्या अत्याधिक असलेली आहेत. यातील वाडा या तालुक्याचा सदरील संशोधनामध्ये अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे. वाडा तालुक्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या हे १७८३७० असून यातील अनुसूचित जमातीची एकूण लोकसंख्या १०१७०९ एवढी आहे म्हणजेच एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ५७.०२ % लोकसंख्या अनुसूचित जमातींची आहे.
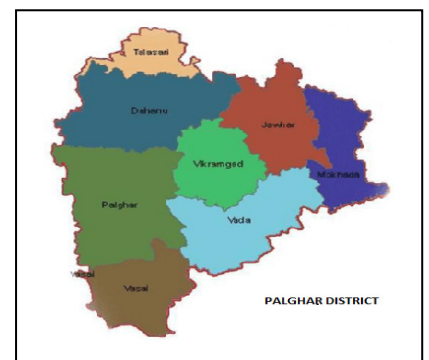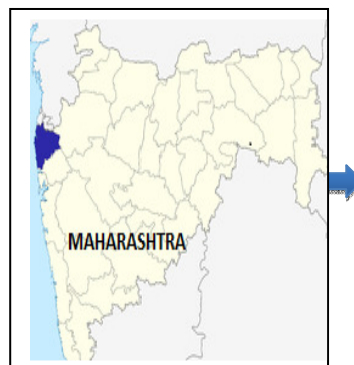
उद्दिष्टे :

१. वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासींच्या आरोग्यविषयक सद्यस्थितीचा आढावा घेणे.

२. वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासींचा आरोग्य विषयक दृष्टिकोन अभ्यासणे.

३. वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासींच्या आरोग्यविषयक जीवनावरील आधुनिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव अभ्यासणे.

गृहीतके :

१. पालघर जिल्ह्यातील वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासी परिसरात आधुनिकीकरणाच्या वेग जास्त आहे.

२. वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासी संक्रमणावस्थेत आहे.

३. वाडा तालुक्यात शासकीय व खाजगी आरोग्य सेवांचे क्षेत्र विस्तारत आहे.

४. आदिवासी आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने नैसर्गिक संसाधनावर व परंपरागत उपचार पद्धतीवर अवलंबून आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती :

सदरील संशोधन वर्णनात्मक पद्धतीने केले गेले आहे. त्यात ही सर्वे पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. साधन म्हणून संशोधकाने तयार केलेली अनुसूची चा वापर करून आदिवासी क्षेत्रातून, प्रत्यक्ष माहिती संकलन करण्यात आलेले आहे. नमुना निवड ही "probability Sample Method " चा वापर करून, वाडा तालुक्यातील पाच पाड्यावरील ५० परिवारांची निवड करण्यात आलेली आहे. वरील संशोधन कार्यातील माहितीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी टक्केवारी व सरासरी या संख्याशास्त्रीय तंत्रांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

माहितीचे विश्लेषण :

सारणी क्र. १ :वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासींचा आरोग्यविषयक दृष्टिकोन दर्शक सारणी

अ. क्र.	विधाने / प्रश्न	होय	नाही	अनिश्चित / काही प्रमाणत / क्वचित
१.	माझ्या आहारात अंड, पालेभाज्या, कडधान्य, गळीत धान्य यांचा समप्रमाणात समावेश असतो.	५० %	४० %	१० %
२.	दैनंदिन आहारात इडली, डोसा, चायनीज तसेच विविध बाहेरील अन्नपदार्थ चा समावेश असतो.	२० %	६० %	२० %
३.	गरोदर माता व लहान बालकांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या लसी व औषधांचा पुरवठा मिळविण्याकडे आमचे लक्ष असते.	८० %	६ %	१४ %
४.	गरोदर माता व बालकांना मिळणारा शासकीय सकस आहार याबद्दल आम्ही जागरूक आहोत.	८६ %	४ %	१० %

५.	आम्ही अत्यावश्यक स्थितीत रुग्णवाहिका (अंबुलन्स) चा वापर करतो.	५० %	६ %	४४ %
६.	आधुनिकीकरणामुळे आमच्या परिसर शासकीय व खाजगी आरोग्य केंद्रांची संख्या वाढलेली आहे व ते आमच्या साठी फायदेशीर आहे.	७२ %	४ %	२४ %
७.	कमी अपत्ये ही सुखी जीवनाची संकल्पना आहे.	५८ %	२४ %	१८ %
८.	आधुनिक उपचार पद्धतीमुळे व सुविधांमुळे आदिवासींमध्ये गर्भवती माता, बालके व वृद्ध यांच्या मृत्यूचे प्रमाण घटले आहे.	८२ %	०० %	१८ %
९.	गरोदर मातांची वेळोवेळी तपासणीसाठी आम्ही शासकीय व खाजगी सेवांचा वापर करतो.	७६ %	१४ %	१० %
१०.	जन्मापासून बालकांना विविध लसी दिल्या जातात त्यासंबंधी आम्ही जागरूक आहोत.	८८ %	०० %	१२ %
११.	विविध प्रकारची व्यसने आरोग्यास घातक असतात. याची मला कल्पना आहे.	५० %	२० %	३० %
१२.	शासनाच्या व विविध सेवाभावी संस्थेच्या सहाय्याने समाजात व्यसनमुक्तीचे कार्य केले जाते, हे आदिवासींच्या हिताचे आहे.	६० %	०६ %	३४ %
१३.	घरातील स्वच्छता कपड्यांची स्वच्छता व्यक्तीची स्वच्छता ठेवल्याने रोगांचे प्रमाण कमी होते, याची मला खात्री आहे.	९० %	०० %	१० %
१४.	दैनंदिन जीवनात मी ताजे व स्वच्छ अन्न खाण्यास प्राधान्य देतो.	७४ %	०६ %	२० %
१५.	साधारण आजारापासून हे मोठ्या आजारा पर्यंत उपचारासाठी आम्ही दवाखान्यात जाण्यास प्राधान्य देतो.	५४ %	२६ %	२० %
१६.	आधुनिक औषध उपचार पद्धती, आरोग्य सेवा केंद्र, व वाहतूक सेवा यांच्यामुळे जीवनमान उंचावले आहे.	९६ %	०० %	०४ %

१७.	आधुनिक औषधे, रुग्ण वाहिनी, वैद्यकीय अधिकारी व कर्मचारी आम्हाला सहज उपलब्ध होतात.	६८ %	१८ %	१४ %

	विधाने	पारंपारिक	आधुनिक	दोन्ही
१८.	आम्ही सन उत्सवात, लग्न समारंभात पुढील व्यसने करतो.	३८ %	२२ %	४० %
१९	संतती नियमनासाठी मी पुढील साधनांचा वापर करतो.	०२ %	८२ %	१६ %
२०	पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा आम्ही पुढीलप्रमाणे वापर करतो.	जलस्त्रोतातील जशास तसे. - ८२ %	घरी उकळून थंड केलेले. -१० %	शुद्धीकरण प्रकल्पातील. -०८ %
२१	प्रसूतीसाठी / बाळंतपणासाठी आम्ही प्राधान्य देतो.	शासकीय दवाखाना – ९० %	खाजगी दवाखाना - ०६ %	घरीच दाई करवी. -०४ %
२२	विविध प्रकारच्या रोगांपासून संरक्षणासाठी आम्ही बालकांना पुढील औषधे देतो.	प्रतिबंधात्मक लसी / आधुनिक उपचार – ९६ %	तंत्र, मंत्र, भगत – ०२ %	वन औषधी ०२ %
२३	आजारपणात आम्ही पुढील उपचार पद्धती वापरतो.	९२ %	०४ %	०४ %
२४	वंध्यत्वावर आम्ही पुढील प्रकारची उपचार करतो.	८६ %	०६ %	०८ %
२५	आम्ही कुटुंब नियोजनाबद्दल जागरूक आहोत.	जागरूक आहोत - ४० %	जागरूक नाही - १० %	जागरूक असून स्वीकारलेली आहे. -५० %

स्त्रोत : संशोधकाद्वारे प्रत्यक्ष संकलित माहिती च्या आधारे.

माहितीचे अर्थनिर्वचन :

आधुनिकीकरणाचा वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासींच्या आरोग्यविषयक जीवनावर झालेला परिणाम अभ्यासण्यासाठी केलेल्या सर्वे चा विश्लेषण आपण वरील सारणीत पाहिले. त्याचे अर्थनिर्वचन पुढील प्रमाणे :

आदिवासींच्या आहारात अंडी पालेभाज्या कडधान्य गळीत धान्य व इतर पोषक घटकांचा समावेश कितपत झाला आहे ? या प्रश्नाला आदिवासी समाजाकडून ५० % होकारार्थी,४० % नकारार्थी तर १० % अनिश्चित अभिप्राय प्राप्त झाले. तर दैनंदिन आहारात इडली, डोसा, चायनिज किंवा अन्य बाहेरील खाद्यपदार्थांचा समावेश झालेला आहे का ? या वर २०% आदिवासीने होकारार्थी तर ६० % आदिवासी ने नकारार्थी व २०% आदिवासींनी काही प्रमाणात समावेश झाल्याचे मान्य केले. गरोदर माता व लहान बालकांना दिल्या जाणारे वेगवेगळे औषध व लसी मिळवण्याकडे ८०% आदिवासींचे लक्ष असते,६% आदिवासी विशेष लक्ष देत नाहीत तर १४% आदिवासी काही प्रमाणात महत्वाची प्रसंगी लक्ष देतात,असे अभिप्राय यातून दिसले. याच्या जोडीला गरोदर माता व बालकांना शासकीय सकस आहार याबद्दल ८६% आदिवासी जागरुक तर ४% आदिवासी जागृत नसल्याचे व १०% आदिवासी काही प्रमाणात जागरूक असल्याचे दिसून आले. अत्यावश्यक स्थितीमध्ये रुग्णवाहिकेचा वापर करणारे आदिवासी ५०%, क्वचितप्रसंगी वापर करणारे ४४% तर ६% आदिवासी रुग्णवाहिनी चा वापर करत नसल्याचे निष्पन्न झाले. ७२% आदिवासींचे म्हणणे आहे की, आधुनिकीकरणामुळे आदिवासी परिसरामध्ये शासकीय व खाजगी आरोग्य केंद्रांची संख्या वाढलेली आहे, व ती आमच्यासाठी फायदेशीर आहे. तर २४% आदिवासी संभ्रमावस्थेत दिसले आणि ४% आदिवासी हे नकारार्थी दिसले. कमी अपत्ये ही सुखी जीवनाची संकल्पना ५८% आदिवासींना मान्य आहे. १८% आदिवासी अनिश्चित आहेत . तर २४% आदिवासींना ही संकल्पना मान्य नाही. आधुनिक उपचार पद्धतीमुळे व सुविधामुळे आदिवासींमध्ये मृत्यूदर घटल्याचे ८२% आदिवासींना वाटते, तर १८% आदिवासी अनिश्चित निर्णयाचे आहेत. गरोदर मातांची वेळोवेळी तपासणी ७६% आदिवासी करतात, १०% आदिवासी क्वचितप्रसंगी करतात. १४% आदिवासी गरोदर मातांची वेळोवेळी तपासणी करत नाहीत. विविध प्रकारची व्यसने आरोग्यास घातक असतात असे मत ५०% आदिवासींची आहे, तर ३०% आदिवासी अनिश्चित स्वरूपाचे आहेत. व २०% आदिवासींना व्यसने आरोग्यास घातक वाटत नाहीत. तसेच शासनाच्या साह्याने व्यसनमुक्तीचे जे कार्य सुरू आहे, ते ६०% आदिवासींना आदिवासींच्या हिताचे वाटते,३४% आदिवासी निर्णयापर्यंत पोहोचू शकले नाहीत, तर ६% आदिवासींना हे फायद्याचे दिसत नाही. घर, कपड्यांच्या स्वच्छतेमुळे रोगराईचे प्रमाण कमी होते, असे ९०% आदिवासींना वाटते. तर १०% आदिवासी अनिश्चित स्वरूपाचे दिसले. दैनंदिन जीवनात ताजे व स्वच्छ अन्न खाण्यास ७४% आदिवासी प्राधान्य देतात. २०% आदिवासी संमिश्र प्रतिसाद दिले, तर ६% आदिवासी हे ताजे अन्न खाण्यास प्राधान्य देत नाही. साधारण आजारापासून मोठ्या अजारापर्यंत दवाखान्याला प्राधान्य देणाऱ्या आदिवासींचे प्रमाण ५४% आहे, २६% आदिवासी हे साधारण आजारासाठी दवाखान्याला प्राधान्य देत नाहीत. तर २०% आदिवासी हे परिस्थिती स्वरूप निर्णय घेतात असे दिसले. आधुनिक औषध उपचार पद्धतीमुळे व आरोग्य सेवा यामुळे आदिवासीचे जीवनमान उंचावले आहे असे ९६% आदिवासींना वाटते तर ४% आदिवासी निर्णयाप्रत पोहोचले नाहीत. नकारात्मक उत्तर देणाऱ्या चे प्रमाण शून्य टक्के राहिले. आधुनिक औषधे, रुग्ण वाहिनी, वैद्यकीय कर्मचारी हे सहज उपलब्ध होतात असे ६८% आदिवासींना वाटते. तर सहज उपलब्ध होत नाहीत असे १८% आदिवासींना वाटते. व १४% आदिवासी संमिश्र प्रतिसादाचे आढळून आले. आदिवासी उत्सवांमध्ये पारंपारिक दारूचे सेवन करणारे ३८% आदिवासी होत. तर आधुनिक दारूचे सेवन करणारे २२% आदिवासी आहेत आणि दोन्ही प्रकारच्या दारूचे सेवन करणारे ४०% आदिवासी आहेत. संतती नियमांच्या आधुनिक साधनांचा (निरोध, शस्त्रक्रिया व अन्य) वापर करणारे ८०% आदिवासी आहेत. तर पारंपरिक साधनांचा वापर करणारे २%, आणि दोन्ही प्रकारच्या साधनांचा वापर करणारे १६% आदिवासी निदर्शनास आले. पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा जशास तसा वापर करणारे ८२%, उकळून थंड केलेले वापरणारे १० % व शुद्धीकरण प्रकल्पातून शुद्ध केलेले ८% आदिवासी पाण्याचा वापर करतात. प्रसूतीसाठी शासकीय दवाखान्यांना प्राधान्य देणारे ९०% खाजगी दवाखाना प्राधान्य देणारे ६% व घरीच दाई करवी ४%

आदिवासी प्रसुतीस प्राधान्य देतात. विविध प्रकारच्या रोगांपासून बालकांना संरक्षण देण्यासाठी प्रतिबंधात्मक लसी व आधुनिक उपचाराला ९६% आदिवासी प्राधान्य देतात तर प्रत्येकी २% आदिवासी भगत व वनौषधी ला प्राधान्य देतात. वंध्वत्वावर उपाय म्हणुन ८% आदिवासी आधुनिक उपचार घेतात तर ६% आदिवासी तंत्र-मंत्र भगत करतात. व ८% आदिवासी दोन्ही प्रकारचे उपचार करतात. कुटुंब नियोजनाबद्दल ४०% आदिवासी जागृक आहेत, तर ५०% आदिवासी जागरूक आहेत व कुटुंब नियोजन स्वीकारले आहे. व १०% आदिवासी कुटुंब नियोजनाबद्दल जागृत आहे असे दिसून आले.

निष्कर्ष :

वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासींच्या आरोग्यविषयक जीवनावरील आधुनिकीकरणाच्या प्रभाव अभ्यासला असता व वरील सारणी क्रमांक १ मधील विश्लेषणानुसार असा निष्कर्ष काढता येतो की, वाडा तालुक्यातील आदिवासी जीवनावर आधुनिकीकरणाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. विशेषतः प्रसूती, पोषण, बालकांच्या विविध लसी, रुग्णवाहिनी चा वापर, मृत्यु दरात झालेली घट, परिसरात शासकीय व खाजगी दवाखान्यांचे वाढते अस्तित्व, स्वच्छते संदर्भातील ज्ञान, पोषक आहारा बाबतील आदिवासींमध्ये आलेली जागरुकता, व्यसन संदर्भात होत असलेले सकारात्मक परिवर्तन, पेयजलाचे शुद्धीकरण व वापर संततिनियमन साधनांचा वापर या बाबींचा विचार केल्यास आदिवासी समाजाच्या आरोग्यविषयक ज्ञानात व दृष्टिकोनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात सकारात्मक परिवर्तन होत असल्याचे निष्पन्न झाले. व आदिवासी समाज आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने दिवसेंदिवस जागरूक होत आहे असे म्हटल्यास अतिशयोक्ती ठरणार नाही.

संदर्भ :

1) गारे गोविंद [२००२] " महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी जमाती " काँन्टीनेन्टेल प्रकाशन, पुणे.

2) डॉ. भगवान राजपूत [२०१७] "पालघर जिल्हा आदिवासी समाज : लोकजीवन व लोकसाहित्य" अथर्व पब्लिकेशन, धुळे.

3) जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल : पालघर जिल्हा (२०१८), अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचनालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन मुंबई.

COSMOS IMPACT FACTOR

HOME	INDEXED JOURNAL	SUGGEST JOURNAL	REQUEST IF	DOWNLOAD LOGO	REVIEWER PANEL

Search Journal | Search

Category

INDEXED JOURNAL

SUGGEST JOURNAL

JOURNAL IF

REQUEST FOR IF

DOWNLOAD LOGO

CONTACT US

SAMPLE CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE EVALUATION SHEET

Journal Detail

Journal Name	RESEARCH JOURNEY
ISSN/EISSN	2348-7143
Country	IN
Frequency	Quarterly
Journal Discipline	General Science
Year of First Publication	2014
Web Site	www.researchjourney.net
Editor	Prof. Dhanraj Dhangar & Prof. Gajanan Wankhede
Indexed	Yes
Email	researchjourney2014@gmail.com
Phone No.	+91 7709752380
Cosmos Impact Factor	2015 : 3.452

GIF
GLOBAL IMPACT FACTOR

News Updates Due to large number of application please allow us time to update your journal

Research Journey

Inst

SJIF 2019:

6.625

Area: Multidisciplinary

Evaluated version: online

Previous evaluation SJIF	
2018:	6.428
2017:	6.261
2016:	6.087
2015:	3.986

The journal is indexed in:

SJIFactor.com

Basic information

Main title	**Research Journey**
Other title [English]	Research Journey
Abbreviated title	
ISSN	2348-7143 (E)
URL	http://WWW.RESEARCHJOURNEY.NET
Country	India
Journal's character	Scientific
Frequency	Quarterly
License	Free for educational use
Texts availability	Free

Contact Details

Editor-in-chief	Prof. Dhanraj Dhangar
	M.G.V.'S ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, YEOLA, DIST NASHIK
	India
Publisher	MRS. SWATI SONAWANE

Get Involved

Home

Evaluation Method

Journal List

Apply for Evaluation/Free Service

Journal Search

Recently Added Journals

Research Journey

ISSN	2348-7143
Country	India
Frequency	Querterly
Year publication	2014-2015
Website	researchjourney.net
Global Impact and Quality Factor	
2014	0.565
2015	0.676